

**The individual is handicapped by
coming face to face with a
conspiracy so monstrous that
people cannot believe that it even
exists.**

J. Edgar Hoover

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE CONSTITUTION?

A STORY ABOUT A CORPORATE
TAKEOVER HISTORY FORGOT TO TELL
YOU ABOUT

Mark Wasmuth
Rabbit Hole Research Group



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WHY DID WE FIGHT THE CIVIL WAR ?



FACTS ABOUT THE SOUTH SECEDING FROM THE UNION

1. Four States that fought with the North were slave states, **Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri.**
2. President Buchanan did not wage war on seceded states;
3. **South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas** all seceded while James Buchanan was President.
4. November 1860 Abraham Lincoln is elected president. Lincoln received 40% of the popular vote and won 59% of the Electoral votes. He was not even on the ballot in the deep south.
5. **Jan. 24, 1861 NC voted to stay in Union:** The North Carolina Legislature met and directed the people to vote on whether they wanted a convention to consider secession. On Feb. 28, 1861 the vote was held. The call for a convention was defeated by 651 votes, in other words North Carolina voted against even considering secession.
6. Slavery was not an issue, it was State's Rights. Lincoln even told president Davis that slavery would be intact if they came back into the union. Davis' response was *"no because slavery is not the struggle we fight in this war"*.
7. Mar 30, 1861 "An Address to the People of Texas put forth by the Representatives of Texas, giving warning that, under the pretense of freeing the slaves, ***"the actual intention of the incoming Lincoln administration was to enslave a whole nation"***, an ominous warning that will be proven herein to have been made manifest, not necessarily by Lincoln, but by Congress.

WHY DID NORTH CAROLINA SECEDE FROM THE UNION?

- On April 15, 1861 the Secretary of War notified governor Ellis of North Carolina that the Federal Government expected North Carolina to furnish 2 regiments of troops to make war of the seceded states. In Governor Ellis's refusal he closed with these words
- *"I can be no party to this wicked violation of the laws of the country, and to this war upon the liberties of a free people. You can get no troops from North Carolina."*

RULES OF ENGAGEMENT FOR THE CIVIL WAR

General Orders # 100

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The Lieber Code

Washington, D.C., April 24, 1863

Instructions for the Government of Armies of the
United States in the Field by Order of the Secretary of War:

Article III

- *Martial Law in a hostile country consists in the suspension, by the occupying military authority, of the criminal and civil law, and of the domestic administration and government in the occupied place or territory, and in the substitution of military rule and force for the same, as well as in the dictation of general laws, as far as military necessity requires this suspension, substitution, or dictation.*

Article VII

- *Martial Law extends to property, and to persons, whether they are subjects of the enemy or aliens to that government.*

Article XXVI

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- ***Commanding generals may cause the magistrates and civil officers of the hostile country to take the oath of temporary allegiance or an oath of fidelity to their own victorious government or rulers, and they may expel every one who declines to do so. But whether they do so or not, the people and their civil officers owe strict obedience to them [commanding generals] as long as they hold sway over the district or country, at the peril of their lives.***

Article XXXI

- ***A victorious army appropriates [seizes] all public money, seizes all public movable property until further direction by its government, and sequesters for its own benefit or of that of its government all the revenues of real property belonging to the hostile government or nation. The title to such real property remains in abeyance [suspension] during military occupation, and until the conquest is made complete.***

Article XXXII

- ***The commander of the army must leave it to the ultimate treaty of peace to settle the permanency of this change.***
- **THERE HAS NEVER BEEN A “TREATY OF PEACE” ENDING THE CIVIL WAR WE ARE STILL UNDER THESE RULES. DON'T BELIEVE ME next >**

WE'RE STILL UNDER MILITARY RULE AND HAVE NO PROPERTY RIGHTS

- SENATE DOC 43 also know as (SENATE RESOLUTION 62) APRIL 17 1933 *(60 years later) States that*
- “The ultimate ownership of all property is in the State; individual so-called “ownership” is only by virtue of government i.e., LAW and subordinate to the necessities of the state”

CONTRACTS PAYABLE IN GOLD

AN ARTICLE ENTITLED
"CONTRACTS PAYABLE IN GOLD", BY GEORGE
CYRUS THORPE, SHOWING THE LEGAL
EFFECT OF AGREEMENTS TO
PAY IN GOLD



to coin money and regulate its value. The end sought to be accomplished is to maintain as "money" that which Congress expressly is empowered to coin, for that power is to "coin money" and not merely to stamp coins. The parity act became necessary in order to maintain the circulation of specie as money and in order effectively to regulate the value of coined money. The end sought to be accomplished by the parity act, therefore, is legitimate and within the scope of the Constitution. The parity act is an appropriate means plainly adapted to the end in view, i. e., to standardize money for use as a national medium of exchange. It is only by virtue of law that gold coin is money or legal tender; it is only by virtue of law that paper notes are money or legal tender; and it is only by virtue of law that either coin or paper has a declared value; and only by virtue of law can coin and paper be maintained at a parity in order to afford a proper medium of exchange. A parity law therefore is a necessary complement to the currency laws.

The ultimate ownership of all property is in the State; individual so-called "ownership" is only by virtue of Government, i. e., law, amounting to mere user; and use must be in accordance with law and subordinate to the necessities of the State. The fact that citizens, at a given time, may prefer specie to currency, or vice versa, can not prevent Congress from enacting those laws which it deems necessary to the maintenance of a proper monetary system. If the law makes specie and currency equivalent for purposes of payment, a failure to pay a given sum in specie, according to contract, cannot possibly beget an obligation to pay a greater sum in legal-tender notes, whatever premium men may choose to give for gold, when forced to obtain it for a specific purpose, or when impelled by a spirit of speculation, or by distrust of Government. (*Brown v. Welch*, supra.)

While the courts cannot control our citizens' preferences for one kind of money over another kind, or prevent them from giving a premium for the one or the other kind of money, when the fiscal affairs of the Government necessitate the adoption of a certain policy, expressed in constitutional legislative enactment, such as the maintenance of a monetary system consisting of specie and currency, to be acceptable interchangeably as to the value of the dollar, the courts should not give effect to a stipulation impugning the power of the legislature to make such laws, and should not apply those laws to the construction of contracts in such a way as to defeat the legitimate purposes of those laws, upon the enforcement of which the very existence of the Government may depend, or, at least, the aggregate well-being of the whole people is contemplated.

As it is not strictly correct to say that a contract is "invalid" merely because the courts will not enforce it, since enforcement may be withheld from valid promises because some provision of law prohibits enforcement, such, for example, as the statute of limitations, or the want of a legal consideration, valid contracts may be made and carried out between parties, without regard to legal limitations, so long as the jurisdiction of courts is not invoked to enforce the agreement. But when judicial enforcement is sought, the courts must find all pertinent constitutional laws tacitly written into every contract they construe.

So a contract to pay dollars tacitly includes the laws of the United States defining "dollar" and regulating the value thereof and pre-

EVERYTHING WAS SETTLED AFTER THE WAR RIGHT, WHAT HAPPENED?

- 1865 North Carolina was admitted back into the Union as the 12th State
- December 4th 1865 North Carolina even ratified a new 13th amendment proving that the state was back into the union.
- The Old 13th amendment that was ratified in 1819 was removed from the history books and the Constitution.(unlawfully), Which said.
- ***“If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.”*** Example “ESQUIRE”
- But, North Carolina along with other States refused to ratify the 14th amendment. Why?

WHY WAS THE 14TH AMENDMENT SO BAD?

- On June 13, 1967 United States Representative, Rarick of Louisiana, submitted to the United States Congress, Louisiana House Concurrent Resolution, urging the United States Congress to declare the 14th Amendment Illegal. He also entered a treatise on the illegality of the 14th Amendment Prepared by a Louisiana Judge Leander H. Perez. The Resolution stated

“Whereas the Reconstruction Acts of Congress unlawfully overthrew their existing governments, removed the lawfully constituted legislatures by military force and replaced them with rump legislatures which carried out military orders and pretended to ratify the 14th Amendment

March 2, 1867, Faced with ratification failure, Congress passed over President Johnson's vetoes three "Reconstruction Acts from March 2, 1867 through July 19, 1867 declaring the southern State governments to be illegal. Following are excerpts of President Johnson's veto message to Congress regarding its first Reconstruction Act.

"The military is being used to coerce the people into adopting principles and measures that they are opposed to, and which they have an undeniable right to exercise their own judgment."

"The bill is without precedent and without authority, in palpable conflict with the Constitution, and utterly destructive to those principles of liberty and humanity for which our ancestors on both sides of the Atlantic have shed so much blood and expended so much treasure."

*"The purpose and object of the bill is to change the entire structure and character of the State governments and to compel them by force to the adoption of organic laws [14th amendment], and regulations, which they are unwilling to accept if left to themselves. If they do not form a constitution with prescribed articles in it and afterwards elect a legislature, which will act upon certain measures in a prescribed way [subjugation], **neither blacks nor whites can be relieved from the slavery, which the bill imposes upon them**".*

The Tulane Law Review Vol. 28 of 1953 in the article entitled The Dubious Origin of the 14th Amendment by Walter J. Suthon, Jr., former President of the Louisiana State bar Association, states;

“The most extreme and amazing feature of the Act (Reconstruction Act of March 2, 1867) as the requirement that each excluded state must ratify the 14th Amendment, in order to again enjoy the status and rights of a State, including representation in Congress, Section 3 of the Act sets forth this compulsive coercion thus imposed upon the Southern States. The most apt characterization of this compulsive provision, placing these States under military authority, there to remain until they comply, inter alia with this requirement of ratifying the rejected 14th Amendment, is found in a speech of Senator Doolittle of Wisconsin, a Northerner and a Conservative Republican. During the floor debate on the bill he said;

“My friend has said what has been said all around me, what is said everyday; the people of the South have rejected the constitutional amendment, and therefore we will march upon them and force them to adopt at the point of a bayonet, and establish military over them until they do adopt it.” Congressional Globe 39th Congress 2nd Session, Part 3, at 1644 (1867).

