

OUR TITLE OF LIBERTY



ONCE MORE,
it's time TO wave The
BANNER OF FREEDOM

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Including
a detailed analysis of
THE DECLARATION OF
INDEPENDENCE
and
THE CONSTITUTION
FOR THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Commander in Chief

We have national holidays to commemorate the birthdays of George Washington, the father of his country, and Abraham Lincoln, who saved it from dissolution. Both were our commanders-in-chief during important wars. Some of our more recent war heroes were John J. Pershing, Douglas MacArthur, Dwight D. Eisenhower, and our present great commander-in-chief, Richard M. Nixon. We should also keep in mind that the greatest of all military men was the Son of God himself. In the war in heaven, he led the forces of righteousness against the rebellion of Lucifer. We can also draw great significance from the fact that before the Savior of the world was the Prince of Peace, he was Jehovah the warrior. - Elder Sterling W. Sill, Conference Report, October 1970, Afternoon Meeting, p.77

We are people of peace. We are followers of the Christ who was and is the Prince of Peace. But there are times when we must stand up for right and decency, for freedom and civilization, just as Moroni rallied his people in his day to the defense of their wives, their children, and the cause of liberty (see Alma 48:10). - President Gordon B. Hinckley - The Times in Which We Live - Sunday Morning Session - October General Conference 2001



Captain Moroni with the Title of Liberty
by: Arnold Friberg

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Title of Liberty

In order to set the proper tone for what follows I want to open with this quote from President David O. McKay.

Next to being one in worshiping God, there is nothing in this world upon which this Church should be more united than in upholding and defending the Constitution of the United States. - President David O. McKay - The Instructor, Feb. 1956, p. 34.

Now listen as President Ezra Taft Benson quotes President David O. McKay. I chose to use the quote from President Benson rather than the direct statement by President McKay in order to show that more than one Prophet taught the same concept.

"In order that there may be no misunderstanding by bishops, stake presidents, and others regarding members of the Church participating in non-church meetings to study and become informed on the Constitution of the United States, Communism, etc., I wish," said President McKay, "to make the following statements that I have been sending out from my office for some time and that have come under question by some stake authorities, bishoprics, and others.

Church members are at perfect liberty to act according to their own consciences in the matter of safeguarding our way of life. They are, of course, encouraged to honor the highest standards of the gospel and to work to preserve their own freedoms. They are free to participate in non-church meetings that are held to warn people of the threat of Communism or any other theory or principle that will deprive us of our free agency or individual liberties. . . .

"In this connection," President McKay continues, "we are continually being asked to give our opinion concerning various patriotic groups or individuals who are fighting Communism and speaking up for freedom. Our immediate concern, however, is not with parties, groups, or persons, but with principles. We therefore commend and encourage every person and every group who are sincerely seeking to study Constitutional principles and awaken a sleeping and apathetic people to the alarming conditions that are rapidly advancing about us. We wish all of our citizens throughout the land were participating in some type of organized self-education in order that they could better appreciate what is happening and know what they can do about it." - Elder Ezra Taft Benson, Conference Report, October 1966, Afternoon Meeting, p.123

What made those Stake Authorities, Bishoprics, and other Members of the Church think they had the right to question written instructions from the Prophet?

Not only had they raised their hands in sustaining votes concerning their Prophet, but, in accepting the position they held in the Church they had to acknowledge the Priesthood Authority that appointed them to their position of authority. That Priesthood Authority comes directly from our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.

Perhaps they don't understand whose Church it really is. Or, perhaps, they don't have a testimony of the truthfulness of the Gospel.

Don't they understand that this land is the Land of Zion. This is the promised land from which the Law of God will be sent forth to the nations of the earth. Remember, in the language of prophecy a mountain is a kingdom, or a nation. With that in mind, let's look at the words of Isaiah.

And it shall come to pass in the last days, that the mountain of the LORD's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it. And many people shall go and say, Come ye, and let us go up to the mountain of the LORD, to the house of the God of Jacob; and he will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths: for out of Zion shall go forth the law, and the word of the LORD from Jerusalem. - Old Testament - Isaiah 2:2 - 3

So, in the last days, the nation where the Lord's house will be built will be among the leading nations of the world. That nation will be exalted, i.e., raised by the Lord, above the lesser nations, and all nations will flow unto it. Many people will say "Come ye, and let us go to the Nation of the Lord, to the house of the God of Jacob; and

he will teach us of his ways; and we shall walk in his paths:" for out of Zion shall go the law, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem.

What Law of God is Zion commanded to send forth?

It's certainly not the gospel of Jesus Christ. The gospel teaches love, compassion, and long suffering. The gospel is spread around the world so it is not necessary to come to the nation of the Lord to learn of His ways. The gospel has rites and ordinances that must be performed as we progress, but the gospel is not a law.

It's certainly not the law of Moses, that Law was fulfilled when Jesus Christ ended His mission here on earth.

What Law have we, here in Zion, been given that we are to send forth?

The only law given to the inhabitants of Zion is the principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence and the Law designed to secure those principles as set forth in the Constitution for the United States of America. That is the law that people are seeking when they flee to Zion. That is the law that must be learned in Zion. That is the law that must be preserved for the benefit of all mankind, for if we lose our Constitution we have nothing to send forth.

If we lose our Constitution we have no way to obey the Commandment of the Lord.

It's no wonder our Prophets and our General Authorities are trying so hard to wake us up. President McKay called us an apathetic society. President Clark says we will not be able to achieve our exaltation and eternal life. Jesus Christ commanded us to obey and protect the documents He gave us.

It is sheer stupidity on our part to not heed the words of the Lord and His Prophets. There's absolutely no excuse for us to fail in this critical assignment from our Lord. We have no right to question what the Lord has commanded us to do.

Whenever we question the authority of those placed over us we are destroying the very basis of the organization we question.

Are you ready to destroy the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints by your apathy?

Are you ready to join with the forces of Satan as they try to destroy Christ's Church?

Your failure to properly respond to the words of the Savior and His Prophets are supporting the actions and desires of Satan himself.

Finally, and perhaps the most insidious of all, is the authority-questioning syndrome of young and old alike. This ranges all the way from finding fault with the president of the United States, blaming him for everything; finding fault with the governor, law enforcement officers; and now the words and actions that seem to question the prophet of God and the General Authorities of the Church; even the father of the home and his place in the family; and, yes, even the place of God Himself.

Do you realize that in all of these great, challenging issues of the day Satan is leveling an insidious attack against the work of the Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ, in the world today? - Harold B. Lee, The Teachings of Harold B. Lee, edited by Clyde J. Williams, p.43

I am not preaching blind obedience. That never has been, nor will it ever be, the will of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ. We must understand our responsibility and accept the Word of Christ without any pressure or coercion. If we're under pressure, or being forced in our decision, we don't have the total freedom to use our Agency. Our choice is tainted.

The great battle raging on the earth today is between good and evil. It is a continuation of the battle that started in Heaven. Satan's plan was to use coercion to control everything we do, and in so doing he would have destroyed our Free Agency. Without our Agency we cannot progress to where we can attain the exaltation we seek for ourselves and our families.

We must have an open, and an inquiring mind, in order to progress through this, our second estate. We must seek answers to our questions in order to learn, and to gain a testimony of the truth of all things connected with the work of the Lord. But that does not give us the right to question the authority of those who have been properly placed over us.

In many cases, it is the very people whose authority we may question that we must turn to in order to learn what we must do to gain our Salvation. By the same token, those who are placed in authority over us are to teach with love and kindness. Not with extortion, coercion, demands or orders.

With this firmly in mind we are now ready to proceed.

A couple of years ago I had a friend tell me that his Bishop and his Stake President had both threatened to bring Church sanctions against him if he continued with his study of the Constitution, and the efforts of his group to educate their families and friends to the encroachments by our government on our Liberty and Freedom.

My friend was told that the 12th Article of Faith covered the matter completely. He was to accept the laws of the land and to not try to do anything to change the way our government was operating.

We believe in being subject to kings, presidents, rulers, and magistrates, in obeying, honoring, and sustaining the law. - Pearl of Great Price - Articles of Faith 1:12

I was deeply troubled by what I was told.

I'm old enough I can remember talks in conference that said just the opposite. I knew there were scriptures that taught differently. And, I had been taught all my life that our Constitution would hang by a thread, and, if it is to be saved, it will be saved by the Elders of Israel.

Within just a few months, I too was confronted by my Bishop with the same demand.

This was in late 2005 and I have spent the intervening time doing research into the Conference Talks and our Scriptures. What follows is the result of that research.

The 12th Article of Faith is the absolute truth. The problem we have is that we don't cross correlate with our other scriptures. In order to get a true knowledge of our gospel we have to know and understand all of our scriptures, and how they relate to each other. To accept one scripture over another is to invite a gross misunderstanding of the truth.

The following scriptures from the Doctrine and Covenants will help clear up the matter. The Lord tells us we must obey the CONSTITUTIONAL laws of the land. He also tells us that those laws of men that conflict with the Constitutional Laws come from Satan and are evil.

The problem we have, is telling the difference between Constitutional Laws and man's laws. If we don't study and know the truth, how can we know if we are following the commandments of the Lord, or the laws of Satan?

And now, verily I say unto you concerning the laws of the land, it is my will that my people should observe to do all things whatsoever I command them. And that law of the land which is constitutional, supporting that principle of freedom in maintaining rights and privileges, belongs to all mankind, and is justifiable before me. Therefore, I, the Lord, justify you, and your brethren

of my church, in befriending that law which is the constitutional law of the land; And as pertaining to law of man, whatsoever is more or less than this, cometh of evil. I, the Lord God, make you free, therefore ye are free indeed; and the law also maketh you free. Nevertheless, when the wicked rule the people mourn. Wherefore, honest men and wise men should be sought for diligently, and good men and wise men ye should observe to uphold; otherwise whatsoever is less than these cometh of evil. And I give unto you a commandment, that ye shall forsake all evil and cleave unto all good, that ye shall live by every word which proceedeth forth out of the mouth of God. - Doctrine and Covenants - Section 98:4-11

The above scripture is confirmed by the following scripture. It explains that our Constitution was established by our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ, and that our land was redeemed by the shedding of blood in our War for Independence.

According to the laws and constitution of the people, which I have suffered to be established, and should be maintained for the rights and protection of all flesh, according to just and holy principles; That every man may act in doctrine and principle pertaining to futurity, according to the moral agency which I have given unto him, that every man may be accountable for his own sins in the day of judgment. Therefore, it is not right that any man should be in bondage one to another. And for this purpose have I established the Constitution of this land, by the hands of wise men whom I raised up unto this very purpose, and redeemed the land by the shedding of blood. - Doctrine and Covenants - Section 101:77 - 80

The two most important documents affecting the destiny of America are the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. Both of these inspired, immortal papers relate primarily to the freedom of the individual. Founded upon that principle of free enterprise fostered by these documents, the United States of America, in less than two centuries, has achieved a greatness that far exceeds that of any other country in the world. - President David O. McKay, Conference Report, October 1966, First Day—Morning Meeting, p.5

These two scriptures, along with the statement by President McKay, points out that our Declaration of Independence and our Constitution for the United States of America are sacred documents, probably even scripture, since they were written by men called of God under the direction and influence of God, just like our other scriptures.

Why would the Lord establish our Constitution?

Simple.

The Lord needed a government that would provide the Freedom to make it possible for Him to restore His gospel. A government where His gospel could then grow and expand in order to complete its mission.

It took the Lord nearly 800 years of reformation and struggle by various religious reformers and many other brave men and women to create the proper atmosphere for the establishment of our nation.

Along the way was the Magna Carta, the invention of the printing press, the martyrdom of thousands, Columbus' voyage of discovery, The Mayflower Compact, and finally the flight to the new world by those who refused to be in bondage.

Centuries earlier your prophets saw in vision and foretold the coming of Columbus and the colonists, of the Revolutionary War, of the creation of the great Gentile nation of the United States of America; of your scattering, and, above all, and most important to you now, of the gathering of your people and their restoration. Prophecies emanating from our Lord never fail, and the oft-predicted miracle of the "marvelous work and a wonder" was soon at hand. The war brought independence to the struggling colonies, and a mighty nation was born with a divinely inspired Constitution, granting to its people religious freedom. Early in the nineteenth century preparations were complete for the marvelous miracle. The long-sealed heavens opened. God, the Father, came down with Jesus Christ, whom he introduced to a young modern prophet, Joseph Smith, saying: "This is my Beloved Son." (P. of G. P., Joseph Smith) - Elder Spencer W. Kimball, Conference Report, October 1959, Afternoon Meeting, p.60 - 61

It's obvious that the Lord had His hand in the creation of this nation.

How else do you explain why the newest, most poorly organized, conglomeration of states could defeat the strongest, most powerful nation on earth?

Over and over again we are told that this land is choice above all others.

And it came to pass that the Lord did hear the brother of Jared, and had compassion upon him, and said unto him: Go to and gather together thy flocks, both male and female, of every kind; and also of the seed of the earth of every kind; and thy families; and also Jared thy brother and his family; and also thy friends and their families, and the friends of Jared and their families. And when thou hast done this thou shalt go at the head of them down into the valley which is northward. And there will I meet thee, and I will go before thee into a land which is choice above all the lands of the earth. - Book of Mormon - Ether 1:40 - 42 (abt. 2000 BC)

And it came to pass that the Lord spake unto me, saying: Blessed art thou, Nephi, because of thy faith, for thou hast sought me diligently, with lowliness of heart. And inasmuch as ye shall keep my commandments, ye shall prosper, and shall be led to a land of promise; yea, even a land which I have prepared for you; yea, a land which is choice above all other lands. - Book of Mormon - 1 Nephi 2:19 - 20 (abt. 600 BC)

The reason this land is choice above all other lands is obvious. This is the land where the gospel would be restored. This is the land where Zion will be built, and this is the land that will send forth the law.

But we have a serious problem. A problem that has been called to our attention over and over again, and yet we ignore it. Our Prophets and our General Authorities, beginning with the Prophet Joseph Smith, have warned Church members about the need to obey and defend our Constitution, our Freedom, and our Liberty, and we fail to heed their warnings.

We again warn our people in America of the constantly increasing threat against our inspired Constitution and our free institutions set up under it. The same political tenets and philosophies that have brought war and terror in other parts of the world are at work amongst us in America. The proponents thereof are seeking to undermine our own form of government and to set up instead one of the forms of dictatorship now flourishing in other lands. These revolutionists are using a technique that is as old as the human race, - a fervid but false solicitude for the unfortunate over whom they thus gain mastery, and then enslave them. - Read by President J. Reuben Clark, Jr., at the final session of the 112th Annual Conference, Monday, April 6, 1942, in the Assembly Hall, Temple Square, Salt Lake City. - James R. Clark, compiler, Messages of the First Presidency of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 6 vols. (Salt Lake City: Bookcraft, 1965-75), 6:, p.151

Are you really living your religion?

Sure -

- You go to church every Sunday
- You attend the temple on a regular basis
- You do your genealogical research
- You hold family home evenings like you should
- You pay a full tithing
- You donate your time, your money and your efforts to help the needy

But, are you really living your religion in accordance with the commandments of the Lord?

Today we face challenges we have scarcely known in the past. We have come through wars, both civil and international, with victory and have found peace. Now we are a people of contention with strident and accusatory voices heard in argument across the nation. We rose from scratch to become the greatest industrial power in the history of the earth. Now we have lost much of our competitive edge, and seen other nations move ahead of us in various fields in both research and production. We spend

millions upon millions of our resources in litigation, one against another. Our spiritual power is sapped by a flood tide of pornography, by a debilitating epidemic of the use of narcotics and drugs that destroy both body and mind.

We are forgetting God, whose commandments we have forgotten and obey not. In all too many ways we have substituted human sophistry for the wisdom of the Almighty. President Gordon B Hinckley - Freedom Festival Address, Provo, Utah, June 26, 1988.

Remember, the Parable of the Ten Virgins. It is not a story about the people of the world, it is a story about Christ's church in the last days. The Parable tells us that half of the Church Members will not be ready. We, the members of the Church in the last days are the ones who have been invited to the wedding. We are the ones who are to be a light to the world.

And at that day, when I shall come in my glory, shall the parable be fulfilled which I spake concerning the ten virgins. For they that are wise and have received the truth, and have taken the Holy Spirit for their guide, and have not been deceived—verily I say unto you, they shall not be hewn down and cast into the fire, but shall abide the day. And the earth shall be given unto them for an inheritance; and they shall multiply and wax strong, and their children shall grow up without sin unto salvation. For the Lord shall be in their midst, and his glory shall be upon them, and he will be their king and their lawgiver. - Doctrine and Covenants - Section 45:56 - 59

Which half are you in?

Have you filled your Lamp with oil?

Are you ready to be a light to world?

Over and over again the Church is portrayed as the Bride of Christ when He returns to claim victory over Satan.

Remember all thy church, O Lord, with all their families, and all their immediate connections, with all their sick and afflicted ones, with all the poor and meek of the earth; that the kingdom, which thou hast set up without hands, may become a great mountain and fill the whole earth; That thy church may come forth out of the wilderness of darkness, and shine forth fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners; And be adorned as a bride for that day when thou shalt unveil the heavens, and cause the mountains to flow down at thy presence, and the valleys to be exalted, the rough places made smooth; that thy glory may fill the earth; - D&C 109:72-74

Is your lamp empty because you failed to diligently do what you have been commanded to do?

The wedding - the return of Jesus Christ to claim his bride - is at our doorsteps. It will happen whether or not you are ready.

An acknowledgment of the Almighty and a return to the teachings of God will do more than all else to keep our ship of state on a steady course as she sails into the third century of nationhood. Here is the answer to the conflicts that beset us. Here is the answer to the evils of pornography, abortion, drugs, and the squandering of our resources on evil pursuits. Here is the answer to the great epidemic of litigation which consumes time, saps our financial strength, and shackles our entrepreneurial spirit. Here is the answer to tawdry politics which place selfish interest above the common good. - President Gordon B. Hinckley - Freedom Festival Address, Provo, Utah, June 26, 1988.

Twice a year, you sit comfortably in front of your TV and watch Conference.

That's what you're supposed to do.

But, are you just an interested bystander who is entertained by another TV program?

Are you watching because you feel it's your duty to watch, or are you watching because you really want to learn?

Are your ears open so you really hear Conference?

Are your eyes open so you really see Conference?

Are you spiritually in tune with the Holy Ghost so you can understand and comprehend the messages and then demonstrate your commitment to our Lord and Savior by following His commandments, and by putting the teachings of our Prophets and our General Authorities into action for your benefit, and for the benefit of your God, your religion, your liberty, your wife, and your children?

You need to absorb the words of the Prophets and Leaders of our Church into your very soul.

Our Church Leaders speak to us twice a year. Their purpose is to bring salvation to the children of men. I'm sure their lives would be much simpler if they didn't have to plan the meetings, write the talks, and stand before millions of people to present the Words of the Lord.

Remember, what is happening today is all part of the continuing war that started in heaven, and which is now in its final phases.

Are you a valiant Soldier in the Army of Christ?

Are you standing firm in your defense of the Declaration of Independence and our God given Constitution for the United States of America?

If not – then you are not living your religion as you should, and you are not valiant in following the Word of the Lord.

You are not a valiant soldier in the Army of Christ.

Your lamp is out, and your oil is gone and you are fast asleep.

Still earlier the First Presidency warned the Saints that "Satan is making war against all the wisdom that has come to men through their ages of experience. He is seeking to overturn and destroy the very foundations upon which society, government, and religion rest. He aims to have men adopt theories and practices which he induced their forefathers, over the ages, to adopt and try, only to be discarded by them when found unsound, impractical, and ruinous. He plans to destroy liberty and freedom-economic, political, and religious, and to set up in place thereof the greatest, most widespread, and most complete tyranny that has ever oppressed man. He is working under such perfect disguise that many do not recognize either him or his methods. . . . Without their knowing it, the people are being urged down paths that lead only to destruction. Satan never before had so firm a grip on this generation as he has now." ("Message of the First Presidency," The Improvement Era, Nov. 1942, p. 761.) - Elder Ezra Taft Benson, Conference Report, October 1966, Afternoon Meeting, p.122

Signs of the destruction of our society and our government are all around us.

- Our children are drug addicts
- Murder is an everyday occurrence
- The moral integrity of our homes and families are being attacked from all quarters
- Marriage is no longer a sacred institution
- Lies, deceit, and corruption are a way of life
- Even Christ's message is being challenged
- Satan is winning the battle, and the Army of Christ is asleep

A category of government activity that not only requires the closest scrutiny but that also poses a grave danger to our continued freedom is the activity not within the proper sphere of government. No one has the authority to grant such powers as welfare programs, schemes for redistributing the wealth, and activities that coerce people into acting in accordance with a prescribed code of social planning. There is one simple test. Do I as an individual have a right to use force upon my neighbor to accomplish this goal? If I do, then I may delegate that power to my government to exercise it in my behalf. If I do not have that right, I cannot delegate it. - Elder Ezra Taft Benson, Conference Report, October 1968, First Day—Morning Meeting, p.19

Satan is using false solicitude programs in order to destroy the ethics of our society and bring down the Liberty and Freedom that God gave us. These programs are being pursued by our government today. In order to deceive us, our corrupt public servants call them “entitlements.”

Our Declaration of Independence correctly claims that we are all equal before the law. No one is entitled to anything more than anyone else. And yet, the bulk of our budget is spent on entitlement programs designed to enslave the “unfortunate,” and the special interest groups.

President Benson gives us a very simple test to determine if our laws are God’s Laws or Satan’s Laws.

“Do I, as an individual, have a right to use force upon my neighbor to accomplish this goal?”

In very plain English what this says is that if you don't have the right to do something, then you cannot empower your government to do it for you. Since our governments get all of their righteous powers from the consent of the governed, the only powers our governments can lawfully have is what we have given them in our Constitutions. Simply put, it is impossible to give away something you don't have, or don't own.

"There is no such thing as power of inherent Sovereignty in the government of the United States. In this country sovereignty resides in the People, and Congress can exercise no power which they have not, by their Constitution entrusted to it; All else is withheld." US Supreme Court - Julliard v Greenman, 110 U.S. 421

If our Federal and State governments have assumed powers that We, the People, have not granted, or cannot grant, then these powers are being used to create the laws of men, and are evil. They are corrupt. And worst of all, they are from the source of all evil – Satan himself.

If we apply this test to our current situation we will find that many of our most troublesome laws are unconstitutional.

They are the laws of men.

They are Satan’s Laws.

They have been forced upon us by well intentioned people who have their own private agenda of greed and power. They can do this because we do not understand the truth. We are not properly educated in the matters of Freedom and Liberty. We have not been taught the true principles of our Constitution.

If we lose our freedom, it will be to this strange and unlikely coalition of the well-intentioned, the slothful, and the subversives. It will be because we did not care enough, because we were not alert enough, because we were too apathetic to take note while the precious waters of our God-given freedom slipped-drop by drop-down the drain. (American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers, Salt Lake City, Utah, 19 April 1974.) - Ezra Taft Benson, The Teachings of Ezra Taft Benson , p.676

When President Benson refers to the well-intentioned who is he talking about?

"Most of the major ills of the world have been caused by well-meaning people who ignored the principle of individual freedom, except as applied to themselves, and who were obsessed with fanatical zeal to improve the lot of mankind-in-the-mass through some pet formula of their own. . . . The harm done by ordinary criminals, murderers, gangsters, and thieves is negligible in comparison with the agony inflicted upon human beings by the professional "do-gooders," who attempt to set themselves up as gods on earth and who would ruthlessly force their views on all others-with the abiding assurance that the end justifies the means." (The Mainspring of Human Progress.) - Elder Ezra Taft Benson, Conference Report, October 1968, First Day—Morning Meeting, p.21

He's talking about those who would force their personal will upon society.

As good as their motives may sound, they are not part of God's Law.

They are designed to destroy our Religion, our Freedom, our Peace, our Wives, and our Children. They are concocted by the mind and will of Satan, and are implemented by the corrupt men and women we have elected, or appointed, to preside over us.

The Gadianton Robbers from the Book of Mormon are loose among us. The King-men, and women, are running our government. And, worst of all, we are blindly electing them, or appointing them so they can continue to destroy the things we cherish most.

We engage in the election, the same as any other principle; you are to vote for good men, and if you do not do this, it is a sin: to vote for wicked men would be a sin. Choose the good and refuse the evil. Men of false principles have preyed upon us like wolves upon helpless lambs. Damn the rod of tyranny; curse it. Let every man use his liberties according to the Constitution; . . . we want a president of the United States, not a party president, but a president of the whole people, for a party president disenfranchises the opposite party. Have a president who will maintain every man in his rights. - Elder John A. Widtsoe, Conference Report, April 1944, Afternoon Meeting, p.97

Are you planning to commit another sin at the polling booth at our next election?

Will you support Satan and his agenda by voting for someone who has no interest in obeying and protecting our sacred documents?

To not vote is just as bad. We are commanded to vote for righteous men and women. Not voting is as much of a sin as voting for a wicked man or woman.

Even though the following scripture has reference to a different situation, it serves our purpose because it clarifies and establishes the methods used by Satan.

And their hearts are corrupt, and full of wickedness and abominations; and they love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil; therefore they will not ask of me. Satan stirreth them up, that he may lead their souls to destruction. And thus he has laid a cunning plan, thinking to destroy the work of God; but I will require this at their hands, and it shall turn to their shame and condemnation in the day of judgment. Yea, he stirreth up their hearts to anger against this work. Yea, he saith unto them: Deceive and lie in wait to catch, that ye may destroy; behold, this is no harm. And thus he flattereth them, and telleth them that it is no sin to lie that they may catch a man in a lie, that they may destroy him. And thus he flattereth them, and leadeth them along until he draggeth their souls down to hell; and thus he causeth them to catch themselves in their own snare. And thus he goeth up and down, to and fro in the earth, seeking to destroy the souls of men. Verily, verily, I say unto you, wo be unto him that lieth to deceive because he supposeth that another lieth to deceive, for such are not exempt from the justice of God. - Doctrine and Covenants - Section 10:21 - 28

Satan has influenced the minds and wills of many of our people in order to get his destructive programs foisted upon us. And we, because we are not awake to the problems around us commit sin, after sin, after sin, by electing the same corrupt people to do the work of Satan.

As you use President Benson's yardstick, you need to ask yourself:

"Does any individual on the earth have the right to do any of the following?

As you go through the following lists, Please ask yourself, "Do I have the Power to do these things?"

If you do not, then you cannot give your government the Power to do it for you.

- Nobody has the power, or the authority, to force his neighbor to give part of his money to the Government under the threat of putting him in jail if he refuses.
 - ▶ That's extortion
 - ▶ Our neighbor's money belongs to him and we have no more to say about when, or how, he spends it, than he has a right to dictate how and when we spend our money
 - ▶ But, we do it on a regular basis and call it income tax
 - ▶ We are told that it goes to support the government and all of its many welfare and entitlement programs, but in truth it goes into the pockets of the rich international bankers to pay the interest on our country's debt to the Federal Reserve
 - ▶ We are not even told the truth about where our own money goes.
- Nobody has the power, or the authority, take someone's personal property without his, or her, approval and without proper compensation.
 - ▶ That's stealing
 - ▶ But our Supreme Courts says its OK to throw someone out of their home and give it to someone else so a developer can build a commercial project that may bring more tax to the community.
- Nobody has the power, or the authority, to force someone to pay a fee to use their own private property.
 - ▶ We threaten to take their property if they fail to make the payment
 - ▶ It's their property
 - ▶ We have no right to tell them what they can, or cannot do with their own property
 - ▶ Property taxes are unlawful.
 - ▶ This is a blatant violation of our Liberty
 - ▶ Of course you realize that property tax makes our country a communist nation because the county now owns all of the property and we merely lease our own property from the county by paying an annual rent
 - ▶ If you don't think the county owns your home – just consider – the county pays you nothing when they take your home – it's not even disguised as eminent domain.
- Nobody has the power, or the authority, to take children away from their parents because they don't raise their kids the way someone else thinks they should.
 - ▶ How about taking someone's car away because they don't wash it, or keep it clean?
 - ▶ Surely we can find someone who will take better care of the car
 - ▶ Why are kids different?
 - ▶ Families are the foundation of the Kingdom of God.
 - ▶ God creates families and Satan's dupes destroy them - that's kidnaping.
 - ▶ We, the people, don't have the power to grant our government the right to destroy families. Child protection laws are man's laws, foisted upon us by do-gooders with their private agendas.
 - ▶ They come straight from the heart and mind of Satan.
 - ▶ If these programs are allowed to continue we will eventually tear apart enough families to destroy God's kingdom. I'm sure Satan has a good laugh every time some deluded do-gooder blithely takes another child from its parents and in the process takes another chunk from the Foundation of God's Kingdom.
- Nobody has the power, or the authority, to tell someone else where they must live

- ▶ Choosing where and how we will live is one of the basic rights of God's children.
 - ▶ While we have the right and the privilege to live where we want, we also have the duty and the obligation to conform to the customs and laws of the community we select.
 - ▶ We do not have the right to demand our new community accept our philosophies.
 - ▶ Remember, with every right there is an associated obligation. Failure to properly complete our obligation after we have exercised a right is evil and corrupt.
- Nobody has the power, or the authority, to dictate how someone may earn their living.
 - ▶ Choosing how we will earn our bread of life is one of our unalienable rights, given to all of God's children by God Himself.
 - ▶ Nobody owns the exclusive rights to any profession, and no one can control who works at what profession.
 - ▶ We, the people, can't grant our government the right to license, charter, incorporate, or charge fees that in any way restrict or control what a person does for a living, or how he manages his business.
 - ▶ Remember, all men and women are created equal and for our government to grant a special license, charter, or privilege to someone destroys the equality that God created.

The resounding answer is NO!!!

Nobody has the power, or the authority, to violate his neighbors unalienable rights!!!

The Supreme Court of the United States made a very interesting ruling on this very subject. They ruled that no person, or government has the right to require any kind of license, charter, contract, or permission for a person to work at his chosen occupation. For a government to have the right to grant licenses, charters, or special privileges destroys the equal status given to us by our Creator and is therefore evil.

In the following citation, the dark words are the original words of the Declaration of Independence. The rest of the words are what the Supreme Court had to say concerning our rights given to us by our Creator.

We hold these truths to be self-evident – that is, so plain that their truth is recognized upon their mere statement – **that all men are endowed** – not by edicts of emperors, or decrees of parliament, or acts of congress, but – **by their Creator with certain unalienable rights.** – that is, rights which cannot be bartered away, or given away, or taken away, except in punishment of crime – **and that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and to secure these** – not grant them, but secure them – **governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.** Among these unalienable rights, as proclaimed in that great document, is the right of men to pursue their happiness, by which is meant the right to pursue any lawful business or vocation, in any manner not inconsistent with the equal rights of others, which may increase their prosperity or develop their faculties, so as to give to them their highest enjoyment. The common business and callings of life, the ordinary trades and pursuits, which are innocuous in themselves, and have been followed in all communities from time immemorial, must therefore be free in this country to all alike upon the same conditions. The right to pursue them, without let *(Added by Author: To “let” is to grant a charter, a license, a privilege, or a contract to a person or group who has made a proposal)* or hindrance, except that which is applied to all persons of the same age, sex, and condition, is a distinguishing privilege of citizens of the United States, and an essential element of that freedom which they claim as their birthright. – U. S. Supreme Court – *Butchers' Union Co. vs Crescent City Co.*, 111 U.S. 746 (1884)

Let:

- **To hire, to lease; to grant the use and possession of something for a compensation.**
- **This term is applied to real estate and the words to hire are more commonly used when speaking of personal estate. See Hire, Hirer, and Letter.**
- **Letting is very similar to selling; the difference consists, in this; that instead of selling the thing itself, the letter sells only the use of it. - Bouvier's Law Dictionary - 6th Edition - 1853**

I'm sure that some of you have used the term "let" when you are leasing an apartment. Only the owner of the apartment has the right to "let" the apartment to the tenant, and only the owner of something has the right to empower someone else to use it. Our governments do not own the rights to any business and cannot issue licenses to anyone.