Surely, the authors of our Constitution never contemplated or understood that ratification of a constitutional amendment proposal by a State could lawfully be compelled “at the point of a bayonet”, and by subjecting all aspects of civil life in the recalcitrant State to continue military rule, until said State recanted its heresy in rejecting the proposed amendment and yielded the desired ratification to the duress of continued and compelling force.”

THE RECONSTRUCTION ACT'S WERE TAKEN TO THE SUPREME COURT

The constitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts went before the US Supreme Court in *Mississippi v. Johnson*, 4 Wallace, 475. The court dismissed on the technical ground that the court had ***“no jurisdiction of a bill to enjoin the President in the performance of his official duties...”***

The constitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts went to the Supreme Court a 2nd time in the case of *Georgia v. Stanton*, 6 Wallace, 50. **The court found an equally good technical reason for declining jurisdiction by holding that the case concerned purely political matters, instead of personal and property rights.** held that *“A bill to restrain the defendants, who represent the executive authority of the government, from carrying into execution certain Acts of Congress, in as much as such execution would annul and totally abolish the existing State Government of Georgia, is not within the jurisdiction of this court.”*

A third time, in Ex Parte McCordle, 6 Wallace, 318. The US Supreme Court assumed jurisdiction on the constitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts and were argued before the Supreme Court.

Before the Supreme Court could enter a judgment the Radical Republicans, in control of Congress, rushed thru a bill repealing the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under the Act of 1867 (which McCordle used, as authority for the court to assume jurisdiction) **prohibiting the Supreme Court from proceeding on any appeal already before it.** The arguments in the McCordle case had been finished while the bill was still pending. The court waited until the bill was passed and then postponed further consideration of the matter until the next term. In McCordle Chief Justice Chase stated, *“This court cannot proceed to pronounce judgment...for it has no longer jurisdiction of the appeal; and judicial duty is not less fitly performed by declining ungranted jurisdiction than in exercising firmly that which the constitution and the laws confer.”* In the biggest battle between Congress and the Supreme Court in this nation’s history, for the first and only time removed the court’s jurisdiction to hear a case.

The last attempt to obtain a definite ruling on the constitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts was made in the case of *Ex Parte Yerger, 8 Wallace, 85*. The Supreme Court assumed jurisdiction and this action was immediately answered by the introduction of a bill in the Senate explicitly prohibiting the Supreme Court from considering any case which involved the validity of the Reconstruction Acts, followed by another prohibiting the judicial review of any act of Congress. A compromise was reached outside of court whereby Yerger on being turned over to the civil authorities withdrew his petition. The proposed Acts of Congress were therefore never enacted.

- **US v. Kline 1872 Supreme Court ruling held that Congress** ***“may not limit the Supreme Court’s jurisdiction to control the results of a particular case”***.

HOW DID THE RECONSTRUCTION ACTS AFFECT NORTH CAROLINA?

- What happened in North Carolina to our Governor Worth
- Sources
 - The University of North Carolina Press, 1996 pp 272-273
- From 1865 until his **removal** in 1868 Governor Jonathan Worth fought against the programs of Reconstruction emerging from Washington D.C. He Loathed the 14th Amendment and the Reconstruction Acts, passed early in 1867, which provided for military rule, a new state constitution and elections to replace the existing government.
- **On June 30, 1868 General Canby of the US Army issued general orders #120** which states in part ***“to facilitate the organization of the new state Government, the following appointments are made: to be governor of NC, W.W. Holden, Governor elect, Vice Jonathan Worth removed...to take effect July 1, 1868 on the meeting of the General Assembly of North Carolina.***

Head Quarters Mil. Dist. of Raleigh
 Raleigh N.C. June 30th 1863.
 Governor Jonathan Worth
 of the State of North Carolina
 Raleigh N.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to officially notify you that the following order has been issued to day from the Headquarters Second Military District, Charleston S.C. that you may govern yourself accordingly.

Headquarters Second Military District
 Charleston S.C. June 30th 1863.

General Order
 No 120

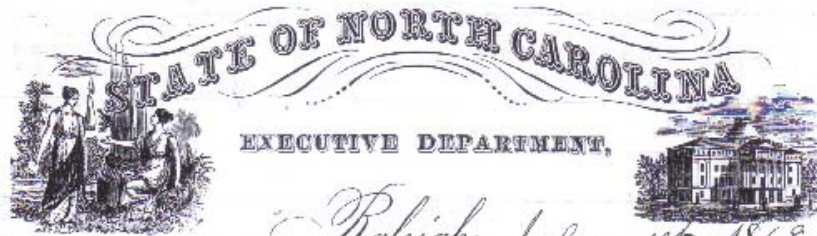
(Extract 3)

To facilitate the organization of the New State Governments the following appointments are made. To be Governor of North Carolina W. W. Holden Governor elect. vice Jonathan Worth removed. To be Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina Thos. P. Caldwell, Lieut. Governor elect, to fill an original vacancy. To take effect July first (1st) 1863, on the meeting of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

(over)

On July 1, 1868 Governor Worth surrendered the Government of NC organized under the constitution of Dec. 1776 under what he deemed military duress and not of the consent of the governed. : During this time of arguments before the Court, in times of supposed peace, Governor Jonathan Worth of North Carolina, in a letter addressed to W.W. Holden of North Carolina, surrenders the State of North Carolina. The letter states in part:

“Yesterday morning I was verbally notified by Chief Justice Pearson that in obedience to a telegram from General Canby, he would today at 10 A.M. administer to you the oaths required preliminary to your entering upon the discharge of the duties of Civil Governor of the State; and that there upon you would demand possession of my Office...I intimated to the Judge my opinion that such proceeding was premature even under the Reconstruction legislation of Congress and that I should probably decline to surrender the Office to you....I do not recognize the validity of the late election, under which you and those cooperating with you claim to be invested with the Civil Government of the State. You have no evidence of your election, save the certificate of a Major General of the United States Army. I regard all of you as, in effect, appointees of the Military power of the United States, and not as deriving your powers from the consent of those you claim to govern. Knowing, however, that you are backed by Military force here, which I could not resist if I would, I do not deem it necessary to offer a futile opposition but vacate the office without the ceremony of actual eviction, offering no further opposition than this, my protest. I would submit to actual expulsion in order to bring before the Supreme Court of the United States the question as to the Constitutionality of the legislation under which you claim to be the rightful Governor of the State, if the past action of that tribunal furnished any hope of a speedy trial. I surrender the office to you under what I deem Military duress, without stopping as the occasion would well justify. To comment upon the singular coincidence that the present State Government is surrendered, as without legality, to him whose own official sanction, but three years ago, declared it valid.”



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Raleigh July 1st 1868.

Gov. W. W. Holden

Raleigh, N. C.

Sir :-

Yesterday morning I was verbally notified by Chief Justice Pearson that, in obedience to a telegram from Genl. Canby, he would to-day, at 10 O'clock A. M., administer to you the oaths required, preliminary to your entering upon the discharge of the duties of Civil Governor of the State; and that, thereupon, you would demand possession of my office.

I intimated to the Judge my opinion that such proceeding was premature even under the reconstruction legislation of Congress, and that I should, probably decline to surrender the office to you.

At sundown yesterday evening, I received from Col. Williams, Commandant of this Military Post, an extract from the general orders, No. 120, of Genl. Canby, as follows :-

OTHER LAWS THAT CHANGED OUR STATUS

- **Trading with the Enemy Act 1917 (TWEA)**
- This act was implemented to deal with the countries we were at war with during World War I
- It gave the President and the Alien Property Custodian the right to seize the assets of the people included in this act, and if they wanted to do business in this country they could apply for a licenses to do so.

The words "enemy and ally of enemy," as used herein, shall be deemed to mean—

(a) Any individual, partnership, or other body of individuals, of any nationality, resident within the territory (including that occupied by the military and naval forces) of any nation which is an ally of a nation with which the United States is at war, or resident outside the United States and doing business within such territory, and any corporation incorporated within such territory of such ally nation, or incorporated within any country other than the United States and doing business within such territory.

- By 1921 The Federal Reserve Bank (the trustee for the Alien Property Custodian) held over 700 Billion dollars in trust.
- In 1933 48 Stat 1 The TWEA was amended to include the United States Citizen because we wanted to take our GOLD
- In order for the Corporate Government to take our gold away and violate our Constitutional right we were reclassified as enemy combatants.

PUBLIC LAWS OF THE SEVENTY-THIRD CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Passed at the first session, which was begun and held at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Thursday, the ninth day of March, 1933, and was adjourned without day on Friday, the sixteenth day of June, 1933.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President; JOHN N. GARNER, Vice President; KEY PITTMAN, President of the Senate *pro tempore*; HENRY T. RAINEY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[CHAPTER 1.]

AN ACT

To provide relief in the existing national emergency in banking, and for other purposes.

March 9, 1933.
[H. R. 1491.]
[Public, No. 1.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congress hereby declares that a serious emergency exists and that it is imperatively necessary speedily to put into effect remedies of uniform national application.

National banking system.
Emergency declared existing.

TITLE I

SECTION 1. The actions, regulations, rules, licenses, orders and proclamations heretofore or hereafter taken, promulgated, made, or issued by the President of the United States or the Secretary of the Treasury since March 4, 1933, pursuant to the authority conferred by subdivision (b) of section 5 of the Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, are hereby approved and confirmed.

Proclamations, orders, etc., issued since March 4, 1933, approval.

Pub., p. 343.
Trading with the Enemy Act, amended.
Vol. 40, pp. 415, 905, amended.

SEC. 2. Subdivision (b) of section 5 of the Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. L. 411), as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Foreign exchange export or hoarding of coin, bullion, etc.
Regulatory powers of President during national emergency.