The Supreme Court has declared our right to work at the profession we choose to be our birthright. This is in keeping with the fact that our unalienable rights are given to us by our Creator when we are born.

If we permit government to manufacture its own authority and to create self-proclaimed powers not delegated to it by the people, then the creature exceeds the creator and becomes master. Who is to say "this far, but no farther"? What clear principle will stay the hand of government from reaching farther and farther into our daily lives? Grover Cleveland said that "though the people support the Government, the Government should not support the people. - Elder Ezra Taft Benson, Conference Report, October 1968, First Day—Morning Meeting, p.19

Remember, the Supreme Court says the government has no powers not granted by the People, and that we can only grant the powers we have. Even then We do not grant exclusive use of the power to our Government. As the Declaration of Independence clearly says:

whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness - Declaration of Independence

In order to reorganize our Government, we need to be able to use all of our Unalienable Rights, as given to us by our Creator.

"There is no such thing as power of inherent Sovereignty in the government of the United States. In this country sovereignty resides in the People, and Congress can exercise no power which they have not, by their Constitution entrusted to it; All else is withheld." Julliard v Greenman, 110 U.S. 421

Since our Federal Constitution is the "Law of the Land" that means the States, just like the Federal Government, are restricted to only those powers We, the People, can lawfully grant.

Great nations do not fall because of external aggression; they first erode and decay inwardly, so that, like rotten fruit, they fall of themselves. The strength of a country is the sum total of the moral strength of the individuals in that country. - Ezra Taft Benson

The Strength of a nation is in the integrity of the home - Confucius

God did not give any of us an inherent right to do anything. He very carefully outlined exactly what we had to do, and how we had to live in order to obey Him, and to achieve eternal life and exaltation.

Inherent Power:

An authority possessed without its being derived from another. It is a right, ability or faculty of doing a thing, without receiving that right, ability or faculty from another. - Bouvier's Law Dictionary - 6th Edition - 1853

If We, the People, don't have any inherent powers or rights, it is impossible for us to give any of our governments any inherent powers or rights to do anything, and our Governments certainly do not have any ability

to use inherent powers or rights because they get all of their righteous powers from the consent of the governed – and if we don't have the right to do something we can't give it to someone, or something, else.

Our corrupt government officials are unlawfully seizing powers that We, the People, do not have, and that We cannot lawfully give to our governments. This is destroying what our Lord and Savior created for our benefit and salvation.

President J. Reuben Clark, Jr., in a radio address over KSL, September 17, 1946, outlined the two basic judicial systems in the so-called civilized world today, the Common Law system and the Roman or Civil Law system, and in that address he warned us in the following words:

"Now, in the last years, we in America have gone a long distance towards the adoption of the Roman concepts, and the abuses against property rights and human freedom and liberties which are possible under that system. And let me say here and now, that in the whole history of the human race, from Adam until now, tyranny has never come to live with any people with a placard on his breast bearing his name. He always comes in deep disguise, sometimes proclaiming an endowment of freedom, sometimes promising help to the unfortunate and downtrodden, not by creating something for those who do not have, but by robbing those who have. But tyranny is always a wolf in sheep's clothing, and he always ends by devouring the whole flock, saving none." (Church News, September 21, 1946, p. 2.)

Government has used the Roman Civil Laws - the very laws the founders of this great nation fled Europe to get away from - to steal our Freedom and our Liberty. If we do not put a stop to it, eventually our government will make slaves of us.

Our corrupt government officials are unlawfully seizing powers that We, the People, do not have, and that We cannot even give to the government. This is destroying what our Lord and Savior created for our benefit and salvation.

ALL IS NOT WELL IN ZION!

We are not educated about our government.

We are not taught, nor do we know the true principles and concepts behind our sacred Declaration of Independence and our Constitution. We are not being taught the basic fact that We, the People, and especially the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, have been commanded by our God to preserve and protect our Liberty and our Freedom so we can pass those blessings on to our posterity.

That being the case, how can we possibly be called to send forth the law if we don't even know the difference between God's Law and Satan's Law?

Our Savior, Jesus Christ, will not allow us to send corrupted laws out of Zion. That's why whomsoever possesses this land will serve the Lord or be swept from the face of the land.

What law does this nation have that needs to be sent forth?

The Law that was given to us by Jesus Christ.

The Law of the Constitution for the United States of America.

It is this law that we are to send forth to all of the nations of the earth.

It is this law that is designed to allow the people living under it to enjoy the unbridled ability to use their Agency and thus work toward their Exaltation and Eternal Life.

If we fail to send forth the law as we are commanded to do, then the failure of millions of people to have a realistic opportunity to live in righteousness with the blessings of our Lord and Savior will be upon our heads.

It's no wonder that whomsoever possesses this land must honor Jesus Christ and live in accordance with His gospel, or be swept away so someone else can do the job.

And he had sworn in his wrath unto the brother of Jared, that whoso should possess this land of promise, from that time henceforth and forever, should serve him, the true and only God, or they should be swept off when the fulness of his wrath should come upon them. And now, we can behold the decrees of God concerning this land, that it is a land of promise; and whatsoever nation shall possess it shall serve God, or they shall be swept off when the fulness of his wrath shall come upon them. And the fulness of his wrath cometh upon them when they are ripened in iniquity. For behold, this is a land which is choice above all other lands; wherefore he that doth possess it shall serve God or shall be swept off; for it is the everlasting decree of God. And it is not until the fulness of iniquity among the children of the land, that they are swept off. And this cometh unto you, O ye Gentiles, that ye may know the decrees of God—that ye may repent, and not continue in your iniquities until the fulness come, that ye may not bring down the fulness of the wrath of God upon you as the inhabitants of the land have hitherto done. Behold, this is a choice land, and whatsoever nation shall possess it shall be free from bondage, and from captivity, and from all other nations under heaven, if they will but serve the God of the land, who is Jesus Christ, who hath been manifested by the things which we have written. - Book of Mormon - Ether 2:8 - 12

As I have already said, this nation was established by Jesus Christ. We are known throughout the world as a Christian nation, and yet, every time we turn around we are barred from acknowledging our Lord and Savior. We are losing our Liberty and our Freedom and we are doing nothing to protect ourselves.

How long will it be before the words of the prophet Joseph will be fulfilled? He said if the Constitution of the United States were saved at all it must be done by this people. It will not be many years before these words come to pass. When the Constitution of the United States hangs, as it were, upon a single thread, they will have to call for the "Mormon Elders to save it from utter destruction; and they will step forth and do it. . . . if it is sustained on this land of Joseph, it will be done by us and our posterity. (Ibid., pp. 360,361.)Elder Mark E. Petersen, Conference Report, April 1946, Afternoon Meeting, p.171

We've all heard about Joseph Smith's prophecy that the Constitution would hang by a thread. Notice that Brother Joseph says "if."

That little word with the big meaning.

We can't save anything in our ignorance.

We can't even get organized to try and save anything if we are unable to wake up to the fact that we have a problem.

That's why President McKay wanted us to join, or even to form, private self-study groups to learn about our Constitution, our Freedom, and our Liberty.

I assure you, our current Prophet is just as committed to the principles of Liberty and Freedom as all of our other Prophets and Leaders have been.

We have our marching orders, directly from the Lord. We are commanded to do the things that will preserve our Declaration of Independence and our Constitution. We are commanded to preserve our Nation.

If you must be directed in everything you do, then you are an unprofitable and slothful servant. You are not worthy of the trust God has given you.

For behold, it is not meet that I should command in all things; for he that is compelled in all things, the same is a slothful and not a wise servant; wherefore he receiveth no reward. Verily I say, men should be anxiously engaged in a good cause, and do many things of their own free will, and bring to pass much righteousness; For the power is in them, wherein they are agents unto themselves. And inasmuch as men do good they shall in nowise lose their reward. But he that doeth not anything until he is commanded, and receiveth a commandment with doubtful heart, and keepeth it with slothfulness, the same is damned. - Doctrine and Covenants - Section 58:26 - 29)

The question is not so much, how long before the words of the Prophet Joseph will be fulfilled, but will we be ready when it's time to step up to the plate?

There are none so blind as those who refuse to see, and none so deaf as those who refuse to hear.

As you can see from the above quotes, the clarion call to arms has been sounded. Joseph Smith himself, issued one of the very first calls to action, and it has been repeated by almost every Prophet and church leader since then.

Much has been written, and more has been said about the Constitution. Before we take the next step in our learning process we need to define exactly what the Constitution is, and what it is not.

The Constitution of the United States, an inspired document, is a solemn agreement between the citizens of this nation that every officer of government is under a sacred duty to obey. - Elder Ezra Taft Benson, Conference Report, October 1968, First Day—Morning Meeting, p.19

What makes the Constitution an agreement between the citizens and the government officers?

The Constitution requires every person who is to serve as an officer of any of our governments, at any level, take an Oath of Office before entering into the position he, or she, has been elected or appointed to. If they do not subscribe to the required Oath of Office then they are not properly serving in their office.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States. - Article 6, Paragraph 3, Constitution for the United States of America

Unless we know and understand what our public servants have agreed to do, we don't know if they are being honest with us or not.

How can we enforce our side of the agreement if we don't even understand we have entered into an agreement?

Will we open our eyes, and unstop our ears, so we may follow the admonition of President McKay and study Constitutional principles so we can awaken a sleeping and apathetic people?

But, probably more important than that – will we initiate a self-study program so we can learn the true principles behind our Constitution so we ourselves are awake, so we can teach others and defend ourselves against the corruption being foisted upon us?

Remember what President McKay said.

We wish all of our citizens throughout the land were participating in some type of organized self-education in order that they could better appreciate what is happening and know what they can do about it. - President David O. McKay, Conference Report, April 1966, General Priesthood Meeting, p.109

When taken in concert with everything else that has been said, it should be very obvious that this is not a suggestion – It is a commandment from the Lord that we must obey and defend our Constitution. Protecting and Obeying our Constitution is a basic part of our religion. It is the responsibility of each and every one of us to sound a voice of warning to our neighbors.

If we, as individual members of the church do not know our responsibilities to the Lord, how can we expect to enjoy the blessings of exaltation and eternal life from our Heavenly Father, and attain our eternal life and exaltation?

Some of the most prominent targets now under withering fire in this war against us are the Ten Commandments, the Sermon on the Mount, the Constitution of the United States, the institution of private property, and the basic concepts of the gospel of Jesus Christ. Surely this is a time when consideration might well be given by the people of America, and the entire free world, to the important matter of citizenship responsibility and, more importantly, membership in the churches of the free world. - Elder Ezra Taft Benson, Conference Report, October 1969, Second Day—Morning Meeting, p.61

Am I saying that you cannot inherit eternal life unless you defend our Constitution?

Not just me – those same words are being said by our Prophets and Church Leaders.

Unless we as citizens of this nation forsake our sins, political and otherwise, and return to the fundamental principles of Christianity and of constitutional government, we will lose our political liberties, our free institutions, and will stand in jeopardy before God of losing our exaltation. I am in full agreement with the statement made by President J. Reuben Clark, Jr.: "I say to you that the price of liberty is and always has been, blood, human blood, and if our liberties are lost, we shall never regain them except at the price of blood. They must not be lost!" - Stand Fast by Our Constitution, p. 137. - Ezra Taft Benson, This Nation Shall Endure, p.43

Our Founding Fathers gave us a Republican form of government. We, the People of the United States of America, have never changed that fact! And yet, all around us we hear that we have a Democracy.

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic Violence. - Article IV, Section 4, Constitution for the United States of America

Is there a difference?

Yes, the same as the difference between freedom and slavery.

Do you know the difference?

If you don't know the difference you're like almost everyone else in this country. None of us has been taught the difference.

Republic:

A form of government where the people rule. God's law is supreme and the people are free to pursue and to enjoy their Life, Liberty and Pursuit of Happiness. The government gets its righteous powers from the consent of the People. Each Citizen retains their own Sovereignty and has control over his personal environment. The Sovereign Citizens are subject to God's

Laws, primarily the Ten Commandments, the "Golden Rule," and especially, Love thy Enemy. Truly a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

Democracy:

A form of government where the majority rules. This type of system is fraught with the ever present potential that the majority will make slaves of the minority, or, that power hungry men and women will subvert the system for their own benefit. God is outlawed, and God's laws are totally disregarded. The government assumes powers and authority beyond what the people have granted, or are capable of granting. Eventually the majority attempts to install themselves as the god of the nation. Today, in our court rooms in every State, the attorneys "PRAY" to the judge for the orders they seek.

In case you doubt the definition of Democracy shown above, let me offer the following:

In a democracy, the will of the majority is law. Anything is allowed, provided that the majority approves. There are no checks and balances, and the rights of the individual are not protected.

Consider the following two quotations on the subject:

"Hence it is that such democracies have ever been spectacles of turbulence and contention; have ever been found incompatible with personal security or the rights of property; and have in general been as short in their lives as they have been violent in their deaths." - James Madison, Federalist Paper 10:

Democracy, n. "A government of the masses. Authority derived through mass meeting or any form of "direct" expression. Results in mobocracy. Attitude toward property is communistic - negating property rights. Attitude toward law is that the will of the majority shall regulate, whether it be based upon deliberation or governed by passion, prejudice, and impulse, without restraint or regard to consequences. Results in demagogism, license, agitation, discontent, anarchy." - U.S. Army Training Manual TM2000-05, 1928

There should be no doubt about the evil concepts of a Democracy.

It can be effectively argued that we really live in an Oligarchy. A government where the attorneys, the judges, and our politicians, have seized the power and have claimed immunity for themselves and their cronies. Their claim of immunity has stolen our right of redress as established in our Bill of Rights.

Oligarchy:

A form of government where a select group of individuals have gained control over the actions and activities of the government and have placed themselves, and their cohorts, above the law, by claiming immunity from redress for themselves and their associates.

The bad news is that our government is now so corrupt that we have finally come to the point where we are being swept from the face of the land.

What army has invaded our country?

The flood of illegal aliens who are determined to destroy our heritage, our freedom, and our liberty.

These people have no allegiance to our flag, or to our Republic. Our Founding Fathers are of no consequence to them. To them, the Constitution is nothing more than a "piece of paper."

Another major problem is that many of the illegal aliens are evil and corrupt men and women. They are drug dealers and violent gang members that are determined to prey upon us.

If those people who enter the United States illegally were concerned with laws and lawful actions they would go through the proper channels that have been established by our government.

Their only interest is to take over as much of this country as they can. It could be said that we have been invaded by the Lamanite Armies. What more fitting end to our corrupt government than to be swept from the face of the land by the armies of the same nation that destroyed the Nephites?

Today our Prophet and President (David O. McKay) has said: "No greater immediate responsibility rests upon members of the Church, upon all citizens of this Republic and of neighboring Republics than to protect the freedom vouchsafed by the Constitution of the United States."

Is this plain enough?

In view of this solemn warning, how can any member of the Church fail to act to help save our freedom?

We must not be lulled away into a false security. - Elder Ezra Taft Benson, Conference Report, October 1966, Afternoon Meeting, p.125

President Ezra Taft Benson sums it all up very well.

In spite of the scriptural evidence and the counsel of modern-day prophets during the past more than 100 years, there are still some who seem to feel we have no responsibility to safeguard and strengthen our precious God-given freedom. There are some who apparently feel that the fight for freedom is separate from the gospel.

They express it in several ways but it generally boils down to this: Just live the gospel; there's no need to get involved in trying to save freedom and the Constitution. Of course, this is dangerous reasoning, because in reality you cannot fully live the gospel without working to save freedom and the Constitution.

In the war in heaven, what would have been your reaction if someone had told you just to do what is right-there's no need to get involved in the fight for freedom?

Of course, the war in heaven over free agency is now being waged here on earth, and there are those today who are saying "Look, don't get involved in the fight for freedom. Just live the gospel." That counsel is dangerous, self-contradictory, unsound.

The Book of Mormon pays tribute to General Moroni in these words: "And Moroni was a strong and a mighty man; he was a man of perfect understanding, yea, a man that did not delight in bloodshed; a man whose soul did joy in the liberty and the freedom of his country, and his brethren from bondage and slavery; Yea, and he was a man who was firm in the faith of Christ, and he had sworn with an oath to defend his people his rights, and his country, and his religion, even to the loss of his blood." (Al. 48:11,13.)

And then Moroni is paid this high tribute: "Yea, verily, verily I say unto you, if all men had been, and were, and ever would be, like unto Moroni behold, the very powers of hell would have been shaken forever; yea, the devil would never have power over the hearts of the children of men." (Al. 48:17.)

Moroni raised a title of liberty and wrote upon it these words: "In memory of our God, our religion, and freedom, and our peace, our wives, and our children."

Why didn't he write upon it: "Just live your religion; there's no need to concern yourselves about your freedom, your peace, your wives, or your children"?

The reason he didn't do this was because all these things were a part of his religion, as they are of our religion today.

Should we counsel people, "Just live your religion. There's no need to get involved in the fight for freedom"?

No, we should not, because our stand for freedom is a most basic part of our religion; this stand helped get us to this earth, and our reaction to freedom in this life will have eternal consequences. Man has many duties, but he has no excuse that can compensate for his loss of liberty. - Elder Ezra Taft Benson, Conference Report, October 1966, Afternoon Meeting, p.122

We have now spent 40 years wandering in the wilderness of apathy since President Benson issued his warning, and what do we have to show for it?

Things have continued to get worse. We are fast approaching the point of no return, if we haven't already passed it.

Christ's Army is still asleep. We are not just an apathetic society as President McKay said, we are absolutely pathetic in our lack of attention to our duty and responsibility.

Had you taken the same lackadaisical attitude in your first estate, during the war in heaven, you would not be here with your physical body – you might be here, but fighting on the side of Satan. Your present inaction is tantamount to siding with Satan.

Remember, Brother Joseph used the word "if" when he talked about saving our Constitution.

Why would he do this?

Didn't he have faith in the Priesthood holders stepping up?

Now, part of the reason we may not have sufficient priesthood bearers to save the Constitution let alone to shake the powers of hell, is because unlike Moroni, I fear, our souls do not joy in keeping our country free, and we are not firm in the faith of Christ nor have we sworn with an oath to defend our rights and the liberty of our country. - Elder Ezra Taft Benson, Conference Report, October 1966, Afternoon Meeting, p.122

But we have taken an oath of allegiance to our Republic. We have even placed our right hand over our heart when we did it.

How often have you recited the Pledge of Allegiance?

Did you really mean it?

Did you understand the commitment you were making – not just to our country – but to our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ, who established our country.

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands: one Nation under God, indivisible, With Liberty and Justice for all. - Pledge of Allegiance

It's President McKay who said we need to study. It's President McKay who sent letters to Stake Presidents and Bishoprics. It's President McKay who was questioned by these same church leaders as to why we should defend our liberty and freedom. And, it's President McKay who announced in General Conference the need for self study so

we can “awaken a sleeping and apathetic people to the alarming conditions that are rapidly advancing about us.”

Remember what he said.

We wish all of our citizens throughout the land were participating in some type of organized self-education in order that they could better appreciate what is happening and know what they can do about it. - President David O. McKay, Conference Report, April 1966, General Priesthood Meeting, p.109

Are we so entrenched in apathy that we no longer care whether our posterity will live in Liberty and Freedom?

How long has it been since you read our Declaration of Independence?

How long has it been since you read our Constitution for the United States of America?

How much longer are you going to procrastinate before you start living your religion to the fullest?

Satan’s forces are not waiting. They are moving forward as quickly and as quietly as they can. They are attacking us on every front.

Another example is the eradication of prayer and Bible reading from our public school system. One atheist triumphed over the majority of the people in this country when the Supreme Court handed down its decision. In Salt Lake City a federal judge decreed that a tablet inscribed with the Ten Commandments, which had been placed on the lawn of the Hall of Justice, had to be removed because it offended the sensibilities of the atheists-and we were unfair to them. We can be thankful that some concerned citizens said, "How foolish can you be! This is more than just a religious principle. The Ten Commandments are the foundation on which all law and order are founded." Through their action, the decision was reversed, and the plaque was restored. - Harold B. Lee, *Ye Are the Light of the World: Selected Sermons and Writings of Harold B. Lee*

If our nation is destroyed –

- The Lord’s base of operations in His battle against Satan will have been destroyed.
 - ▶ The Lord spent 800 years getting everything just right.
 - ▶ He raised up wise men for the special purpose of drafting our Declaration of Independence and our Constitution.
 - ▶ He established our nation so He could restore His gospel in the Dispensation of the Fullness of Times - the Dispensation for the restoration of all things.
- We lose our Liberty and our Freedom
 - ▶ If our country is destroyed by Satan and his followers, we will lose everything this country has promised us.
 - ▶ Our Life, our Liberty, and our pursuit of Happiness will be gone.
 - ▶ The heritage for our children will disappear and slavery will be the way of life.
- We lose our free agency
 - ▶ Without our agency we have no way to prove to our God that we will follow Him and obey His commandments.
 - ▶ Satan will force every move and restrict our thinking - just as he wanted to do in our pre-existence.
- We lose our ability to properly practice our religion
 - ▶ We will lose the opportunity to freely and fully practice our religion.
 - ▶ We lose our chance at immortality and eternal life
 - ▶ With our religion gone and our agency gone – Satan will control every move we make.
 - ▶ We will have no opportunity to achieve the exaltation we desire for ourselves and our families.

- ▶ Even the mention of our God and Creator will be prohibited.
- We will subject ourselves and our posterity to an eternal hell under the powers of Satan - for Satan will have prevailed.

You cannot justify your lack of action on the fact the church has not established a program of study. President Benson removed that option.

And now as to the last neutralizer that the devil uses most effectively-it is simply this: "Don't do anything in the fight for freedom until the Church sets up its own specific program to save the Constitution." This brings us right back to the scripture I opened with today-to those slothful servants who will not do anything until they are "compelled in all things." Maybe the Lord will never set up a specific church program for the purpose of saving the Constitution. Perhaps if he set one up at this time it might split the Church asunder, and perhaps he does not want that to happen yet for not all the wheat and tares are fully ripe. - Elder Ezra Taft Benson, Conference Report, April 1965, Afternoon Meeting, p.125

We find ourselves in the same situation as Captain Moroni when he hoisted the Title of Liberty for all righteous men and women to unite behind.

We have King-men, and women, in Washington DC, and in our several State Capitals, as well as throughout the many local governments we have established. It is high time for us to once more raise the Title of Liberty – **In memory of our God, our religion, and freedom, and our peace, our wives, and our children - Book of Mormon - Alma 46:12**

And it came to pass that Moroni commanded that his army should go against those king-men, to pull down their pride and their nobility and level them with the earth, or they should take up arms and support the cause of liberty. And it came to pass that the armies did march forth against them; and they did pull down their pride and their nobility, insomuch that as they did lift their weapons of war to fight against the men of Moroni they were hewn down and leveled to the earth. And it came to pass that there were four thousand of those dissenters who were hewn down by the sword; and those of their leaders who were not slain in battle were taken and cast into prison, for there was no time for their trials at this period. And the remainder of those dissenters, rather than be smitten down to the earth by the sword, yielded to the standard of liberty, and were compelled to hoist the title of liberty upon their towers, and in their cities, and to take up arms in defence of their country. And thus Moroni put an end to those king-men, that there were not any known by the appellation of king-men; and thus he put an end to the stubbornness and the pride of those people who professed the blood of nobility; but they were brought down to humble themselves like unto their brethren, and to fight valiantly for their freedom from bondage. - Book of Mormon - Alma 51:17 - 21

Only by taking action NOW can we hope to salvage God's Plan of Salvation from the clutches of Satan.

We have three choices.

1. We can continue on our current course of inaction
2. We can elect good men and women who will effect the changes we need to protect our Liberty
3. We can pick up our drums and fifes, grab our muskets and go to Washington

If we continue to follow our current course of inaction the time will eventually come when our posterity will have to choose option number 3. History tells us that people will suffer their loss of Liberty until the situation gets so bad they finally use force to make the change.

Hopefully, we still have the time and the ability to select option number 2. We must make sure that the people who ask to represent us, really will represent us.

THERE IS NO DECEIT AS DESPICABLE AS THE BETRAYAL OF A TRUST BY SOMEONE WHO REPRESENTS HIMSELF TO BE A FRIEND

We do not want option 3 either now or in the future. However, if we fail to correct the situation we will eventually have no choice but to go to Washington with our arms – just as Captain Moroni had to do with his army.

Please wake up and get involved in defending your Life, your Liberty, your pursuit of Happiness, and your Freedom. Please learn what needs to be done to obey and defend our Constitution. We prefer the use of ballots, rather than bullets.

Joseph Smith told us how to vote.

We engage in the election the same as in any other principle: you are to vote for good men, and if you do not do this it is a sin: to vote for wicked men, it would be sin. Choose the good and refuse the evil. Men of false principles have preyed upon us like wolves upon helpless lambs. Damn the rod of tyranny; curse it. Let every man use his liberties according to the Constitution. Don't fear man or devil; electioneer with all people, male and female, and exhort them to do the thing that is right. We want a President of the U. S., not a party President, but a President of the whole people; for a party President disfranchises the opposite party. Have a President who will maintain every man in his rights. - Joseph Smith, History of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 7 vols., introduction and notes by B. H. Roberts, 6:, p.323

Could it more clear?

To vote for a wicked man or woman is evil, and is a sin. To not vote is evil, and is a sin. We are commanded to Choose the Right – to choose the good over the evil.

What's the hurry – it's all going to happen in the 'day of the Lord' and that's still a long way off, isn't it?

Alas for the day! for the day of the LORD is at hand, and as a destruction from the Almighty shall it come. - Old Testament - Joel 1:15

BLOW ye the trumpet in Zion, (that's us - not Israel) and sound an alarm in my holy mountain (That's ZION - where the Law will go forth): let all the inhabitants of the land tremble (That's a warning to us that we need to be prepared for the trouble that's coming) : for the day of the LORD cometh, for it is nigh at hand; A day of darkness and of gloominess, a day of clouds and of thick darkness, as the morning spread upon the mountains: a great people and a strong; there hath not been ever the like (No nation has ever had the blessings of freedom this nation was given), neither shall be any more after it, even to the years of many generations. - Old Testament - Joel 2:1 - 2

Joel is talking about America in the last days. He goes on to say that the dividing of the land of Israel is an event of the "Day of the Lord." The dividing of the land of Israel to create a PLO state is happening NOW !!!

It is interesting to note that for 3500 years the Jewish people have placed an empty chair at the Passover Table for Elijah the Prophet. They knew that Elijah would come during the Passover.

Were they right?

Absolutely.

They were more correct than most people really understand.

Elijah appeared to Joseph Smith in the Kirtland Temple on Sunday, April 3, 1836.

Is this during the Passover Season?

It sure is.

The Passover days of the week in 1836 were identical to the Passover days of the week when Christ was crucified. The full moon occurred on Friday. The first day of the Week – Sunday – The day of Christ's resurrection – was the Feast of First Fruits. The same sequence of days occurred in 1836. The Sunday in 1836 that fell during the week of Passover was the Feast of First Fruits.

Elijah came to Joseph Smith on the day of the Feast of First Fruits in 1836, which is part of the 7 day Passover Season. It could not be more appropriate that the same sequence of days of the week occurred at both events. The conquering of death by Christ and the visit by Elijah to restore our ability to assure the salvation of our kindred dead both occurred on the Feast of First Fruits.

I point this out to make my next point.

The Jewish people understand that the Coming of the Messiah will be during the first few days of the Month of Tishri.

The first day of Tishri is the Feast of Trumpets. Called "Rosh Hashanah." This is the first day of the traditional Jewish year.

Speak unto the Children of Israel, saying, In the seventh month, in the first day of the month, shall ye have a Sabbath, a memorial of blowing of trumpets, an holy convocation. - Leviticus 23:24

When the Lord brought the Children of Israel out of Egypt he changed the first month of the year from Tishri to Nisan.

This month shall be unto you the beginning of months: it shall be the first month of the year to you. - Old Testament - Exodus 12:2

On the day of the Feast of Trumpets the Priest climbed to the Southwest Parapet of the Temple to sound the Trumpet to call the Faithful from the Fields. Jewish tradition claims that this is the day on which the earth was created.

The Lord has always used trumpets.

To bring down the walls of Jericho, to proclaim the "Year of Jubilee," and to call the workers from the fields so they may enter into the Temple.

When Jesus Christ returns it will be announced with the blast of trumpets. The dead will be called forth by trumpets.

For the Lord himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God: and the dead in Christ shall rise first: Then we which are alive and remain shall be caught up together with them in the clouds, to meet the Lord in the air: and so shall we ever be with the Lord. - 1 Thessalonians 4:16-17

Behold, I shew you a mystery; We shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed, In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump: for the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed. - 1 Corinthians 15:51-52

The nation of Israel was born with the blood of the Passover, it was baptized by passing through the Red Sea, it wandered in the wilderness in similitude of our life on earth and entered into the promised land with the blast of trumpets at Jericho.

We too are born of the blood of our mother, baptized by water, tested in our earthly life, and will be called into the millennium with the sound of a trumpet.

This Feast is celebrated in the month of September/October. This is a harvest Feast. This is symbolic of the Harvest the Lord will do among all of us.

The tenth day of Tishri is the Day of Atonement. This day is called Yom Kippur. It is the most holy day of the Jewish calendar. This is the day that is associated with the Coming of the Messiah.

Also on the tenth day of this seventh month there shall be a day of atonement: it shall be an holy convocation unto you; and ye shall afflict your soul, and offer an offering made by fire unto the Lord. - Leviticus 23:27

This is exactly 6 months following the day on which the sacrificial lamb was selected. Jesus Christ entered Jerusalem on the exact day the sacrificial lamb was selected.

This is the only day in the year that the High Priest is allowed to enter the Holy of Holies.

It is my understanding that when the High Priest entered the Holy of Holies there was a gold rope and a crimson thread tied around his waist. Should the Priest do something wrong and be killed by God, his body could be retrieved with the rope. If the sins of the nation were forgiven the thread would turn to white, as stated in Isaiah.

We know that this is the day on which Gabriel came to Zacharias to announce the coming birth of John the Baptist because Zacharias was in the Holy of Holies and everyone was outside waiting for him.

This Feast relates to the Second Coming of our Lord Jesus Christ.

When the High Priest enters the Holy of Holies on this sacred day he is in effect entering into the presence of the Lord. This is symbolic of our meeting face to face with our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ.