“(b) During time of war or during any other period of national emergency declared by the President, the President may, through any agency that he may designate, or otherwise, investigate, regulate, or prohibit, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, by means of licenses or otherwise, any transactions in foreign exchange, transfers of credit between or payments by banking institutions as defined by the President, and export, hoarding, melting, or earmarking of gold or silver coin or bullion or currency, by any person within the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof; and the President may require any person engaged in any transaction referred to in this subdivision to furnish under oath, complete information relative thereto, including the production of any books of account, contracts, letters or other papers, in connection therewith in the custody or control of such person, either before or after such transaction is completed. Whoever willfully violates any of the provisions of this subdivision or of any license, order, rule or regulation issued thereunder, shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$10,000, or, if a natural person, may be imprisoned

Compulsory testimony, etc.

Punishment for violation.

REVIEW OF EVENTS THAT TOOK AWAY YOUR GOD GIVEN RIGHTS

- 1860 Congress was adjourned Sine Die, Lincoln could not legally reconvene Congress.
- 1863 Leiber Code was established taking away your property and your rights.
- 1864-1867 several Reconstruction Acts were passed forcing the states to ratify the 14th amendment which made everyone slaves
- June 30, 1868 Governor Worth was removed from office because he opposed Reconstruction Acts, the 14th Amendment and Military Rule.
- March 9, 1933 The US citizen was added to the TWEA Making us Enemy Combatants.
- April 5, 1933 Executive order 6102 was given to make it illegal for a US Citizen to own gold.
- April 17, 1933 Senate Doc 43 said it does not matter how we pay for things the because the State owns everything anyway.
- June 5, 1933 Public Law 73 -10 or HJR 192 was passed making it illegal for anyone to force you to pay a bill in a particular kind or type of currency.

HJR 192

"To assure uniform value to the coins and currencies of the United States,

- Whereas the holding of or dealing in gold affect public interest, and are therefore subject to proper regulation and restriction; and
Whereas the existing emergency has disclosed that provisions of obligations which purport to give the obligee a right to require payment in gold or a particular kind of coin or currency of the United States, or in an amount in money of the United States measured thereby, obstruct the power of the Congress to regulate the value of the money of the United States, and are inconsistent with the declared policy of the Congress to maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar, coined or issued by the United States, in the markets and in the payment of debts,
Now, therefore, be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representative of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that
(a) every provision contained in or made with respect to any obligation which purports to give the obligee a right to require payments in gold or a particular kind of coin or currency, or in an amount in money of the United States measured thereby, is declared to be against public policy;
and no such provision shall be contained in or made with respect to any obligation hereafter incurred. **Every obligation, heretofore or hereafter incurred,** whether or not any such provision is contained therein or made with respect thereto, **shall be discharged upon payment, dollar for dollar, in any coin or currency which at time of payment is legal tender for public and private debts.** Any such provision contained in any law authorizing obligations to be issued by or under authority of the United States, is hereby repealed, but the repeal of any such provision shall not invalidate any other provision or authority contained in such law.

- **(b) As used in this resolution, the term 'obligation' means any obligation (including every obligation of and to the United States, excepting currency) payable in money of the United States; and the term 'coin or currency' means coin or currency of the United States, including Federal Reserve notes and circulating notes of Federal Reserve banks and national banking associations.**

Approved, June 5, 1933, 4:40 p.m. 31 U.S.C.A. 462, 463

House Joint Resolution 192, 73d Congress, Sess. I, Ch. 48, June 5, 1933 (Public Law No. 10)

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all to whom these presents shall come. Greeting:

In virtue of the authority vested in me by the Archivist of the United States, I certify on his behalf, that the attached reproduction(s) is a true and correct copy of documents in his custody.



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<i>Cynthia G. Fox</i>	
NAME CYNTHIA G. FOX	DATE July 3, 2008
TITLE DEPUTY DIRECTOR, ARCHIVES TEXTUAL SERVICES DIV.	
NAME AND ADDRESS OF DEPOSITORY NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION 700 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, NW WASHINGTON, DC 20408	

NA FORM 14007 (10-200)

and are therefore subject to proper regulation and restriction; and whereas the existing emergency has disclosed that provisions of obligations which purport to give the obligee a right to require payment in gold or a particular kind of coin or currency of the United States, or in an amount in money of the United States measured thereby, obstruct the policy of the Congress to regulate the value of the money of the United States, and are inconsistent with the declared policy of the Congress to maintain at all times the equivalence of every dollar, coined or issued by the United States, in the markets and in the payment of debts. Now, therefore, be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) every provision contained in or made with respect to any obligation which purports to give the obligee a right to require payment in gold or a particular kind of coin or currency, or in an amount in money of the United States measured thereby, is declared to be against public policy; and no such provision shall be contained in or made with respect to any obligation hereafter incurred. Every obligation, heretofore or hereafter incurred, whether or not any such provision is contained therein or made with respect thereto, shall be discharged upon payment, dollar for dollar, in any coin or currency which at the time of payment is legal tender for public and private debts. Any such provision contained in any law authorizing obligations to be issued by or under authority of the United States, is hereby repealed, but the repeal of any such provision shall not invalidate any other provision or authority contained in such law.

(b) As used in this resolution, the term "obligation" means an obligation (including every obligation of and to the United States, excepting currency) payable in money of the United States; and the term "coin or currency" means coin or currency of the United

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Seventy-third Congress of the United States of America;

At the First Session,

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Thursday, the ninth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three.

JOINT RESOLUTION

To assure uniform value to the coins and currencies of the United States.

Whereas the holding of or dealing in gold affect the public interest, and are therefore subject to proper regulation and restriction; and Whereas the existing emergency has disclosed that provisions of obligations which purport to give the obligee a right to require payment in gold or a particular kind of coin or currency of the United States, or in an amount in money of the United States measured thereby, obstruct the power of the Congress to regulate the value of the money of the United States, and are inconsistent with the declared policy of the Congress to maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar, coined or issued by the United States, in the markets and in the payment of debts. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) every provision contained in or made with respect to any obligation which purports to give the obligee a right to require payment in gold or a particular kind of coin or currency, or in an amount in money of the United States measured thereby, is declared to be against public policy; and no such provision shall be contained in or made with respect to any obligation hereafter incurred. Every obligation, heretofore or hereafter incurred, whether or not any such provision is contained therein or made with respect thereto, shall be discharged upon payment, dollar for dollar, in any coin or currency which at the time of payment is legal tender for public and private debts. Any such provision contained in any law authorizing obligations to be issued by or under authority of the United States, is hereby repealed, but the repeal of any such provision shall not invalidate any other provision or authority contained in such law.

(b) As used in this resolution, the term "obligation" means an obligation (including every obligation of and to the United States, excepting currency) payable in money of the United States; and the term "coin or currency" means coin or currency of the United

States, including Federal Reserve notes and circulating notes of Federal Reserve banks and national banking associations.

Sec. 2. The last sentence of paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of section 43 of the Act entitled "An Act to relieve the existing national economic emergency by increasing agricultural purchasing power, to raise revenue for extraordinary expenses incurred by reason of such emergency, to provide emergency relief with respect to agricultural indebtedness, to provide for the orderly liquidation of joint-stock land banks, and for other purposes", approved May 12, 1933, is amended to read as follows:

"All coins and currencies of the United States (including Federal Reserve notes and circulating notes of Federal Reserve banks and national banking associations) heretofore or hereafter coined or issued, shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private, public charges, taxes, duties, and dues, except that gold coins, when below the standard weight and limit of tolerance provided by law for the single piece, shall be legal tender only at valuation in proportion to their actual weight."

Approved

4.40 p.m

June 5 1933

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Ray C. Army
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

John W. Garner

Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.

Further Proof of the Fraud

1. 28 USC 3002” The United States is a Federal corporation
2. Senate Report 93-549 (Para 1) ***”The United States has been under dictatorial control since March 9, 1933”***.
3. Senate Report 93-549 (Para 2) ***”Extraordinary powers have been delegated to the President, ordinarily exercised by the Congress, which affect the lives of American citizens in a host of all-encompassing manners...to rule the country without reference to normal Constitutional processes”*** Report of the Special Committee on the Termination of the National Emergency, War and Emergency Powers Acts, November 19, 1973
4. Downes v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244 1901. Dissenting opinion of Justice Marshall Harlan. ***”Two national governments exist, one to be maintained under the Constitution, with all its restrictions, the other to be maintained by Congress outside and independently of that instrument”*** (this is what we see in action today)

CAN WE VOTE SOMEONE INTO OFFICE TO FIX OUR COUNTRY?

- NO
- We are under military rule
- Congress is destructive to the American people, I don't care what your politics are.
- No political officer today is bound by their Oath of office, their Oath is a contract protecting the people's rights.
- If a Public officer violates their oath it's a capitol crime.
- If Congress will not do what the President wants them to do he will issue an executive order.
- There have been over 13,000 executive orders.
- The American People have failed to occupy the lawful offices created by our founding fathers since 1860 (Supreme Court)
- We no longer have the Three Branches of Government

HOW DID THE CONSTITUTION STRUCTURE OUR GOVERNMENT

We are supposed to have Three
Branches of Government

1. Executive
2. Legislative
3. Judicial

WHAT DOES THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH CONTROL?

- [Department of Agriculture \(USDA\)](#)
- [Department of Commerce \(DOC\)](#)
- [Department of Defense \(DOD\)](#)
- [Department of Education \(ED\)](#)
- [Department of Energy \(DOE\)](#)
- [Department of Health and Human Services \(HHS\)](#)
- [Department of Homeland Security \(DHS\)](#)
- [Department of Housing and Urban Development \(HUD\)](#)
- [Department of Justice \(DOJ\)](#)
- [Department of Labor \(DOL\)](#)
- [Department of State \(DOS\)](#)
- [Department of the Interior \(DOI\)](#)
- [Department of the Treasury](#)
- [Department of Transportation \(DOT\)](#)
- [Department of Veterans Affairs \(VA\)](#)

WHAT DOES THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH CONTROL?