Obviously there is no fulfillment of this Feast. The "Harvest" is yet to come. The trumpet has not sounded. We are not yet called to enter into the temple of heaven.

Once we are called into heaven we must make our supplications and complete our repentance, so that Jesus himself may pronounce us clean and our garments white that we may enter into our rest in eternity with Him and with Our Father in Heaven.

The fifteenth day of Tishri is the first day of the seven day Feast of Tabernacles. It is called Sukkoth and relates to our receiving our Mansion from Jesus

Speak unto the Children of Israel, saying, The fifteenth day of this seventh month shall be the feast of tabernacles for seven days unto the Lord. - Leviticus 23:34

Ye shall dwell in booths seven days; all that are Israelites born shall dwell in booths: That your generations may know that I made the Children of Israel to dwell in booths, when I brought them out of the land of Egypt: I am the Lord your God. Leviticus 23:42-43

The booths (tabernacles) that are to be built are temporary shelters. They are not to be large structures. The roof is to be thatched with the sky showing through. Only three of the walls need be built, and then not with permanent materials, but with sticks and small branches.

The Children of Israel were told that this was so they could remember that it was the Lord that brought them out of Egypt.

As the Feast of Trumpets falls on the seventh new moon of the religious year, the Feast of Tabernacles falls on the seventh full moon.

And, in between is the Feast of Atonement, which points to the second coming of the Lord Jesus Christ.

In summary, we are called in from our fields of labor, Jesus Christ comes in glory, and we enter into our rest.

This Feast begins exactly six months, to the very day, after the Feast of Unleavened Bread. And, like the Feast of Unleavened Bread, it too lasts for seven days.

Six Feasts of worldly activity and the seventh Feast of rest in the House of the Lord.

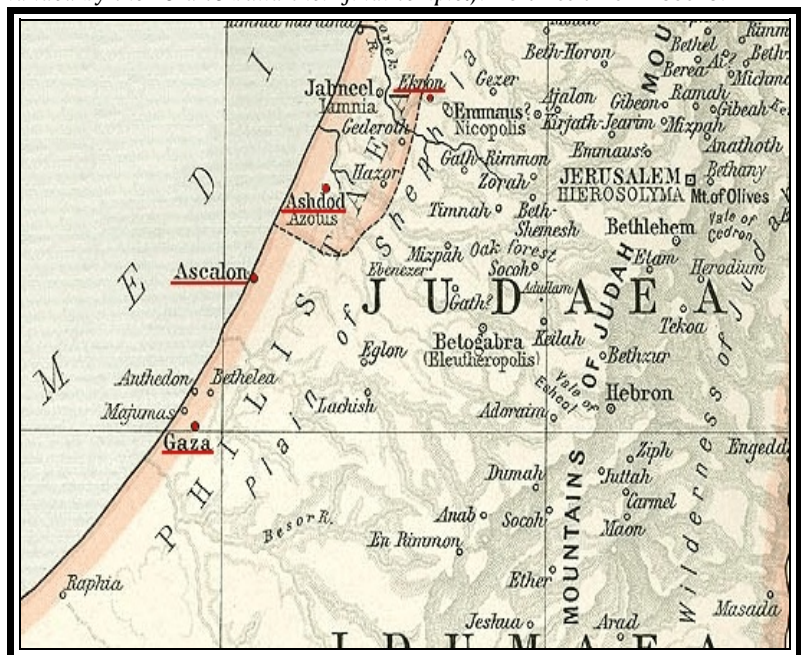
This year, 2006, the Feast of Trumpets occurs on September 23rd. October 2nd is the Day of Atonement, and October 6th then becomes the first day of the Feast of Tabernacles. Although I am convinced that the time is very short, I am not saying that this is the year Christ will return, just pointing out the relative dates on the two calendars.

Are you ready?

I will also gather all nations, and will bring them down into the valley of Jehoshaphat (This is the scene of the Battle of Armageddon), and will plead with them there for my people and for my heritage Israel, whom they have scattered among the nations, and parted my land (Israel moved it's citizens out of Gaza and other areas of the land given to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob by the Lord, thus parting the land of Israel. This is truly the Lord's land. He gave it to Abraham, then to Isaac, and then to Jacob to be the land of and for the Children of Israel. Now, the nations of the earth are pushing Israel to divide the land to create a Palestinian Nation. Under the plan to part the land, Palestine would be given the Temple Mount where the Jewish people are commanded by the Lord to build their final temple.). - Old Testament - Joel 3:2

For Gaza (the area is still called Gaza today) shall be forsaken, and Ashkelon (a Philistine City just north of the Gaza Strip) a desolation: they shall drive out Ashdod (another Philistine City just a little further north of the Gaza Strip) at the noon day, and Ekron (another Philistine City further north yet) shall be rooted up. - Old Testament - Zephaniah 2:4

This has ALREADY happened. It took place in August, 2005. No army drove the people from Gaza, the Nation of Israel simply walked away from it – it was forsaken. Israel itself is driving its own citizens from their homes in direct violation of the promises given to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. Jews are being removed from their border (homes) for the sake of “democracy”.



The great day of the LORD is near, it is near, and hasteth greatly, even the voice of the day of the LORD (*What's the voice of the day of the Lord? – the Trumpet – The day of the Lord is scheduled for the day of the Feast of Trumpets*): **the mighty man shall cry there bitterly. That day is a day of wrath, a day of trouble and distress, a day of wasteness and desolation, a day of darkness and gloominess, a day of clouds and thick darkness, a day of the trumpet and alarm against the fenced cities, and against the high towers. - Old Testament - Zephaniah 1:14 - 16**

The children also of Judah and the children of Jerusalem have ye sold unto the Grecians, (*The people of the world - the U.N.*) **that ye might remove them far from their border. - Old Testament - Joel 3:6**

In the “day of the Lord” the city of Jerusalem will be divided.

BEHOLD, the day of the LORD cometh, and thy spoil shall be divided in the midst of thee. For I will gather all nations against Jerusalem to battle; and the city shall be taken, and the houses rifled, and the women ravished; and half of the city shall go forth into captivity, and the residue of the people shall not be cut off from the city. - Old Testament - Zechariah 14:1 - 2

This comes about from the attempts to organize a PLO state.

ALSO, thou son of man, prophesy unto the mountains of Israel, and say, Ye mountains of Israel, hear the word of the LORD: thus saith the Lord GOD; Because the enemy hath said against you, Aha, even the ancient high places are ours in possession (*Mount Moriah - where Solomon's Temple once stood*): **therefore prophesy and say, Thus saith the Lord GOD; Because they have made you desolate, and swallowed you up on every side, that ye might be a possession unto the residue of the heathen, and ye are taken up in the lips of talkers, (all of the politicians and their diplomats) and are an infamy of the people: therefore, ye mountains of Israel, hear the word of the Lord GOD; Thus saith the Lord GOD to the mountains, and to the hills, to the rivers, and to the valleys, to the desolate wastes, and to the cities that are forsaken, which became a prey and derision to the residue of the heathen that are round about; Therefore thus saith the Lord GOD; Surely in the fire of my jealousy have I spoken against the residue of the heathen, and against all Idumea (the earth), which have appointed my land into their possession with the joy of all their heart, with despiteful minds, to cast it out for a prey. Prophecy therefore concerning the land of Israel, and say unto the mountains, and to the hills, to the rivers, and to the valleys, Thus saith the Lord GOD; Behold, I have spoken in my jealousy and in my fury, because ye have borne the shame of the heathen: Therefore thus saith the Lord GOD; I have lifted up mine hand, Surely the heathen that are about you, they shall bear their shame. But ye, O mountains of Israel, (That's the United States) ye shall shoot forth your branches, and yield your fruit to my people of Israel; (The United States has put forth its branches, we are in Iraq, and Afghanistan. We are pressing Iran and other nations that are threatening Israel) **for they are at hand to come. For, behold, I am for you, and I will turn unto you, and ye shall be tilled and sown: (The Lord will give the land of Israel to the Jews) - Old Testament - Ezekiel 36:1 - 9****

When the land of Israel gets divided for a PLO state, the nations are told to prepare for war against each other.

Proclaim ye this among the Gentiles (*The United States is referred to as the great Gentile nation*); **Prepare war, wake up the mighty men, let all the men of war draw near; let them come up: Beat your plowshares into swords, and your pruning hooks into spears: let the weak say, I am strong. Assemble yourselves, and come, all ye heathen, and gather yourselves together round about: thither cause thy mighty ones to come down, O LORD. Let the heathen be wakened, and come up to the valley of Jehoshaphat (for the Battle of Armageddon): for there will I sit to judge all the heathen round about. Put ye in the sickle, for the harvest is ripe: come, get you down; for the press is full, the fats overflow; for their wickedness is great. Multitudes, multitudes in the valley of decision: for the day of the LORD is near in the valley of decision. - Old Testament - Joel 3:9 - 14**

Are we, as a nation, going to be a part of the great judgment that will come against Babylon?

Or, will we right our Ship of State and turn again to the true founder of our nation, Jesus Christ, and rejoice in His coming?

They come from a far country, from the end of heaven, even the LORD, and the weapons of his indignation, to destroy the whole land. Howl ye; for the day of the LORD is at hand; it shall come as a destruction from the Almighty. Therefore shall all hands

be faint, and every man's heart shall melt: And they shall be afraid: pangs and sorrows shall take hold of them; they shall be in pain as a woman that travaileth: they shall be amazed one at another; their faces shall be as flames. Behold, the day of the LORD cometh, cruel both with wrath and fierce anger, to lay the land desolate: and he shall destroy the sinners thereof out of it. - Old Testament - Isaiah 13:5 - 9

Babylon falls in the “day of the Lord.” Babylon’s confrontation with Israel is brought about by the Medes (Iran).

Behold, I will stir up the Medes (Iran) against them (It's Iran that's saying Israel has to go), which shall not regard silver; and as for gold, they shall not delight in it. - Old Testament - Isaiah 13:17

Make bright the arrows; gather the shields: the LORD hath raised up the spirit of the kings of the Medes (Iran will be among the leaders of Babylon) : for his device is against Babylon, to destroy it; because it is the vengeance of the LORD, the vengeance of his temple. - Old Testament - Jeremiah 51:11

Remember Egypt, and the Pharaoh. The Lord hardened the heart of Pharaoh so he would hold on to the Children of Israel.

Will the Leaders of Iran suffer the same fate before being swallowed in the wrath of the Lord?

Set ye up a standard in the land, blow the trumpet among the nations, prepare the nations against her, call together against her the kingdoms of Ararat, Minni, and Ashchenaz; appoint a captain against her; cause the horses to come up as the rough caterpillars. Prepare against her (Israel) the nations with the kings of the Medes, the captains thereof (See, the Medes - Iran - is to be one of the rulers of Babylon), and all the rulers thereof, and all the land of his dominion. And the land shall tremble and sorrow: for every purpose of the LORD shall be performed against Babylon, to make the land of Babylon a desolation without an inhabitant. - Old Testament - Jeremiah 51:27 - 29

Will the punishment be nuclear?

And this shall be the plague wherewith the LORD will smite all the people that have fought against Jerusalem; Their flesh shall consume away while they stand upon their feet, and their eyes shall consume away in their holes, and their tongue shall consume away in their mouth. - Old Testament - Zechariah 14:12

Has anyone noticed in the news that the United States (The great Gentile nation) is about to have a MAJOR confrontation with Iran (the Medes)?

Has anyone noticed that this soon to be major confrontation with Iran is happening at the SAME TIME that the nation of Israel believes that they are near an agreement to create a PLO state from the years of encouragement to do so from the USA and the UN?

That’s why I say we don’t have much time!

Those who are alert to the signs of the times recognize that Satan is making his last final push for victory.

The choice is yours.

Nobody can make it for you.

Your family, your friends, and your neighbors need your help. We must unite in order to defend our chance at eternal life and exaltation.

Over the course of many years I have been taught much about my country – The United States of America. I now know that much of what I was taught was totally wrong.

In spite of this I love my country and am willing to do everything within my power to support and sustain the country, its elected leaders, and those who are serving in its various offices.

Even though much of what I have understood about the Federal Government and my State Government - Utah – has been shown to be wrong, I firmly believe that our elected officials, and our public employees are just as dumb about the problems as I was.

We all went to the same schools, sat in the same classes, listened to the same radio and television programs, and learned the same wrong facts.

Why shouldn't they be as confused as I was?

All my life I have been taught that the underlying laws of this country are based on the Common Laws of England. I had no real understanding of what that meant, but I could understand why that could be true, since our Founding Fathers had come from England.

Why not bring the laws they knew and understood to our country?

I joined the Junior ROTC in High School and was proud to wear the uniform and learn military practices and procedures.

While still in High School I was fortunate to be able to go to Hawaii. Because it was done as a Senior Scout Trip on a Naval Reserve Training Cruise we were treated to a tour of Pearl Harbor. I saw bullet holes in some of the buildings. Holes that had been created 9 years earlier when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor.

Later, I joined the US Air Force and served my country for 4 years.

It was while I was in the Air Force that I found out that the attack on Pearl Harbor may not have been as much of a "sneak attack" as the public has been told. It seems that a new device called RADAR picked up the enemy planes coming in. I learned that no one was willing, or maybe authorized, to scramble our planes to protect Pearl Harbor. Had our planes been scrambled, the death and damage would probably have been much less. There is an ongoing controversy over whether the elected officials in Washington D.C. were actually party to the attack in order to get the U. S. involved in the war.

After I graduated from college I went to work in Los Angeles, California.

Some of the people I met there invited me to go with them to a FIPO meeting. When I asked what that was I was told it was a meeting arranged by the Los Angeles Fire and Police Departments. And, when I got there that is exactly what it was and who had arranged it.

I was absolutely appalled at what I heard.

They were talking about subversion, corruption, and deceit in our government.

They talked about the John Birch Society members being great patriots. And about the need to support Senator McCarthy in his fight against Communism.

I received literature through the mail from the Christian Anti Communism Crusade. I got letters from many other groups and individuals, all outlining the problems this country was having, and the treason that was going on by our government leaders at the highest echelons of our government.

As is my nature, when I get involved in something, I have to know everything there is to know about the subject. I read everything I could get my hands on trying to discover the truth of the whole affair. I studied comments and talks from both sides of the fence and talked to many other people.

It was difficult to find anyone who even hinted that there was a problem with the government. As far as most people were concerned: *"Everything was just great."*

I just stored the information away. I did not forget, but I often pondered the situation, and always felt that it was more than just one person could tackle by himself.

A few years later I was again in Los Angeles on a business trip and stopped to see my friends. This was just a few days after the Watts Riots, and my friends lived quite close to Watts.

While there, one of the Police Officers who was instrumental in the FIPO meetings, stopped by and I got a whole earful of information about the Watts situation. Stuff that was not published.

The officer told me that if they let that information out it would have started a race war in Los Angeles that even the Army could not have controlled. Again, I was appalled at the inhumanity of people against their brothers and sisters, although I did not count this as being a part of the basic problem with the government. I felt this was an isolated incident.

Since that time I have had problems on several fronts with the unconstitutional and unlawful actions of my government. I have had my own problems and have seen my children, my grandchildren, and even my great grandchildren have their problems. It is these problems, along with the admonition from my Bishop, that has gotten me motivated to learn more.

Unfortunately, many of us do not wake up until we get stomped on.

The following analysis of the Declaration of Independence and The Constitution for the United States of America comes from an in depth study of the documents, coupled with an in depth study of the historical documents that were created by the Founding Fathers at the time all of this was happening.

I present the detailed analysis of the Declaration and the Constitution in hopes that it will motivate others to study, and to learn, because only in this way can we truly and effectively defend our freedom and secure our Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness.

As important as the Constitution is to all of us, the real document behind everything this country claims to be is the Declaration of Independence.

It is the Declaration of Independence that makes our claim to freedom, and declares our unalienable rights.