- **U.S. Senate**
- [Committee Office Websites](#)
- [Senate Home Page](#)
- [Senate Leadership](#)
- [Senators on the Web](#)
- **U.S. House of Representatives**
- [Committee Office Websites](#)
- [House Home Page](#)
- [House Leadership Offices](#)
- [House Organizations, Commissions, and Task Forces](#)
- [Office of Inspector General](#)
- [Office of the Clerk](#)
- [Representatives on the Web](#)
- CAN THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH CONTROL ANYTHING OF IMPORTANCE WHEN THE PRESIDENT CAN ISSUE A EXECUTIVE ORDER AND DO WHAT HE WANTS WITHOUT APPROVAL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WITHOUT YOUR APPROVAL

WHAT DOES THE JUDICIAL BRANCH CONTROL.

- The Justice Department is under the Executive Branch. The Executive branch decides what laws to enforce.
- Does it matter? Congress will just pass a law restricting the court's from hearing any arguments it does not want the court to hear.

WHO IS WORKING AGAINST THE AMERICAN PEOPLE?

- The Queen
- The Lawyers
- The Federal Reserve
- The IRS
- Our Government
- The Bankers

WHY DOES THE QUEEN CONTROL OUR SOCIAL SECURITY?

ARE WE THE QUEENS PROPERTY? YES

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Statutory Instrument 1997 No. 1778 The Social Security
(United States of America) Order 1997

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 22nd day of July 1997

Present,

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council

Whereas at London on the 13th February 1984 an Agreement on social security between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the United States of America (hereinafter referred to as "the Agreement) and an Administrative Agreement for the implementation of the Agreement (hereinafter referred to as "the Administrative Agreement") [\[1\]](#) **were signed on behalf of those Governments and effect was given to the Agreement by the Social Security Order 1984**

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, in pursuance of section 179(1)(a) and (2) of the Social Security Administration Act 1992 and of all other powers enabling Her in that behalf, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

Citation and commencement

1. This Order may be cited as the Social Security (United States of America) Order 1997 and shall come into force on 1st September 1997.

Modification of the Social Security Administration Act 1992 and the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992 and amendment of the Principal Order

2. The Social Security Administration Act 1992 and the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992 shall be modified and the Principal Order shall be amended so as to give effect to the Agreement as modified by the Supplementary Agreement set out in Schedule 1 to this Order and to the Administrative Agreement as modified by the Supplementary Administrative Agreement set out in Schedule 2 to this Order, so far as the same relate to England, Wales and Scotland.

Definitions

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" 1. "Territory" means,

as regards the United States, the States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and as regards the United Kingdom, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, and also the Isle of Man, the Island of Jersey, and the Islands of Guernsey, Alderney, Herm and Jethou; and references to the "United Kingdom" or to "territory" in relation to the United Kingdom shall include the Isle of Man, the Island of Jersey, and the Islands of Guernsey, Alderney, Herm and Jethou where appropriate;".

WHY HAVEN'T OUR LAW MAKERS FIXED THIS?

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- Remember the original 13th amendment: *“No person with a title of nobility could hold office”*.
- Listed below is a good reason why that amendment was ratified in 1819.

REPORT ON THE NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD Legal Bulwark of the Communist Party REPORT

[Pursuant to H. Res. 5, 79th Cong., 1st sess.]

The National Lawyers Guild is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions. Since its inception it has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents. It has consistently fought against national, State, and local legislation aimed at curbing the Communist conspiracy. It has been most articulate in its attacks upon all agencies of the Government seeking to expose or prosecute the subversive activities of the Communist network, including national, State, and local investigative committees, the Department of Justice, the FBI, and law enforcement agencies generally. Through its affiliation with the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, an international Communist-front organization, the National Lawyers Guild has constituted itself an agent of a foreign principal hostile to the interests of the United States. It has gone far afield to oppose the foreign policies of the United States, in line with the current line of the Soviet Union.

These aims-the real aims of the National Lawyers Guild, as demonstrated conclusively by its activities for the past 13 years of its existence-are not specified in its constitution or statement of avowed purpose. In order to attract non-Communists to serve as a cover for its actual purpose as an appendage to the Communist Party, the National Lawyers Guild poses benevolently as “a professional organization which shall function as an effective social force in the service of the people to the end that human rights shall be regarded as more sacred than property rights.” In the entire history of the guild there is no record of its ever having condemned such instances of the violation of human rights as found in Soviet slave labor camps and in the series of Moscow trials, which shocked the civilized world.

Communists publicly hailed the founding of the National Lawyers Guild. *New Masses*, a weekly publication of the Communist Party, featured an article entitled “Defense for the Counsel-The Need for the National Lawyers Guild” in its issue of June 14, 1938 (pp. 19-21) by Charles Recht, an attorney for the Soviet Government and a member of the guild, observed that:

“With the growth of the American Labor Party in New York, and kindred progressive movements throughout the United States, the lawyers, who in many of the smaller communities are the nerve centers of political activities, will be an invaluable aid in galvanizing the latent liberal elements of the country into a political force. The National Lawyers Guild can and will form one of the most important adjuncts to a progressive movement representing the interests of the workers and farmers”.

WHAT IS THE FEDERAL RESERVE?

- Rothschild, Rockefeller, Warburg's, Aldridge, J.P. Morgan and other bankers created the Federal Reserve in a Private meeting on Jekyll Island on November 22, 1910
- In 1913 The Federal Reserve Act was passed with only 3 congressmen voting on it. (congress was not properly adjourned for Christmas break allowing this to happen)
- Lewis v. United States 680 states the Federal Reserve Bank is privately owned: “we conclude that the Reserve Banks are not federal instrumentalities”
- The stock holders of this private trust are un-known still to this day
 - Research Eustace Mullins & The Secrets of the Federal Reserve
 - Watch the movie Money Masters

HOW IS THE GOVERNMENT USING YOUR TAXES

GRACE COMMISSION REPORT WAR ON WASTE

NOT A FULL COPY

President's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control
MACMILLAN PUBLISHING COMPANY
ISBN 0-02-074660-1
New York Macmillan Publishing Company
866 Third Avenue,
New York, N.Y. 10022

January 12, 1984

The Honorable Ronald Reagan
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C.

- Mr. President, you have been so correct in resisting attempts to balance the budget by increasing taxes. The tax load on the average American family is already at counterproductive levels with the underground economy having now grown to an estimated \$500 billion per year, costing about \$100 billion in lost Federal tax revenues per year.
- The size of the underground economy is understandable when one considers that median family income taxes have increased from \$9 in 1948 to \$2,218 in 1983, or by 246 times. This is runaway taxation at its worst.
- One-third of all their taxes is consumed by waste and inefficiency in the Federal Government as we identified in our survey. Another one-third of all their taxes escapes collection from others as the underground economy blossoms in direct proportion to tax increases and places even more pressure on law abiding taxpayers, promoting still more underground economy—a vicious cycle that must be broken.
- With two-thirds of everyone's personal income taxes wasted or not collected, 100 percent of what is collected is absorbed solely by interest on the Federal debt and by Federal Government contributions to transfer payments. In other words, all individual income tax revenues are gone before one nickel is spent on the services which taxpayers expect from their Government

IS THE GOVERNMENT REALLY TRYING TO PROTECT US?

National Security Study Memorandum

NSSM 200

Implications of Worldwide Population Growth
For U.S. Security and Overseas Interests
(*THE KISSINGER REPORT*)

December 10, 1974

CLASSIFIED BY Harry C. Blaney, III

SUBJECT TO GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE
OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652 AUTOMATICALLY DOWNGRADED
AT TWO YEAR INTERVALS AND DECLASSIFIED
ON DECEMBER 31, 1980.

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BUT YOU SHOULD
READ THE FULL COPY**

28. World policy and programs in the population field should incorporate two major objectives:
- (a) actions to accommodate continued population growth up to 6 billions by the mid-21st century without massive starvation or total frustration of developmental hopes; and
 - (b) actions to keep the ultimate level as close as possible to 8 billions rather than permitting it to reach 10 billions, 13 billions, or more.
29. While specific goals in this area are difficult to state, our aim should be for the world to achieve a replacement level of fertility, (a two- child family on the average), by about the year 2000. This will require the present 2 percent growth rate to decline to 1.7 percent within a decade and to 1.1 percent by 2000 compared to the U.N medium projection, this goal would result in 500 million fewer people in 2000 and about 3 billion fewer in 2050. Attainment of this goal will require greatly intensified population programs. A basis for developing national population growth control targets to achieve this world target is contained in the World Population Plan of Action.
30. The World Population Plan of Action is not self-enforcing and will require vigorous efforts by interested countries, U.N. agencies and other international bodies to make it effective. U.S. leadership is essential

IS OUR CURRENT MONEY BACKED BY SUBSTANCE?

- <http://www.federalreserve.gov/generalinfo/faq/faggs.htm>
- **No**, when the United States stopped selling gold to foreign official holders of dollars at the rate of \$35 an ounce in 1971, it brought the gold exchange standard to an end. In 1973, the United States officially ended its adherence to the gold standard. In August 1974, President Ford repealed the prohibition on the public's owning gold or engaging in gold transactions..

U.S. CONSTITUTION ON PAYING DEBT

- Article 1 Section 10 of the US CONSTITUTION clearly states the following:
 - **No State shall** enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant [Letters of Marque](#) and [Reprisal](#); coin Money; emit [Bills of Credit](#); **make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts**; pass any Bill of [Attainder](#), [ex post facto](#) Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any [Title of Nobility](#).

HOW IS MONEY CREATED?

- Money is created by Congress telling Treasury to sell bonds to the Federal Reserve so the Fed can create money (these bonds are based on your labor).
- This money is created because the Fed is pretty sure the Treasury (IRS) will be able to collect taxes to pay off the debt.
- Most of the Nations Money is created at your bank when you borrow money.
- **YOU CREATE ALL “MONEY” ONE WAY OR ANOTHER YOUR SLAVE LABOR PROVIDES THE ENERGY FOR IT BUT THE FEDERAL RESERVE GETS THE INTEREST.**

How money is created



1 Congress votes to increase the Federal debt limit, let us say by \$1 billion, and instructs the U.S. Treasury to write interest-bearing bonds for \$1 billion.



2 The Treasury offers the bonds to the Fed against the taxpayers' ability to pay.

4 The Treasury can now write checks against the created credit.

3 The Fed buys the bonds by simply creating a book-keeping entry for \$1 billion to the credit of the government's checking account.



5 These checks are dispersed throughout the country, endorsed by recipients and deposited into banks.



6 The banks send the Treasury checks to the Fed to be cleared. The Fed debits the Treasury's account and credits the banks with the amount. These credits increase the banks' reserves.



These reserves serve as the base used by the commercial banks to create checkbook money and to lend it out at interest.

UCC LAW ON FEDERAL RESERVE PUBLICATIONS

- The Uniform Commercial Code 3-102 (c) says *"Regulations of the Board of governors of the Federal Reserve System and operating circulars of the Federal Reserve Banks supersede any inconsistent provision of this Article to the extent of the Inconsistency."*
- *The reason this is important is to prove that the Federal Reserve publications you are about to see have relevance in Law.*

MODERN MONEY MECHANICS

- Federal Reserve Publication Modern Money Mechanics states on pg 6 "***Of course they [Banks] do not really pay out loans from the money they receive as deposits.***" ***If they did this no additional money would be created.***
- *Your \$10,000.00 loan you take out at a bank (that you pay back with interest) allows the bank to create an additional \$90,000.00 in loans to other customers. (and you pay them interest)*



Modern Money Mechanics

A Workbook on Bank Reserves and Deposit Expansion

transfer between deposit accounts. Moreover, currency is a relatively small part of the money stock. About 60 percent, or \$623 billion, of the \$899 billion total money stock in December 1991, was in the form of transaction deposits, of which \$290 billion were demand and \$333 billion were other checkable deposits.

What Makes Money Valuable?

In the United States neither paper currency nor deposits have value as commodities. In fact, a dollar bill is just a piece of paper; deposits merely book entries. Coins do have some intrinsic value as metal, but generally far less than their face value.

What, then, makes these instruments — checks, paper money, and coins — acceptable at face value in payment of all debts and for other monetary uses? Mainly, it is the confidence people have that they will be able to exchange such money for other financial assets and for real goods and services whenever they choose to do so.

Money, like anything else, derives its value from its scarcity in relation to its usefulness. Commodities or services are more or less valuable because there are more or less of them relative to the amounts people want. Money's usefulness is its unique ability to command other goods and services and to permit a holder to be constantly ready to do so. How much money is demanded depends on several factors, such as the total volume of transactions in the economy at any given time, the payment habits of the society, the amount of money that individuals and businesses want to keep on hand to take care of unexpected transactions, and the foregone earnings of holding financial assets in the form of money rather than some other asset.

Control of the quantity of money is essential if its value is to be kept stable. Money's real value can be measured only in terms of what it will buy. Therefore, its value varies inversely with the general level of prices. Assuming a constant rate of use, if the volume of money grows more rapidly than the rate at which the output of real goods and services increases, prices will rise. This will happen because there will be more money than there will be goods and services to spend it on at prevailing prices. But if, on the other hand, growth in the supply of money does not keep pace with the economy's current production, then prices will fall, the nation's labor force, factories, and other production facilities will not be fully employed, or both.

Just how large the stock of money needs to be in order to handle the transactions of the economy without exerting undue influence on the price level depends on how intensively money is being used. Every transaction deposit balance and every dollar bill is a part of somebody's spendable funds at any given time, ready to move to other owners as transactions take place. Some holders spend money quickly after they get it, making these funds available for other uses. Others, however, hold money for longer periods. Obviously, when some money remains idle, a larger total is needed to accomplish any given volume of transactions.

Who Creates Money?

Changes in the quantity of money may originate with actions of the Federal Reserve System (the central bank), depository institutions (principally commercial banks), or the public. The major control, however, rests with the central bank.

The actual process of money creation takes place primarily in banks.¹ As noted earlier, checkable liabilities of banks are money. These liabilities are customers' accounts. They increase when customers deposit currency and checks and when the proceeds of loans made by the banks are credited to borrowers' accounts.

In the absence of legal reserve requirements, banks can build up deposits by increasing loans and investments so long as they keep enough currency on hand to redeem whatever amounts the holders of deposits want to convert into currency. This unique attribute of the banking business was discovered many centuries ago.

It started with goldsmiths. As early bankers, they initially provided safekeeping services, making a profit from vault storage fees for gold and coins deposited with them. People would redeem their "deposit receipts" whenever they needed gold or coins to purchase something, and physically take the gold or coins to the seller who, in turn, would deposit them for safekeeping, often with the same banker. Everyone soon found that it was a lot easier simply to use the deposit receipts directly as a means of payment. These receipts, which became known as notes, were acceptable as money since whoever held them could go to the banker and exchange them for metallic money.

Then, bankers discovered that they could make loans merely by giving their promiss to pay, or bank notes, to borrowers. In this way, banks began to create money. More notes could be issued than the gold and coin on hand because only a portion of the notes outstanding would be presented for payment at any one time. Enough metallic money had to be kept on hand, of course, to redeem whatever volume of notes was presented for payment.

Transaction deposits are the modern counterpart of bank notes. It was a small step from printing notes to making book entries crediting deposits of borrowers, which the borrowers in turn could "spend" by writing checks, thereby "printing" their own money.

¹In order to describe the money creation process as simply as possible, the term "bank" used in this booklet should be understood to refer to any of depository institutions. Since the Depository Institutions Deregulation and Monetary Control Act of 1980, all depository institutions have been permitted to offer interest-bearing transaction accounts to certain customers. The creation accounts (interest-bearing as well as demand deposits on which payment of interest is still legally prohibited) at all depository institutions are subject to the reserve requirements set by the Federal Reserve. Thus all such institutions, not just commercial banks, have the potential for creating money.

This is the beginning of the deposit expansion process. In the first stage of the process, total loans and deposits of the banks rise by an amount equal to the excess reserves existing before any loans were made (90 percent of the initial deposit increase). At the end of Stage 1, deposits have risen a total of \$19,000 (the initial \$10,000 provided by the Federal Reserve's action plus the \$9,000 in deposits created by Stage 1 banks). See *illustration 4*. However, only \$900 (10 percent of \$9,000) of excess reserves have been absorbed by the additional deposit growth at Stage 1 banks. See *illustration 5*.

The lending banks, however, do not expect to retain the deposits they create through their loan operations. Borrowers write checks that probably will be deposited in other banks. As these checks move through the collection process, the Federal Reserve Banks debit the reserve accounts of the paying banks (Stage 1 banks) and credit those of the receiving banks. See *illustration 5*.

Whether Stage 1 banks actually do lose the deposits to other banks or whether any or all of the borrowers' checks are redeposited in these same banks makes no difference in the expansion process. If the lending banks expect to lose these deposits — and an equal amount of reserves — as the borrowers' checks are paid, they will not lend more than their excess reserves. Like the original \$10,000 deposit, the loan created deposits may be transferred to other banks, but they remain somewhere in the banking system. Whichever banks receive them also acquire equal amounts of reserves, of which all but 10 percent will be "excess."

Assuming that the banks holding the \$9,000 of deposits created in Stage 1 in turn make loans equal to their excess reserves, then loans and deposits will rise by a further \$8,100 in the second stage of expansion. This process can continue until deposits have risen to the point where all the reserves provided by the initial purchase of government securities by the Federal Reserve System are just sufficient to satisfy reserve requirements against the newly created deposits. (See pages 10 and 11.)

The individual bank, of course, is not concerned as to the stages of expansion in which it may be participating. Inflows and outflows of deposits occur continuously. Any deposit received is new money, regardless of its ultimate source. And if bank policy is to make loans and investments equal to whatever reserves are in excess of legal requirements, the expansion process will be carried on.

How Much Can Deposits Expand in the Banking System?

The total amount of expansion that can take place is illustrated on page 11. Carried through to theoretical limits, the initial \$10,000 of reserves distributed within the banking system gives rise to an expansion of \$90,000 in bank credit (loans and investments) and supports a total of \$100,000 in new deposits under a 10 percent reserve requirement. The deposit expansion factor for a given

amount of new reserves is thus the reciprocal of the required reserve percentage ($1 / .10 = 10$). Loan expansion will be less by the amount of the initial injection. The multiple expansion is possible because the banks as a group are like one large bank in which checks drawn against borrowers' deposits result in credits to accounts of other depositors, with no net change in total reserves.

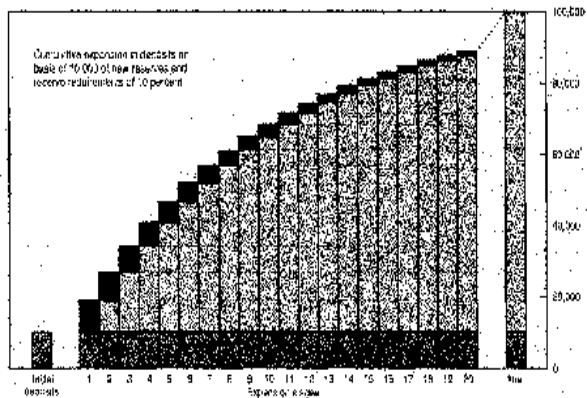
Expansion through Bank Investments

Deposit expansion can proceed from investments as well as loans. Suppose that the demand for loans at some Stage 1 banks is slack. These banks would then probably purchase securities. If the sellers of the securities were customers, the banks would make payment by crediting the customers' transaction accounts; deposit liabilities would rise just as if loans had been made. More likely, these banks would purchase the securities through dealers, paying for them with checks on themselves or on their reserve accounts. These checks would be deposited in the sellers' banks. In either case, the net effects on the banking system are identical with those resulting from loan operations.

Thus through stage after stage of expansion, "money" can grow to a total of 10 times the new reserves supplied to the banking system . . .