It is the Declaration of Independence that is the General Partnership Agreement of We, the People.

It is the unalienable rights we claimed in our Declaration of Independence that we used to form our several States and thereby the Federal Government.

It is not the Constitution that grants anything to the people – especially not Constitutional Rights – There are no such things as Constitutional Rights - We, the People used the unalienable rights given to us by our Creator to create our Constitution to establish and empower a government that was designed to secure and protect our unalienable rights, and to effect our freedom so that we may fully enjoy it, and then pass it on to our posterity.

Remember, there are no such things as Constitutional Rights. We, as the Declaration of Independence correctly states, were given all of our rights by our Creator.

We then used our God given unalienable rights to create the Constitution and to empower the Federal and State Governments to use some of our rights for OUR BENEFIT. For the exclusive benefit of the People. Not for the benefit of the government officers and employees.

Analysis of the Declaration of Independence

IN CONGRESS, July 4, 1776

The Unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America

Please note that this is declared to be the “Unanimous” declaration of the thirteen States. This document predates the Articles of Confederation by about 5 years, and the Federal Convention to write the Constitution by about 11 years.

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the Political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

This paragraph establishes the fact that it is the People who are banding together in order to dissolve the Political Bands that have made them subject to the laws of another nation – England. It also declares that what is being done, is being done in accordance with God's Laws. Since God's Laws are the supreme laws over this earth, we have every right to rely on their correctness and their ability to grant us the Powers of the earth, and the separate and equal station accorded to all governments established by the hand of man.

We the people hold have, keep, maintain these truths the eternal truths of God to be self-evident so plain and so clear that they do not need to be stated, that all men and women, anywhere in the world are created granted life by their Creator equal enjoying exactly the same rights, privileges, and honors under the law, that they are endowed not granted as a privilege, but sealed upon them as an eternal gift by their Creator not some government agency, ruler, king, prince, or other earthly official with certain unalienable Rights blessings that cannot be taken away by anyone throughout the eons of eternity, that among these are Life the most precious gift of God because it gives us the ability to come to this earth and prove that we are worthy of greater blessings in the hereafter, Liberty our free agency to possess, use, and enjoy the material things of this world that we might prove our loyalty to our Creator, and the pursuit of Happiness our God given right to work at our chosen profession or occupation without interference or hindrance from any other person, or any government. That to secure assure ourselves that these rights are safe and will always be available to us these rights our God given unalienable Rights, Governments lawful entities that are created through a joint effort of the People for their own benefit and security are instituted created, established, organized among Men We, the People, deriving getting, obtaining, being granted their just in keeping with the Laws of God powers authority from not for, but from the consent permission, grant, authorization of the governed We the People, the power and authority behind any just and lawful government, that whenever at any time any Form organization of Government lawful entities that are created through a joint effort of the People for their own benefit and security becomes destructive persecutes or abuses the People of these ends the authority granted by the People, it is the Right a part of our unalienable Rights granted by our Creator of the People We the People, the creators of the government to alter make such changes as We the People deem necessary or to abolish totally destroy it the abusive government, and to institute create, establish, organize new Government lawful entities that are created through a joint effort of the People for their own benefit and security, laying its foundation forming a solid basis from which to build on such principles righteousness, justice, mercy, knowledge, understanding, and truth, and organizing arranging, forming, defining its powers the authority and rights granted by We the People in such form structure, arrangement, as to them We the People shall seem appear

most likely high probability to effect not affect, for affect implies an outside force in operation, but effect which signifies the operation of We the People their We the People Safety protection of Life and Liberty and Happiness the ability to work and to have joy in the fruits of our labor. Prudence thoughtful consideration, teaching, history, reflection, study, and pondering, indeed, will dictate order, command, establish the terms and method that Governments lawful entities that are created through a joint effort of the People for their own benefit and security long established should not be changed altered or abolished for light and transient causes whims, fancies, perceived wrongs where no wrong exists; and accordingly all experience history, teaching, hindsight hath shown demonstrated, proven, that mankind We the People are more disposed inclined, apt, patient to suffer have problems, be oppressed, be persecuted, while evils unrighteous dominion, wrongs, violations of God's Laws are sufferable ability to withstand the problems, the oppression, the persecution, than to right make changes, adjustments, alterations themselves We the People by abolishing destroying, deleting, undoing the forms the structure and organization to which they We the People are accustomed familiar with. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations continued problems, oppression, and persecution, pursuing driving toward a single goal invariably the same Object end result, evinces a design pattern to reduce make smaller by destruction of the unalienable Rights from the Creator them under absolute total, complete, final Despotism the slavery and subjection of We the People to problems, oppression, and persecution, it is their We the People right a part of our unalienable Rights granted by our Creator, it is their We the People duty an obligation created when we were given our unalienable Rights by our Creator, to throw off remove, destroy, abandon such Government lawful entities that are created through a joint effort of the People for their own benefit and security, and to provide create, establish, effect new Guards protections, organizations, Laws, provisions, Constitutions for their We the People future Security safety and happiness. —Such has been the patient long waiting, sufferance withstanding problems, oppression and persecution of these Colonies We, the People, of the 13 American Colonies; and such is now the necessity requirement, need which constrains forces, compels them We the People to alter amend or abolish their We the People former currently existing, prior Systems organization, arrangement of Government lawful entities that are created through a joint effort of the People for their own benefit and security. The history past events of the present King of Great-Britain is a history past events of repeated injuries damages and usurpations power grabs, all having in direct object the end result the establishment of an absolute Tyranny unlawful government over these States the 13 American Colonies. To prove establish the truth this, let Facts truths be submitted presented, shown to a candid open World.

The following complaints are typical of governments that exist through unrighteous dominion over their Citizens. Most of these complaints and persecutions can be seen in our current Federal and State Governments.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the Accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at Places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his Measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of, and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a Jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the Executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the Inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction, of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free People.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge *our Creator whose Laws are supreme* of the world for the

rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, *We, the People*, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be **Free and Independent States** *this establishes the fact that the States are Free and Independent, the creation of the Federal Constitution is merely a treaty between the Free and Independent States, it also establishes the fact that the Constitution was not created to form a government that would rule over the States, or over We the People; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown this again claims our States to be Free and Independent, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great-Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives they really did lay their lives on the line, our Fortunes many lost their homes and their fortunes, and our sacred Honor this they retained.*

The Constitution for the United States of America

Author's Comments

There are so many misconceptions and falsehoods that have been foisted upon the Sovereign People of the United States of America concerning the Federal and State Constitutions that most of what we now believe about the them is totally wrong.

This is why I have taken the liberty of inserting comments that I felt would enhance the understanding of the reader.

Even though the specific powers and authority granted to the Federal Government, and to the several State Governments, by We the People, are carefully spelled out in great detail by the writers of the various Constitutions, We, the People, have been derelict in our responsibility to study the Constitutions and to know the provisions of the law in order to properly protect ourselves from the governments that we created.

As we start with our examination of the Constitution for the United States of America there are several basic concepts that we need to know. These are things that we should have learned in Junior High School and High School, but have not been learned because of the lack of proper instruction in Constitutional Law.

The biggest problem we have is the misconception that the Constitution grants us rights and powers.

There are no such things as Constitutional Rights.

It is totally the other way around. We the People granted the government the right to use a very small amount of our unalienable rights. The same unalienable rights that were given to us by our Creator. Even then, We did not grant the government sole use of those portions of our unalienable rights -- we still have very right and power to continue to use them for our own benefit. It's as if we granted someone the right to walk across our property -- it does not stop us from walking across it too. Unfortunately, the government has assumed that because they have the right to walk across our property they also have the right to trample on us. THEY DO NOT!

Unalienable:

The state of a thing or right which cannot be sold. Things which are not in commerce, as public roads, are in their nature unalienable. Some things are unalienable, in consequence of particular provisions in the law forbidding their sale or transfer, as pensions granted by the government. The natural rights of life and liberty are unalienable. -- Bouvier's Law Dictionary - 6th Edition - 1853

Our unalienable rights are far superior to any rights that could be granted by any man made document, or any government created by the mind of man. Our unalienable rights were given to us by our Creator.

A Constitution is nothing more or less than the binding laws set forth by the Citizens of a nation to secure their God given unalienable rights.

These binding laws are set forth in the form of mandates from the Sovereigns (We, the People) who hold supreme power, to command that the people who will staff the offices being created do and perform exactly as they have been instructed to do. There is another set of binding laws in the Constitution that are prohibitions that We,

the People established, to prohibit the people who will staff the offices we created from doing or performing any act or action not permitted by the Sovereigns holding the supreme power.

Mandate:

An order by a Sovereign to his subjects. – Bouvier's Law Dictionary - 6th Edition - 1853

There can be no limitation on the power of the people of the United States. By their authority the State Constitutions were made, and by their authority the Constitution of the United States was established; – U. S. Supreme Court - Hauenstein vs Lynham (100 US 483)

How can our Constitution, or our government, grant us any rights. We already hold all of the rights and powers to begin with?

It is our unalienable rights that we used to create the Constitutions. The Constitution that we created cannot grant us any rights. It is the other way around. We granted what rights the various governments have, through the Constitutions that we created, using our Sovereign powers.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people. – Constitution for the United States of America - 10th Amendment.

Please note that even though a bill cannot become a law without an enacting clause, there are no provisions in the Constitution that require an Enacting Clause. The reason for this is very simple. There are three systems of laws mentioned in the Federal Constitution. These are, Maritime Law, Equity Law, and Common Law.

Maritime Law is concerned primarily with international affairs and has no force or effect on the Sovereign People. The Federal Government has no power or authority to pass laws governing international affairs. These are called Treaties, and the power to conduct the negotiations involved in the establishment of a treaty are granted to the Executive Branch – which has no power or authority to enact laws.

Equity Law is concerned primarily with contracts and agreements and has no force or effect on the Sovereign People. The Federal Government has no power to enact laws governing the contracts and agreements created by the Sovereign People. Only the power to resolve the differences that may arise, provided those differences are subject to the provisions of the Constitution.

Common Law, which is the People's Law, and is sometimes referred to as God's Law. The only place in the Constitution that refers to Common Law is in Article 7 of the Bill of Rights.

Article VII

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

When the framers of the Constitution stated that no fact tried by a Common Jury could be reexamined in any other court of the United States, except according to the rules of Common Law, they took the Common Law out of the jurisdiction of the Civil Laws.

It is this fact that leads our judges, the attorneys, and many of our politicians to claim that Common Law no longer exists. But, there has been no change to Article 7 of the Bill of Rights.

There is no federal general common law. Congress has no power to declare substantive rules of common law applicable in a state whether they be local in their nature or 'general,' be they commercial law or a part of the law of torts. And no clause in the Constitution purports to confer such a power upon the federal courts. - Erie R.R. Co. v. Tompkins, 304 U.S. 64 (1938)

We are, quite naturally, all subject to the Common Laws. Since the two branches of Law that the People granted the Federal Government has no power or authority over us, there is no reason for an Enacting Clause, and so there are no provisions for an Enacting Clause.

It is ridiculous to even consider that our Founding Fathers, after risking their lives to proclaim our unalienable rights in the Declaration of Independence, and to then fight and win the War of Independence, would turn around and create a government that had any power or authority to persecute or prosecute us in any way. The various governments were established for the sole purpose of SECURING our unalienable rights, and to keep our rights from being trampled on by anyone -- especially our own governments.

The Founding Fathers reserved all powers and authority pertaining to the Common Law to the People. Neither the States nor the Federal Government have any right to dictate concerning Common Law.

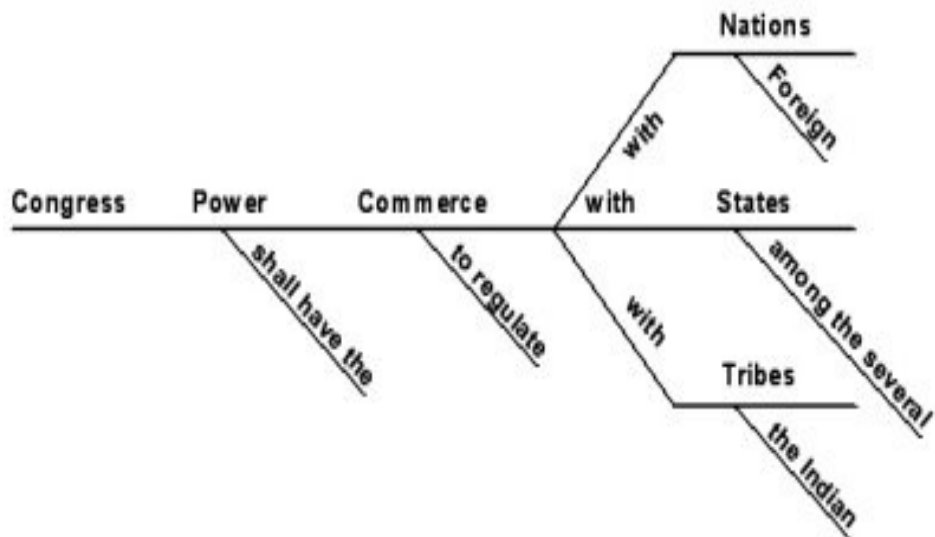
Since the Federal Government is confined to dealing with foreign nations, the various states, and the Indian nations it has no need of creating laws.

The Federal Government has the power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes; – Article I, Section 8, Paragraph 3 - Constitution for the United States of America.

Since the statement concerning the regulation of commerce is in a single paragraph, and the words "Regulate Commerce" appear only once, then the power and ability of the Federal Governments to regulate commerce, as described by Article I, Section 8, of the Constitution, must be uniform in its application to foreign Nations, the several States, and the Indian Tribes.

If we diagram the sentence, the way we did in High School, to see what it really says, we quickly realize that the so called "Commerce Clause" does not grant any special powers of the several States, or the Indian Tribes.

The Federal Government has no power of the commerce of England, Germany, France, China, or any other Foreign Nation, and it lacks that same power over the States and the Indian Tribes.



By that, I mean that if the Federal Government cannot go into a foreign Nation and regulate their banking, establish their law enforcement, and control the business licenses and permits, then it cannot do that with either the several States, or the Indian Tribes.

Any attempt to do otherwise is equivalent to an act of war wherein the Federal Government has invaded the Sovereign State, or the equally Sovereign Indian Tribe, in order to impose its will upon the Sovereign Citizens of the State or Tribe, and is therefore beyond the powers that can even be granted to the Federal Government by the People.

The foreign Nations, the several States, and the Indian Tribes are all fictional entities that have been created by the Sovereign Citizens who reside within the bounds of such entity. For the Federal Government to assume it has the power and the authority to impose its will upon these entities is a direct violation of the unalienable rights of the Sovereign Citizens of each entity.

No fictional entity, i.e., Nation, State, or Tribe, may be sovereign – they may only use what sovereign powers as have been granted by its Sovereign Citizens.

Therefore the Federal Government cannot pass laws to regulate commerce within a Nation, State, or Tribe, it can only pass laws concerned with how the Federal Government will deal in and with the various Nations, States, and Indian Tribes. These laws are, under international law, referred to as Treaties. Treaties are created by the Executive Branch of the Government. The Executive Branch holds no power to create laws, only the Legislative Branch has that power. Therefore, Enacting Clauses are not necessary.

Forty-Six of the State Constitutions require an Enacting Clause, and the State Supreme Court in the other four States has ruled that an Enacting Clause is necessary for a bill to become a law.

We the People never granted any power to the Federal Government for the establishment of any type of law enforcement. We did not, nor would we, create a monster that had any power to prosecute, or to persecute, us. All law enforcement powers were retained by the People so we would not be persecuted by the monster we had created.

The only law enforcement powers mentioned in the Federal Constitution declares that the Militia is empowered to enforce the laws.