	Assets			Liabilities	
	Total	Reserves		Loans and Investments	Deposits
		(Required)	(Excess)		
Initial reserves provided	10,000	1,000	9,000		10,000
Expansion — Stage 1	10,000	1,900	8,100	9,000	15,000
Stage 2	10,000	2,710	7,290	17,100	27,000
Stage 3	10,000	3,439	6,561	24,810	44,370
Stage 4	10,000	4,091	5,909	30,351	60,951
Stage 5	10,000	4,686	5,314	34,356	86,856
Stage 6	10,000	5,217	4,783	42,170	121,710
Stage 7	10,000	5,695	4,305	46,253	166,253
Stage 8	10,000	6,126	3,874	51,258	221,258
Stage 9	10,000	6,512	3,487	55,122	286,122
Stage 10	10,000	6,852	3,138	58,619	361,619
Stage 20	10,000	8,906	1,094	79,058	89,058
Final stage	10,000	10,000	0	90,000	100,000

. . . as the new deposits created by loans at each stage are added to those created at all earlier stages and those supplied by the initial reserve-creating action.



MONEY AND BANKING

- Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas publication MONEY AND BANKING, page 11, explains that when banks grant loans, they create new money, The new money is created because a new “loan becomes a deposit, just like a paycheck does.”
- Please note the stamp on the bottom of the second page that states

**PAY TO THE ORDER OF
WITH OUT RECOURSE**

REDUCED PAYMENT FIXED RATE NOTE

THIS LOAN HAS A PREPAYMENT PENALTY PROVISION.

July 27, 2006
DateRolling Meadows
RM
16005 PETALUMA PLACE, EDMOND, OK 73013
(Property Address)JL
Bank**1. BORROWER'S PROMISE TO PAY**

In return for a loan that I have received, I promise to pay U.S. \$ 184,637.00 (this amount is called "principal"), plus interest, to the order of the Lender. The Lender is Argent Mortgage Company, LLC.

I understand that the Lender may transfer this Note. The Lender or anyone who takes this Note by transfer and who is entitled to receive payments under this Note is called the "Note Holder."

2. INTEREST

Interest will be charged on unpaid principal until the full amount of principal has been paid. I will pay interest at a yearly rate of 7.500%.

The interest rate required by this Section 2 is the rate I will pay before and after any default described in Section 6(B) of this Note.

3. PAYMENTS**(A) Time and Place of Payments**

I will pay principal and interest by making payments every month.

I will make my monthly payments on the first day of each month beginning on September 1, 2006.

I will make these payments every month until I have paid all of the principal and interest and any other charges described below that I may owe under this Note. My monthly payments will be applied to interest before principal. If, on August 1, 2036, I still owe amounts under this Note, I will pay those amounts in full on that date, which is called the "Maturity Date."

I will make my monthly payments at: 808 City Parkway West, Suite 100, Orange, CA 92668 or at a different place if required by the Note Holder.

(B) Amount of Initial Monthly Payments/Change in Monthly Payments

My initial monthly payments for the first 120 months of this Note will be in the amount of U.S. \$1,083.43 based on a fully amortizing 40 year repayment schedule.

On September 1, 2016 the outstanding principal balance will be re-amortized so that the entire principal balance will be repaid on the Maturity Date. This will result in an increase in your monthly payment. Beginning on September 1, 2016 your monthly payment will be U.S. \$1,248.28. This monthly payment may change if I make any partial prepayment during the first 10 years of this Note as set forth in Section 4 of this Note. The Note Holder will notify me prior to the date of any change in monthly payment.

4. BORROWER'S RIGHT TO PREPAY

I may repay this Note at any time as provided for in this paragraph. If within the first 3.00 year(s) from the date of execution of the Mortgage, Deed of Trust or Security Deed which secures this Note, I prepay in any 12 month period an amount exceeding 20% of the original principal balance under this Note, I will pay a prepayment charge to Note Holder equal to six (6) months advance interest on the amount prepaid in excess of 20% of the original principal balance under this Note.

If a partial prepayment is made the amount of my monthly payments will not decrease, however, if such partial prepayment is made following the 120th month of this Note, the principal and interest required under this Note will be repaid prior to the Maturity Date.

5. LOAN CHARGES

If a law, which applies to this loan and which sets maximum loan charges, is finally interpreted so that the interest or other loan charges collected or to be collected in connection with this loan exceed the permitted limits, then: (i) any such loan charges shall be reduced by the amount necessary to reduce the charge to the permitted limit; and (ii) any sums already collected from me which exceeded permitted limits will be refunded to me. The Note Holder may choose to make this refund by reducing the principal I owe under this Note or by making a direct payment to me. If a refund reduces principal, the reduction will be treated as a partial prepayment.

6. BORROWER'S FAILURE TO PAY AS REQUIRED**(A) Late Charges for Overdue Payments**

If the Note Holder has not received the full amount of any monthly payment by the end of fifteen calendar days after the date it is due, I will pay a late charge to the Note Holder.

The amount of the charge will be 5.000% of my overdue payment of principal and interest.

I will pay this late charge promptly but only once on each late payment.

(B) Default

If I do not pay the full amount of each monthly payment on the date it is due, I will be in default.

(C) Notice of Default

If I am in default, the Note Holder may send me a written notice telling me that if I do not pay the overdue amount by a certain date, the Note Holder may require me to pay immediately the full amount of principal which has not been paid and all the interest that I owe on that amount. That date must be at least 30 days after the date on which the notice is delivered or mailed me.

Initials: 

(D) No Waiver by Note Holder

Even if, at a time when I am in default, the Note Holder does not require me to pay immediately in full as described above, the Note Holder will still have the right to do so if I am in default at a later time.

(E) Payment of Note Holder's Costs and Expenses

If the Note Holder has required me to pay immediately in full as described above, the Note Holder will have the right to be paid back by me for all its costs and expenses in enforcing this Note to the extent not prohibited by applicable law. Those expenses include, for example, reasonable attorney's fees.

7. GIVING OF NOTICES

Unless applicable law requires a different method, any notice that must be given to me under this Note will be given by delivering it or by mailing it by first class mail to me at the Property Address above or at a different address if I give the Note Holder a notice of my different address.

Any notice that must be given to the Note Holder under this Note will be given by mailing it by first class mail to the Note Holder at the address stated in Section 3(A) above or at a different address if I am given a notice of that different address.

8. OBLIGATIONS OF PERSONS UNDER THIS NOTE

If more than one person signs in a Note, each person is fully and personally obligated to keep all of the promises made in this Note, including the promise to pay the full amount owed. Any person who is a guarantor, surety or endorser of this Note is also obligated to do these things. Any person who takes over these obligations, including the obligations of a guarantor, surety, or endorser of this Note, is also obligated to keep all of the promises made in this Note. The Note Holder may enforce its rights under this Note against each person individually or against all of us together. This means that any one of us may be required to Pay all of the amounts owed under this Note.

9. WAIVERS

I and any other person who has obligations under this Note waive the rights of presentment and notice of dishonor. "Presentment" means the right to require the Note Holder to demand payment of amounts due. "Notice of Dishonor" means the right to require the Note Holder to give notice to other persons that amounts due have not been paid.

10. UNIFORM SECURED NOTE

This Note is a uniform instrument with limited variations. In some jurisdictions, in addition to the protections given to the Note Holder under this Note, a Mortgage, Deed of Trust, or Security Deed (the "Security Instrument"), dated the same date as this Note, protects the Note Holder from possible losses which might result if I do not keep promises that I make in this Note. That Security Instrument describes how and under what conditions I may be required to make immediate payment in full of all amounts I owe under this Note. Some of those conditions are described as follows:

Transfer of the Property or a Beneficial Interest in Borrower. If all or any part of the Property or any interest in it is sold or transferred (or if a beneficial interest in Borrower is sold or transferred and Borrower is not a natural person) without Lender's prior written consent, Lender may at its option, require immediate payment in full of all sums secured by this Security Instrument. However, this option shall not be exercised by Lender if prohibited by federal law as of the date of this Security Instrument.

If the Lender exercises this option, Lender shall give Borrower notice of acceleration. The notice shall provide a period of not less than 30 days from the date the notice is delivered or mailed within which Borrower must pay all sums secured by this Security Instrument. If Borrower fails to pay those sums prior to the expiration of this period, Lender may invoke any remedies permitted by this Security Instrument without further notice or demand on Borrower.

WITNESS THE HAND(S) AND SEAL(S) OF THE UNDERSIGNED


 _____ (Seal)
 Borrower: **SAN JUAN INVESTMENTS**
 SSN: **332842885**

 Borrower:
 SSN:

PAID TO THE ORDER OF _____ (Seal)
 Borrower:
TRUST RECORRE
ESRACOM MORTGAGE COMPANY LLC
 BY: 
SAN JUAN INVESTMENTS
 Borrower: _____ (Seal)
 SSN:

Initials: _____

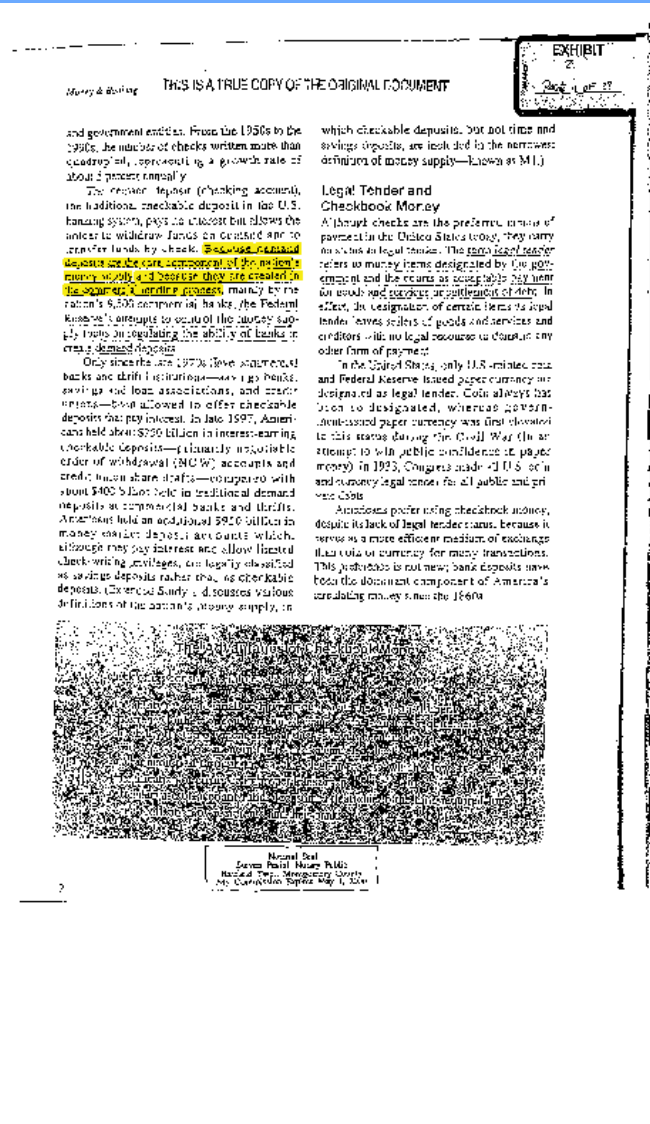
Fourth Edition

MONEY & BANKING

David H. Friedman

American Bankers Association

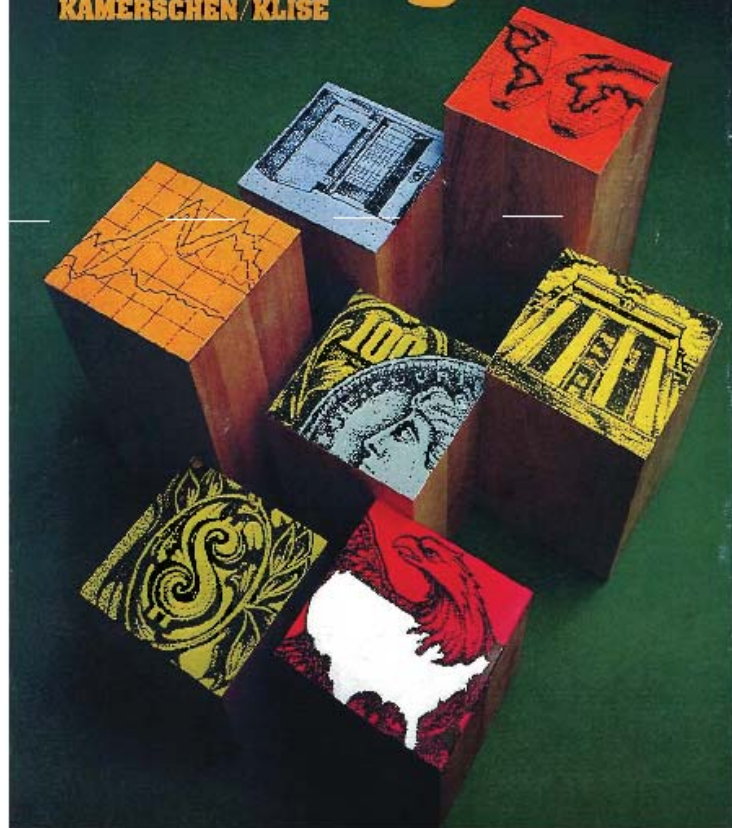
Because demand deposits are the core component of the nation's money supply and because they are created in the commercial lending process,



Money & Banking

KAMERSCHEN / KLISE

SIXTH EDITION



Chapter 6 Creation and Transfer of Deposits

What is a bank deposit? A simple question, isn't it? Anyone can answer it. Unfortunately most people will answer it incorrectly or, at best, inexactly. If, without reading farther, you can accurately define bank deposits, you are the exception.

There is a persistent confusion respecting deposits.

1. Deposits are our most important money. Yet to the bank, the deposits of its customers are not money at all.
2. You take a handful of currency to the bank and deposit it. However, under no circumstances whatever do the bank's deposits consist of currency.
3. Most people suppose that a bank lends the deposits of its customers. In fact, however, no bank ever lends its deposits.

These apparent contradictions result from the fact that we regularly use the word *deposit* in two entirely different, and completely inconsistent, ways. Ambiguity is inevitable unless we clearly specify which meaning the word is to have. We cannot possibly, in an analysis of bank operations, follow the common practice of allowing *deposit* to mean one thing one moment, something entirely different a moment later.

Specifically, we must decide whether we are going to consider a deposit as being the thing that is turned in to the bank—the actual checks on other banks and pieces of silver and currency—or as being the sums owed to depositors. These two things are not the same at all, for one is an asset, the other a liability of the bank.

Logically, perhaps, the term *deposit* should refer to the physical asset that one surrenders to the bank. There is no difficulty in understanding what has taken place if we say someone deposited \$50 of currency or made a deposit of \$300. The customer turned in that amount to the bank, and the word is used in accordance with the first definition.

But then we say, "The customer has a deposit of \$300," and we have swung over to the second definition. The deposit is an asset of the customer. It cannot possibly be at the same time an asset of the bank. Exactly what is the customer's deposit asset? Certainly it is not the handful of currency or the check the customer turned over to the bank teller, for these are now assets of the bank. The asset the customer received in exchange was a claim on the bank. From the bank's point of view, this deposit, as such, is a liability. When the bank increases its assets (currency, checks on other banks, other negotiable instruments), it increases its liabilities by an equal amount (or sometimes

I BET YOU THOUGHT

I BET YOU THOUGHT by David H. Friedman,.

Federal Reserve Bank of New York (4th ed. 1984)

1. According to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, “***banks create new money by depositing promissory notes***”.



I bet you thought...

by David H. Friedman

TWO FACES OF DEBT

- Federal Reserve Publication, "Two Faces of Debt" on pg 19 states: ***"Such newly created funds are in addition to funds that all financial institutions provide in their operations"***
- ***"A deposit created through lending is a debt that has to be paid on demand of the depositor, just the same as the debt rising from a customer's deposit of checks in a bank"***
- ***"depositor's balance rises when the depository institution extends credit either by granting a loan to, or by buying securities from the depositor in exchange for the note or security, the lending or investing institution credits the depositor's account or gives a check that can be deposited at yet another depository at yet another institution. In this case no one loses a deposit the money supply is increased. New money has been brought into existence,"***



Two Faces of *D* e b t

*Federal Reserve Bank
of Chicago*

It also provides a means of creating entirely new funds—funds needed to finance the greater volume of new projects and spending that contribute to economic growth.

Again, checkable deposits in commercial banks and savings institutions are debts—liabilities of these depository institutions to their depositors. But checkable deposits are also the money used for most expenditures. How do these deposit liabilities arise?

For an individual institution, they arise typically when a depositor brings in currency or checks drawn on other institutions. The depositor's balance rises, but the currency he or she holds or the deposits someone else holds are reduced a corresponding amount. The public's total money supply is not changed.

But a depositor's balance also rises when the depository institution extends credit—either by granting a loan to or buying securities from the depositor. In exchange for the note or security, the lending or investing institution credits the depositor's account or gives a check that can be deposited at yet another depository institution. In this case, no one else loses a deposit. **The total of currency and checkable deposits—the money supply—is increased.** New money has been brought into existence by expansion of depository institution credit. Such newly created funds are in addition to funds that all financial institutions provide in their operations as intermediaries between savers and users of savings.

But individual depository institutions cannot expand credit and create deposits without limit. Furthermore, most of the deposits they create are soon transferred to other institutions. **A deposit created through lending is a debt that has to be paid on demand of the depositor, just the same as the debt arising from a customer's deposit of checks or currency in a bank.** By writing checks, the borrower can spend the deposit acquired by borrowing. The recipients of these checks deposit them in their depository institutions. In turn, these checks are presented for payment to the institution on which they are drawn. As a result, the newly created deposit can be shifted out of the originating institution, but it remains part of the money supply until the debt is repaid.

No effort is made here to give a detailed explanation of the creation of money through the expansion of deposits and depository institution credit.³ For present purposes, it is enough to point out that these institutions can make additional loans and investments, and thereby increase checkable deposit money, to the extent that they have the required amount of reserves against the increased deposits. The amount of reserves, in turn, is controlled by the Federal Reserve System—the central bank of the United States.

³For a description of this process, see *Modern Money Mechanics: A Workbook on Bank Reserves and Deposit Expansion*, available on request from the Public Information Center, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.

A national
debt, if it
is not
excessive,
will be to us
a national
blessing.

Alexander
Hamilton

At the heart
of our national
finances is
a simple,
inescapable
fact . . . that our
government—
any govern-
ment—
like individuals
and families—
cannot spend
and continue
to spend more
than they take
in without
inviting disaster.