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions: - Article 1, Section 8, Paragraph 15 - Constitution for the United States of America

The Militia is a State organization that consists of all able bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45. The Federal Government has to “call it up,” with the approval of the Governor and the State Legislature, just like calling up the National Guard.

The Federal Government does have an obligation to the Militia.

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress: - Article 1, Section 8, Paragraph 15 - Constitution for the United States of America

As further proof of the fact that the People did not grant any power to any State, or to the Federal Government, to establish any form of law enforcement please take note of the fact that none of the words, or even any variation of any of the words, police, agent, sheriff, marshal, or prison appear anywhere in the Constitution.

Also take note of the fact that the letters **B, A, N, K** appear only once, as a part of the word bankruptcy. The Federal Government has no power to establish any type of Central Bank or to regulate banking in any way.

Any and all attempts by the Federal Government, or any State Government, to grant licenses to We the People so we can work in our various chosen professions is beyond the bounds, and outside the powers that the Governments have. They are trying to grant us the right to do what we already have the right to do, just so they can make some more money. No Government has the right to dictate to the Sovereign People concerning our God granted unalienable rights to Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness.

Let's look again at what the U. S. Supreme Court had to say about our right to work without hindrance from the government.

We hold these truths to be self-evident – that is, so plain that their truth is recognized upon their mere statement – that all men are endowed – not by edicts of emperors, or decrees of parliament, or acts of congress, but – by their Creator with certain unalienable rights. – that is, rights which cannot be bartered away, or given away, or taken away, except in punishment of crime – and that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and to secure these – not grant them, but secure them – governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. Among these unalienable rights, as proclaimed in that great document, is the right of men to pursue their happiness, by which is meant the right to pursue any lawful business or vocation, in any manner not inconsistent with the equal rights of others, which may increase their prosperity or develop their faculties, so as to give to them their highest enjoyment. The common business and callings of life, the ordinary trades and pursuits, which are innocuous in themselves, and have been followed in all communities from time immemorial, must therefore be free in this country to all alike upon the same conditions. The right to pursue them, without “let” or hindrance, except that which is applied to all persons of the same age, sex, and condition, is a distinguishing privilege of citizens of the United States, and an essential element of that freedom which they claim as their birthright. – U. S. Supreme Court 111 U. S. 746

As you can see, the Supreme Court of the United States is well aware of this intrusion upon our unalienable rights, but blatantly overlooks it because it would curtail the power and the authority they have taken upon themselves.

When this country achieved its independence the prerogatives of the crown devolved upon the people of the States. And this power still remains with them, except so far as they have delegated a portion of it to the Federal government. – U. S. Supreme Court - Wheeler v. Smith, 9 How. 33

Sovereignty itself is, of course, not subject to law, for it is the author and source of law; but in our system, while sovereign powers are delegated to the agencies of government, sovereignty itself remains with the people, by whom and for whom all government exists and acts. And the law is the definition and limitation of power. – U. S. Supreme Court - Yick Wo vs Hopkins and Woo Lee vs Hopkins (118 US Ct. 356)

There can be no limitation on the power of the people of the United States. By their authority the State Constitutions were made, and by their authority the Constitution of the United States was established; – U. S. Supreme Court - Hauenstein vs Lynham (100 US 483)

I have taken the original text of the U.S. Constitution and carefully added comments concerning the meanings set forth in hopes that it will become a more vibrant document that is much easier to understand.

Please do not accept my comments at face value – do your own independent research in order to verify what I have said.

With that – Let's go through the Constitution for the United States of America.

Preamble to the Constitution

(Since our primary purpose is to determine how the Constitution affects us there is a statement, in bold, following each paragraph that outlines the powers granted to the Federal Government.)

The Preamble to the Constitution is what is called an Enacting Clause. No document can be a law if it does not have an Enacting Clause that properly defines who wrote the law and what authority they had to write the law. This is done so the reader can determine if he/she is subject to the provisions of the law. This Enacting Clause declares the Law of the Constitution was written by the People.

We the People (those Sovereign Living Souls who proclaimed their unalienable rights in the Declaration of Independence and fought the War of Independence with England to establish their rights) of the United States (at the time this was written there was already an entity called the "United States" based on the Articles of Confederation. The name has reference to the separate States that have united in a Constitutional Convention to try and solve some common problems. The Constitution for the United States of America is a really a treaty between the several States) in Order to form a more perfect Union (the States had already formed a Union and had set up a model constitution known as the Articles of Confederation. This Union was not working properly. There were still many problems that needed to be solved. The statement about a "more perfect union" describes exactly what they needed to do. Each of the following clauses are obligations to be provided by the Union for the several States, not for the people. The people knew they held all of the power, and that neither the States nor the Union held any power other than what the People jointly determined to grant. Even then, they were aware they had the power, the authority, the right, and the duty to modify or change the governments of the States or of the Union if they did not perform the way they wanted. Nowhere, in any of the writings, decisions, granting of powers, or otherwise, did the people do anything to diminish their own powers. They had just fought a war to guaranty that the powers really existed and were actually vested in the people, they did nothing to change that fact.), establish Justice, (this does not mean to establish justice within any State. The States were very protective of their own identity and the sovereign rights of the people living within the State boundaries. Their purpose was to establish a uniform system of justice between the States. The Union, being formed, was not given any power over any individual, or the power to regulate anything within a State.) insure domestic Tranquility, (when you consider that the whole purpose of the Constitutional Convention was to establish a Union between the States it becomes very clear that this statement is pointed at settling disputes and troubles between the States and has nothing to do with anything inside the States. In today's terminology this could be referred to as a "Non-Aggression" clause. A provision that no State would invade, attack, or in any other way interrupt the ability of another State to exist, and to provide for the people within its boundaries.) provide for the common defense, (this clause is a "Mutual Defense Pact" that provides a treaty between the States so that if any State is invaded or attacked by an outside source they will all come to its defense.) promote the general Welfare, (this is absolutely not a clause that provides for feeding the homeless and the needy. This clause is pointed at providing a safe and secure place in which each sovereign individual can enjoy his, or her, "Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness" as guaranteed in the Declaration of Independence.) and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, (What good would it be to gain the blessing of Liberty for ourselves if we did not create a means to pass those same blessing on to our children, and the rest of our posterity?) do ordain and establish this Constitution (the Constitution is ordained and established for the specific reasons set forth above, AND NOT FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE. If the Founding Fathers had wanted something else in there, they would have said so. The minutes of the Constitution Convention that were kept by James Madison very clearly show that there was a lot of debate over each item that went into the Constitution. There was even debate over which word would best define the meanings, and the provisions, that they wanted to establish. Establishing the Constitution was taken very seriously by our Founding Fathers, and they did a marvelous job in performing the task set before them.) for (the use of the word "FOR" is very interesting. The word for implies that the Constitution was established "for" the benefit of those who were participating in the process of creating the Constitution. These creators were in reality the sovereign individuals who lived within the boundaries set for each of the States. Had they used the word "OF," as is commonly used in error today, it would have implied that the Constitution was established as a set of rules outlining the existence of a new entity. This was not the case, and so they used "FOR"). the United States of America. (This is where the Founding Fathers described who the Constitution was FOR. The word United does not refer to the name of the entity but implies that it is the various States who have UNITED to form the Constitution. This is evident from the fact that the signer's of the Constitution did so on behalf of their States. Of course, the word States, refers to the

political entities that were created by the sovereign individuals residing within the boundaries established for the State, and the word America merely defines the geographical location where all of this is taking place. When viewed in its true light, the Preamble defines a treaty between the States that is designed to provide various functions and benefits for the sovereign individuals residing within a State. It does not create a new government to rule over the States, and especially not over the people.)

Article I

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted (*Only the Legislature is granted the power to create new laws. New laws must be in strict compliance with, and in exact accordance with, the specific areas of responsibility granted to the Federal Government.*) shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. (*In order to implement the treaty organization it was necessary that each State provide Representatives to govern and control the Treaty Organization. Please take careful note of the fact that the Representatives are to govern and control the Treaty Organization, NOT the States, and certainly NOT the sovereign individuals residing in a State. Nothing in this Section grants, or implies to grant, any specific power over the People it merely creates the Legislative Branch of the Government and states that the Legislature will have what legislative power will be granted later in the Constitution. (No specific legislative powers to control the Sovereign Citizens are granted in this Provision.)*

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. (*The sovereign individuals of each State are to choose who will represent them. In this manner the people kept a direct handle on the functions and operations of the Treaty Organization. (No specific legislative powers to control the Sovereign Citizens are granted in this Provision.)*

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen. (*This assured the people that whomever was elected by the people of another State was qualified and capable of functioning to the best benefits of all the people. (No specific legislative powers to control the Sovereign Citizens are granted in this Provision.)*

[Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States (*This provision clearly establishes the fact that the Representatives, although elected by the people, were to be State Representatives, just like the situation with the Constitutional Convention. This provision also provides that any taxes were to be paid by the State, not the people. Direct taxation of the people by the Union was prohibited.*) which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, (*This was to assure the people that the Representatives they appointed would each speak for approximately the same number of sovereign individuals. This way a Representative could not claim that he, or she, represented a greater number of people and should thereby have more say than another Representative. This provision provided that if a tax was imposed that it would be based on the population of the State. This would insure that every individual would pay an equal and fair share of the costs of operating the Union.*) which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. (*This simply provides for the method of determining how many Representatives the people of each State were permitted to elect.*)]† The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. (*This provision establishes the time frames for determining the number of Representatives so that each State made the determination on the same date, thus making the determination uniform and fair to all other States.*) The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; (*This sets the basis for the number of Representatives.*) and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three. (*These are merely the initial numbers that were set prior to any enumeration of the people within a State. (The legislature*

is granted the power to create laws that will cause a census to be taken every ten years, and it further defines who and how Representatives are chosen. But, no specific legislative powers to control the Sovereign Citizens are granted in this Provision.) - † - Changed by Section 2 of the 14th Amendment -

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies. *(This further verifies that the Representatives are elected by the people to represent their State in the business of the Treaty Organization. The elected Executive Authority of the State has the power to fill unexpected vacancies, and those people will serve until such time as an election by the people is held.)* **(No specific legislative powers to control the Sovereign Citizens are granted in this Provision.)**

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; *(This provision grants the Representatives from the various States the power and authority to elect the officers who will preside over the functions of the House of Representatives.)* and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment. *(The Power of Impeachment is reserved to the Representatives who are elected by the people. This is an important concept because the Senate Members, as will be seen hereafter, were to be appointed by the States, not elected by the people.)* **(No specific legislative powers to control the Sovereign Citizens are granted in this Provision.)**

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, [chosen by the Legislature thereof,]† for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote. *(This provision was included in order to give a balance to the Legislative powers and to assure that each State had an equal voice in the operations and decisions of the Union. The fact that these individuals were chosen by the State Legislature and not the people themselves insulates them in some degree from the whims and fancies of the people. Yes, I know that this provision was changed by Amendment. (No specific legislative powers to control the Sovereign Citizens are granted in this Provision.)* - † - Changed by the 17th Amendment -

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; *(This was done to provide for a smooth continuation of the actions, activities, and functions of the Senate.)* [and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies]†. *(Just as with a Representative, a Senator may be appointed by the Executive Officer of the State until such time as an election can be held. This time it is an election by the Legislature, not the people.)* **(No specific legislative powers to control the Sovereign Citizens are granted in this Provision.)** - † - Changed by the 17th Amendment -

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen. *(Just as with the Representatives, this provision is to assure each State that only qualified individuals will be sent to work in the Senate.)* **(No specific legislative powers to control the Sovereign Citizens are granted in this Provision.)**

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided. *(Because there are two Senators appointed by each State there will always be an even number of Senators permitted to vote. This raises the distinct possibility of tie votes and a provision had to be made to solve this problem. By making the Vice President the President of the Senate and letting him, or her, cast the deciding vote the problem was solved.)* **(No specific legislative powers to control the Sovereign Citizens are granted in this Provision.)**

The Senate shall choose their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States. *(This grants the Senators the power and authority to establish their own officers to conduct the affairs of the Senate. (No specific legislative powers to control the Sovereign Citizens are granted in this Provision.)*

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. *(This interesting provision means that both the House of Representatives, the individuals elected directly by the people, and the Senate, those who are appointed by the State Legislature, must agree in order to impeach someone. Since the person being impeached would be an elected official this provides that there is ample concurrence with the impeachment.)* When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. *(The entire Senate must take an Oath, or Affirmation, that they will deal in accordance with the principles set forth in the Constitution, and in fairness and honesty.)* When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: *(The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is the head of the highest court allowed under the Constitution, and has been nominated for his, or her, position by the President, and will have been confirmed by the Senate as the Chief Justice.)* And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present. *(It requires a majority vote of the Senate Members that are present. Note that it is only of the Members who are Present, not all of the Members.)* **(No specific legislative powers to control the Sovereign Citizens are granted in this Provision. - Impeachment applies only to government employees.)**

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of Honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law. *(Impeachment carries with it only the provisions that the individual is removed from office and cannot hold any other office. If further actions are warranted, they must be pursued through the law. But, remember, every reference to "Law" in the Constitution refers to the Common Law, which is reserved to the exclusive use of the sovereign people.)* **(No specific legislative powers to control the Sovereign Citizens are granted in this Provision.)**

Section 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of choosing Senators. *(The election of Senators and Representatives is a State function. The only reason the Federal Government has the power to set the time and the manner is to make the voting system uniform in all States.)* **(No specific legislative powers to control the Sovereign Citizens are granted in this Provision.)**

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day. *(My how times change – Now they go home on the first Monday in December for the holidays.)* **(No specific legislative powers to control the Sovereign Citizens are granted in this Provision.)** - † - Changed by Section 2 of the 20th Amendment -

Section 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide. *(This merely gives each house the ability to supervise its own membership.)* **(No specific legislative powers to control the Sovereign Citizens are granted in this Provision.)**

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member. *(This grants each house the ability to set its own internal rules. Notice that I called these rules – they are not laws because they are not subject to approval from the other house, or the President.)* **(No specific legislative powers to control the Sovereign Citizens are granted in this Provision.)**

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal. *(This simply establishes the requirement to keep a record of the Actions of each house.)* **(No specific legislative powers to control the Sovereign Citizens are granted in this Provision.)**

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting. *(Because it requires both houses to effectively function in order to accomplish anything, one house cannot be in recess while the other house is in session.)* **(No specific legislative powers to control the Sovereign Citizens are granted in this Provision.)**

Section 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. *(The Senators and Representatives will be paid for their services. The payment is to be from the Treasury of the United States. I feel that this was done to keep the pay schedule equal for each Senator and Representative so that one could not claim to be more important than another. If the States were left with the payment then the salaries would all be different.)* They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place. *(If the Senators and Representatives were not immune from Arrest then trumped up charges could be used to preclude certain Senators or Representatives from attending their meetings, thus affecting the outcome of Senate or House Actions.)* **(No specific legislative powers to control the Sovereign Citizens are granted in this Provision.)**

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office. *(This precludes the possibility of Senators or Representatives creating, or serving, in an office created by them for the specific purpose of enhancing their income. This paragraph is critical because it precludes anyone holding any Government Office from serving in the Legislature. This is part of the Separation of Powers provisions, and is designed to eliminate any type of Conflict of Interest. If this were to be strictly enforced, as it should be, no attorney could serve in the Legislature as they are officers of the Court under the Judicial Branch.)* **(No specific legislative powers to control the Sovereign Citizens are granted in this Provision.)**

Section 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills. *(The bills concerned with spending the People's money are to originate in the House where the Representatives are directly elected by the People.)* **(No specific legislative powers to control the Sovereign Citizens are granted in this Provision.)**