Clarence
Cannon

GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

- Banks must follow the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) which are in the federal statutes at 12 USC. Sec. 1831n (a) (2) (Accounting objectives, standards, and requirements). This includes but not limited to **the matching principle**
 - This matching principle accounting shows the **bank's assets actually increased when they create loans.**
- Generally Accepted Accounting Principles 2003 edition published by Wiley page 41 under the section cash and Cash equivalents states, ***"Anything accepted by a bank to deposit would be considered as cash."***
- ***Your promissory note is deposited at the bank the same way your pay check is. The bank uses that deposit as a reserve so they can create more money to loan out to other customers.***

First Bank341 North Main Street
Troy, NC 27371FDIC Certificate #: 15019 [Bank Charter Class: NM](#)

<i>Definition</i>	<i>Dollar figures in thousands</i>	First Bank Troy, NC March 31, 2009	First Bank Troy, NC March 31, 2008
Assets and Liabilities			
1	Total employees (full-time equivalent)	610	589
2	Total assets	2,696,880	2,382,454
3	Cash and due from depository institutions	159,936	176,845
4	Interest-bearing balances	113,424	131,227
5	Securities	176,150	141,983
6	Federal funds sold & reverse repurchase agreements	32,755	11,269
7	Net loans & leases	2,161,404	1,916,867
8	Loan loss allowance	31,912	21,992
9	Trading account assets	0	0
10	Bank premises and fixed assets	51,906	45,408
11	Other real estate owned	5,413	3,257
12	Goodwill and other intangibles	67,682	50,940
13	All other assets	41,634	35,885
14	Life insurance assets	2,106	2,022
15	Total liabilities and capital	2,696,880	2,382,454
16	Total liabilities	2,371,398	2,142,209
17	Total deposits	2,149,299	1,929,108
18	Interest-bearing deposits	1,907,906	1,680,480
19	Deposits held in domestic offices	2,149,299	1,929,108
20	% insured	70.02%	N/A
21	Federal funds purchased & repurchase agreements	84,293	45,268
22	Trading liabilities	0	0
23	Other borrowed funds	110,765	146,000
24	Subordinated debt	0	0
25	All other liabilities	27,041	21,833
26	Total equity capital	325,482	240,245
27	Total bank equity capital	325,482	240,245
28	Perpetual preferred stock	0	0
29	Common stock	5,670	5,670
30	Surplus	175,552	94,071
31	Undivided profits	144,260	140,504
32	Noncontrolling interests in consolidated subsidiaries	0	N/A
Memoranda:			
33	Noncurrent loans and leases	35,296	8,799
34	Noncurrent loans that are wholly or partially guaranteed by the U.S. government	0	0
35	Income earned, not collected on loans	12,118	11,654
36	Earning assets	2,483,733	2,201,346
37	Long-term assets (5+ years)	200,535	124,087
38	Average Assets, year-to-date	2,725,303	2,350,388
39	Average Assets, quarterly	2,725,303	2,350,388
40	Volatile liabilities	773,257	690,119
41	Insider loans	9,492	13,786
42	FHLB advances	35,765	146,000
43	Loans and leases held for sale	5,014	4,233
44	Unused loan commitments	301,348	341,648
45	Tier 1 (core) risk-based capital	267,993	192,654
46	Tier 2 risk-based capital	26,566	21,992
47	Total risk weighted assets	2,119,896	1,924,932
48	Total unused commitments	301,348	341,648
49	Restructured Loans and leases	3,995	2,371

A REVIEW OF THE FDIC REPORT

- Note Line 2 is the exact same as line 15
- How does a bank loan (line 7) \$2,161,404,000.00
- Yet only has (Line 26) \$325,482,000.00 in capital
- Please look go to FDIC.GOV and look for the reports for your bank.
- http://www2.fdic.gov/idasp/main_bankfind.asp

FURTHER EVIDENCE THAT THE MONEY WE USE TODAY IS CREATED BY YOU

- Congressional Record 1933, Page 83 *“The money will be worth 100 cents on the dollar, because it is backed by the credit of the Nation. It will represent a mortgage on all the homes and other property of all the people in the Nation”*
- Oh, by the way, not only is your home, car and boat property, you and your rights are property. Look up property in Blacks Law.
- Your labor has built or rebuilt just about every nation in the world.
- **YOU ARE THE BEST SLAVE, BECAUSE YOU THINK YOU ARE FREE.**

printed and delivered more than \$30,000,000, running both day and night. Similar sums are now being printed and delivered daily.

EXPANSION OF CURRENCY NECESSARY

If the Republican Party had released itself from the clutches of Wall Street and expanded the currency immediately after the stock-market crash in 1929 or within a year after the crash, our people would have been saved from this awful money panic. Our President will doubtless ask amendments to this new law when conditions are more normal and when it is better understood. Under the new law, the money is issued to the banks in return for Government obligations, bills of exchange, drafts, notes, trade acceptances, and banker's acceptances. The money will be worth 100 cents on the dollar, because it is backed by the credit of the Nation. It will represent a mortgage on all the homes and other property of all the people in the Nation.

NO GOLD COVERAGE

The money so issued will not have one penny of gold coverage behind it, because it is really not needed. We do not need gold to back our internal currency. We only need gold to settle our balances with foreign countries. Our people do not actually use gold as a medium of exchange; paper money is just as good and is much easier to handle. However, if gold is desired as a backing for paper money, we have a sufficient amount to permit the issuance of \$5,000,000,000 more money and still have a gold reserve of 40 percent. When England paid us approximately \$100,000,000 in gold last December the Treasury should have taken that gold and issued \$250,000,000 in paper money, using the gold as a sufficient coverage of 40 percent, and the money should have been put into circulation by paying it to Government employees or other governmental debts. Instead, the gold was delivered to the private banks and the Government given credit for the amount. The banks used a part of it as a base to issue considerable money, which they loaned to their customers, and the remainder, which was the most of it, was sold back to England by the bankers.

DRIVE AGAINST GOLD HOGS

The gold that is given up by the people in the present crisis should be delivered to the Government. It should be used to issue additional money upon which the people will not have to pay interest while it is in circulation.

PRESENT SATISFACTION

Those of us who have worked for 3 years trying to get the currency expanded have the consolation of knowing that our plan has been adopted. I do not believe that the expansion is being made in a manner that will permit the most good. However, the same kind of money is being issued that we have advocated should be issued. It is sound money, although not as well secured as the money we proposed to issue.

DISTRIBUTION OF NEW MONEY

Since our leaders have endorsed the plan to issue more money, consideration should be given to plans for its distribution that will best promote the general welfare.

It could be paid to Federal employees. It could be used to retire a part of the national debt and save a considerable sum in interest each year. At the present time our entire national debt of \$20,000,000,000 could be retired with new money without placing too much money in circulation and the Government saved more than \$700,000,000 annually.

SAVE \$700,000,000 ANNUALLY

Instead of the banks being permitted to loan \$45,000,000,000 with a reserve of from one to three billion dollars to back it up, they should be denied that privilege and a much greater money reserve required of them. Then, instead of the banks having so little money to pay their depositors, they could have 40 or 50 cents in actual money to back up every dollar in deposits. We would then have safe banking, and the Government would not owe a penny of national debt. Further, our Government would be saved the \$700,000,000 that is now being paid annually as interest on the

national debt. That would help balance the Budget; it would take tax-exempt securities out of the way and cause more income taxes to be paid to the Government and less tax-dodging by the big rich.

OPPOSITION TO CONCENTRATION OF MONEY AND CREDIT CONTROL IN THE HANDS OF A FEW GREAT INTERNATIONAL BANKING CONCERNS

Mr. LUNDEEN. Mr. Speaker, today the Chief Executive sent to this House of Representatives a banking bill for immediate enactment. The author of this bill seems to be unknown. No one has told us who drafted the bill. There appears to be a printed copy at the Speaker's desk, but no printed copies are available for the House Members. The bill has been driven through the House with cyclonic speed after 40 minutes' debate, 20 minutes for the minority and 20 minutes for the majority.

I have demanded a roll call, but have been unable to get the attention of the Chair. Others have done the same, notably Congressman STENLUM, of North Dakota, and Congressman BILL LEMKE, of North Dakota, as well as some of our other Farmer-Labor Members. Fifteen men were standing, demanding a roll call, but that number is not sufficient; we therefore have the spectacle of the great House of Representatives of the United States of America passing, after a 40-minute debate, a bill its Members never read and never saw, a bill whose author is unknown. The great majority of the Members have been unable to get a minute's time to discuss this bill; we have been refused a roll call; and we have been refused recognition by the Chair. I do not mean to say that the Speaker of the House of Representatives intended to ignore us, but everything was in such a turmoil and there was so much excitement that we simply were not recognized.

I want to put myself on record against a procedure of this kind and against the use of such methods in passing legislation affecting millions of lives and billions of dollars. It seems to me that under this bill thousands of small banks will be crushed and wiped out of existence, and that money and credit control will be still further concentrated in the hands of those who now hold the power.

It is safe to say that in normal times, after careful study of a printed copy and after careful debate and consideration, this bill would never have passed this House or any other House. Its passage could be accomplished only by rapid procedure, hurried and hectic debate, and a general rush for voting without roll call.

I believe in the House of Representatives. I believe in the power that was given us by the people. I believe that Congress is the greatest and most powerful body in America, and I believe that the people have vested in Congress their ultimate and final power in every great, vital question, and the Constitution bears me out in that.

I am suspicious of this railroading of bills through our House of Representatives, and I refuse to vote for a measure unseen and unknown.

I want the Record to show that I was, and am, against this bill and this method of procedure; and I believe no good will come out of it for America. We must not abdicate our power to exercise judgment. We must not allow ourselves to be swept off our feet by hysteria, and we must not let the power of the Executive paralyze our legislative action. If we do, it would be better for us to resign and go home—and save the people the salary they are paying us.

I look forward to that day when we shall read the bill we are considering, and see the author of the bill stand before the House and explain it; and then, after calm deliberation and sober judgment—after full and free debate—I hope to see sane and sensible legislation passed which will lift America out of this panic and disaster into which we were plunged by the World War.

RULES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. POUL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

CAN WE PUT OUR COUNTRY BACK TOGETHER?

- The Supreme Court has said the De jure government offices still exist but the people have failed to occupy them. We need to change that.
- We have to make our elected official's operate under the limits of their Oath of office. Which means they have to operate under the U.S. and State Constitution's.
- When they violate their Oath it's a capital crime.
- Tea Parties are fun but if we do not face the *real issues*, not the symptoms, we can never really fix problem.
- If you know about the problem and look the other direction pretending that it does not exist, ***YOU ARE THE PROBLEM***
- Get involved, get mad or get out of the way because others want to be free.
- Go to <http://gotfr.org/>
- Email RAPNC@AOL.COM



***“If you love wealth better than liberty,
and the tranquility of servitude better
that animated context of freedom, go
home from us in peace we ask not your
council, or your arms, crouch down and
lick the hands and the feet of those that
feed you may your chains set lightly
upon you and may posterity forget you
were ever our country men”.***

Samuel Adams

*Mark Wasmuth
Rabbit Hole Research Group*