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; *(This is the prime example of the proper separation of powers between the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Branches of the Government. The Legislative Branch proposes a law to the Executive Branch for approval. If approved then the Judicial Branch is responsible for enforcement.)* if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law. *(This Paragraph*

establishes the procedure for a bill to become a law -- but please note that no Enacting Clause is required.) **(No specific legislative powers to control the Sovereign Citizens are granted in this Provision.)**

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill. *(All Orders, Resolutions or Votes that require the concurrence of both houses must be presented to the President for final approval before they are effective. The same procedure must be followed as is outlined for Bills. Note please, that the Paragraph refers to "Rules and Limitations". The entire Constitution is a Law that is designed to limit the actions and activities of the Officers of the Federal Government.)* **(No specific legislative powers to control the Sovereign Citizens are granted in this Provision.)**

Section 8. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, *(What taxes can be collected are totally dependent on what entities the Government is permitted to deal with. As we will see later, these entities are foreign nations, which the Government has no power to tax, Indian Nations, which again are foreign nations because of the treaties entered into by the Government and therefore cannot be taxed, and the States, who created the Federal Government by Treaty between themselves. That is why Section 2 of Article 1 stipulates that the taxes must be apportioned between the States. There are no provisions concerning the taxing of individuals, that's why the Income Tax Amendment was created.)* Duties, Imposts and Excises, *(Duties, Imposts and Excises all have to do with the flow of merchandise in International Trade. The Federal Government has no power to tax the People's Businesses. The Federal Government can only deal with Foreign Nations, Indian Nations, and the States.)* to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States; *(The clause that requires uniformity throughout the United States is to preclude States from setting different Duties, Imposts, and Excises in order to compete for trade imports into the country.)* **(No specific legislative powers to control the Sovereign Citizens are granted in this Provision.)**

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States; *(At this point in time, the Federal Government had no credit, it was brand new and struggling. It had no real income base that would instill confidence in anyone who could, or would, lend money to the Federal Government. The term "United" in this case has to refer to the uniting together of the several States and lumping their credit in order to allow the Federal Government to borrow money.)* **(No specific legislative powers to control the Sovereign Citizens are granted in this Provision.)**

To regulate Commerce *(Here's the key statement concerning who the Federal Government has the power to deal with.)* with foreign Nations, *(Foreign Nations are independent of any direct power or authority of the Federal Government except as to what Treaties may be entered into for the benefit of both Nations, and even then the Federal Government cannot enter into a Treaty that would in any way compromise the mandates and prohibitions set forth in the Constitution. The Federal Government cannot create a Treaty that would grant it any power beyond the power and authority granted by the People. The only way the Federal Government can regulate commerce with a Foreign Nation is through Tariffs, Duties, and Excises charged on the goods entering the States from Foreign Nations.)* and among the several States, *(The several States are basically Foreign Nations and the Treaty between them for the regulation of mutual concerns is what this Constitution is all about. When the Constitution for the United States of America was created, the States were very protective of their own rights, powers, and independence from the Federal Government, and each other. Since they created, with the permission of the People of the various States, this Constitution, and thereby the Federal Government, they retained all of the rights not granted to the Federal Government, or reserved by the People. Neither the People, nor the States, created a Federal Government to rule over them.)* and with the Indian Tribes; *(The Indian Nations are basically Foreign Nations who happen to have their land contained within the boundaries of various States. The Federal Government has dealt with the Indian Nations through Treaties. Thus, it can be seen that the only entities the Federal Government has power or authority to deal with is fictitious entities that have been created by the Citizens of the several entities.)* **(There is absolutely no power granted to the Federal**

Government to permit it to regulate or control the Sovereign Citizens, or the Commerce of the People.)

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, (*Uniform Rules of Naturalization are necessary to preclude immigrants from searching for the easiest route to gain access because there are no immigration laws, or the laws are very lax.*) and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies (*Here again, uniform laws will preclude debtors from running from State to State to find the easiest way to eliminate their debts. Of interest is the fact that this is the only place in the Constitution where the word BANK - as part of the word Bankruptcies - appears. This certainly does not grant the Federal Government the power to regulate, or establish, banking laws.*) throughout the United States; **(No specific legislative powers to control the Sovereign Citizens are granted in this Provision.)**

To coin Money, (*Coin is just exactly what it says it is -- Coins. This provision, along with the provision in Section 10 of Article 1 that requires the States to use only gold and silver coin really establishes the basis of our monetary system. This has never been changed and so the real monetary system of the country is gold and silver coin.*) regulate the Value thereof, (*Certainly, if the Federal Government has the power to Coin Money, it must have the power to regulate the value of the money they coin.*) and of foreign Coin, (*This is not authority to fix the value of coins minted by Foreign Nations, only the power to establish an exchange rate between the coins minted by the Federal Government and those minted by the Foreign Nations.*) and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures; (*in order to effectively control the value of the coins that will be minted, and to be certain that each state is using the same standards of Weights and Measures so that trade between the States is based on a uniform scale, it is necessary that the Federal Government be given the power to fix the Standard of Weights and Measures.*) **(No specific legislative powers to control the Sovereign Citizens are granted in this Provision.)**

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities (*Securities are not money. Federal Reserve Notes are debt instruments, not Securities. Securities are the Bonds that are issued by the Federal Government as evidence of the debt it has incurred through borrowing from various sources.*) and current Coin of the United States; (*The Federal Government used to mint gold and silver coins, in compliance with the conditions of this Constitution, but they have suspended that activity. At one time they minted a one ounce coin known as the "Double Eagle" which had a face value of \$20.00. That was when the price of gold was \$19.80 per ounce. Now days, with gold over \$600.00 per ounce, counterfeiting our coins wouldn't pay anyone enough money to make the effort worth while.*) **(Power is granted to provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities of the United States.)**

To establish Post Offices and post Roads; (*This grants the Legislature the power to create a national postal service and to create roads to help get the mail delivered.*) **(No specific legislative powers to control the Sovereign Citizens are granted in this Provision.)**

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries; (*This grants the Legislature the power to create the Patent Office and to help Authors and Inventors protect their rights to their creations and discoveries.*) **(No specific legislative powers to control the Sovereign Citizens are granted in this Provision.)**

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court; (*In order to carry out its assigned tasks the Legislature is granted the power to establish inferior courts. These courts can only deal in and with those items that fall within what power and authority has been granted to the Federal Government. That means that the courts are either Maritime Courts that deal in International Affairs with the Foreign Nations, the States, and the Indian Nations, or they are Equity Courts that deal with contracts and agreements involving the functions of the Federal Government. These are NOT courts to persecute, prosecute, and harass the People.*) **(No specific legislative powers to control the Sovereign Citizens are granted in this Provision.)**

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations; *(Here again, this falls exactly within the powers and authority granted to the Federal Government. These are functions of International Law and International Affairs and are properly within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government.)* **(Power is granted to punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high seas. No powers are granted to control the Sovereign Citizens.)**

To declare War, *(One of the basic reasons for the creation of the Federal Government is the mutual defense pact contained within the Constitution. This pact quite naturally would grant the power to declare war in order to have the Federal Government meet its requirement of Providing for the Common Defense.)* grant Letters of Marque *(Letters of Marque are basically authorization from a Nation to commit piracy and share the booty with the Nation.)* and Reprisal, *(Letters of Reprisal are basically authorization from a Nation to seize something owned, or controlled, by another nation as a reprisal and a satisfaction for some perceived wrong that has been done by the offending Nation.)* and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water; *(If we are going to go to war, then we will take prisoners. The power to determine how these prisoners are to be treated is granted here.)* **(No specific legislative powers to control the Sovereign Citizens are granted in this Provision.)**

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years; *(In order to perform the mandated task of Providing for the Common Defense it is necessary to raise and support Armies. Since the Founding Fathers could not see a need for Armies when there is no war, and since the basis for the Army was the militia, – all able bodied men over the age of 15 – they saw no need for long term commitments to an Army.)* **(No specific legislative powers to control the Sovereign Citizens are granted in this Provision.)**

To provide and maintain a Navy; *(Almost all trade and commerce was conducted on the high seas. Having a permanent Navy was crucial to the survival of the States and thereby the Federal Government. That's why there is no time restriction on the Navy.)* **(No specific legislative powers to control the Sovereign Citizens are granted in this Provision.)**

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces; *(If the Federal Government is charged with the establishment and maintenance of a Navy and an Army, in times of war, it only follows that they must have the power to make such rules as are necessary for the regulation of the military forces.)* **(No specific legislative powers to control the Sovereign Citizens are granted in this Provision.)**

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, *(This is a very interesting provision. The Militia consists of every able bodied man and woman over the age of 15 in each and every State. Because of the way the Militia is organized it is the Army of the People and thereby functions as an arm of the Common Law. Even though the People granted the Legislature the power to call forth the Militia, it did not grant it the exclusive right to do so. The People also have the right to call forth the Militia in order to defend themselves, to cause the Laws of the Federal and State Constitutions to be enforced, and to further secure our God given unalienable rights.)* suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions; *(It is very interesting to note that the Militia is empowered to suppress Insurrections. The Army cannot do that because the Army is precluded from taking any action against the People.)* **(No specific legislative powers to control the Sovereign Citizens are granted in this Provision.)**

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress; *(This Paragraph very clearly establishes the fact that the Militia is under the control of the States, not the Federal Government. The Federal Government can establish the training criteria so that each State Militia is trained in a uniform manner with all other State Militias.)* **(No specific legislative powers to control the Sovereign Citizens are granted in this Provision.)**

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, (*This is Washington D. C., the District of Columbia, and is quite properly administered by the Federal Legislature because it is not a part of any State.*) and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings; (*It is very understandable that the Federal Government should be entitled to exercise exclusive Legislation power over such land and buildings as they need for their efficient operation.* **Just tell me where the millions of acres of BLM, Forest Service, National Park Service, and other Government controlled land, fits in the restriction to Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other Needful Buildings.**) – (No specific legislative powers to control the Sovereign Citizens of the several States are granted in this Provision.)-- And To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, (*It is necessary that the Legislature be granted the power and the authority to carry out its assigned tasks.*) **Just remember, there is nothing in the foregoing that grants any power to the Legislature to control or regulate the business or other activities of the Sovereign People.)** *The Legislature can deal only in and with Foreign Nations, the States, and Indian Nations.)* and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

(As we proceed through the Constitution you will see that no significant powers are granted, other than what has been set forth above, and certainly none that affect the Life, Liberty, or Pursuit of Happiness of the Sovereign People.)

Section 9. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person. (*This Paragraph expired in 1808, and was a restriction on Congress against the regulation of Migration or Importation of people into a State. I feel this was a restriction on Congress to not interfere with the importation of slave labor.*) **(No specific legislative powers to control the Sovereign Citizens are granted in this Provision.)**

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it. (*The Writ of Habeas Corpus is a demand that an incarcerated person be brought before a judge, or jury. In Common Law, at the time the Constitution was written, it was used to obtain the release of individuals who had been confined by the King. Many times the King would suspend the right of Writ of Habeas Corpus in order to keep the person incarcerated. Thus the Founding Fathers made it very clear in the Federal Constitution, and it has carried over into the various State Constitutions, that the right of using a Writ of Habeas Corpus cannot be suspended, unless there is rebellion, invasion, or concerns about the public safety. Abraham Lincoln suspended the right during the Civil War and the Supreme Court restored it following the war.*) **(Because the People are the power behind all authority granted to the Federal and State Governments, and, because we did not grant the exclusive right to any of our own power and authority, any Sovereign Citizen has the right to serve a Writ of Habeas Corpus on any of our public servants in order to correct an injustice being done.)**

No Bill of Attainder (*First, let me state that Bills are not Laws. A Bill of Attainder is an act that permits the consequences of an unlawful act by a person to be used as a punishment for his family and descendants.*) or ex post facto Law shall be passed. (*An ex post facto law is one that has been passed after the fact. The Legislature cannot pass a law today and charge you with violating that law yesterday.*)

No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken. (*Here again, any taxes that are imposed must be in proportion to the Census, or Enumeration taken every ten years. How can an individual be taxed based on a census of all the people? They can't. These are taxes that*

are due from a State to help Finance the operations of the Federal Treaty Organization, i.e., the Federal Government, and they are proportioned out to the States based on their population. This restriction is why the Income Tax Amendment was proposed.) **(No specific legislative powers to control the Sovereign Citizens are granted in this Provision.) - Please see the 16th Amendment.**

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State. *(This is simply more proof that the Federal Government has no power or authority to regulated or control the business activities of the Sovereign People. They can only deal in and with the several States in the same manner as they can deal in and with Foreign Nations and the Indian Nations. That's why all three entities were mentioned in the same Paragraph.)*

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: *(All of the States are to be treated equal.)* nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear or pay Duties in another. *(This is pretty clear – are the fees paid by the trucking companies at each State Border unconstitutional?)*

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time. *(The public's money will be fully protected.)*

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State. *(This is a holdover from the provisions of the Articles of Confederation. After the War of Independence, King George established the International Bar Association for Attorneys and the International Banking Association for Bankers by Royal Charter. As a part of the establishment of these organizations, King George authorized them to grant the Title of Nobility "Esquire." The Founding Fathers fully understood that the purpose behind these two organization was to reclaim the Colonies through subterfuge and financial entanglements, so they eventually made it so that anyone who claimed a Title of Nobility lost their Citizenship and the right to hold any office of any kind - Please refer to the Missing 13th Amendment.)*

Section 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; *(Dealings with Foreign Nations are reserved to the Federal Government.)* grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; *(This is to insure that the same coinage is used among all the several States.)* emit Bills of Credit; *(Bills of Credit are basically promissory notes written solely against the good faith and credit of the State. As such, they could tend to disrupt the stability of the State's financial position which could impact the other States and the ability of the Federal Government to meet its obligations under this Constitution.)* make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; *(This precludes the individual States from creating their own monetary system in defiance of the provisions of this Constitution.)* pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, *(The States are precluded from passing Bills of Attainder and ex post facto Laws just like the Federal Government, and for the same reasons.)* or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, *(Equity Courts and Equity Law was ganted to the Federal Government. The States are not allowed to compete in these matters.)* or grant any Title of Nobility. *(The same restriction as was placed on the Federal Government by our Founding Fathers, and for the same reasons.)*

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Control of the Congress. *(These functions basically deal with International Commerce, and that power and authority has been granted to the Federal Government.)*

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay. *(These functions basically*

deal with International Commerce, and that power and authority has been granted to the Federal Government.) **(Absolutely no specific legislative powers to control the Sovereign Citizens were granted in any of the Provisions of Article I. Since only the Legislature can create laws it is obvious that there are no provisions within the Constitution for the United States of America that grants the Officers of the Federal Government any power or authority over the Sovereign Citizens. There are no provisions for any form of law enforcement, no power is granted to create a prison system, nor is there any power to persecute or prosecute anyone.)**

Article II

Section 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows: *(This Paragraph establishes the office of the President of the United States of America and places the powers of the Executive Branch in that office. The Executive Branch has no power to enact laws and therefore has no power over the People. Since the President has no power to enact laws any of the Executive Orders that purport to be a law are unlawful and unconstitutional.)*

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector. *(This Paragraph establishes the Electoral College and defines the number of Electors.)*

[The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President. *(This Paragraph sets the procedure for voting for President and Vice President.)*] - **Changed by the 12th Amendment**

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States. *(Congress has the power to determine the day and time for choosing the Electors.)*

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States. *(This Paragraph establishes the requirement for holding the office of President.)*

[In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice

President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected. *(The succession to the Presidency is established.)*] - **Changed by the 15th Amendment**

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them. *(The President will be paid for his services.)*

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:--"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." *(This is the Oath of Office for the President.)*

Section 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; *(The President will control the military forces of the United States. This places the control of the military under a civilian.)* he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment. *(The President has the power to control the various departments of the Executive Branch.)*

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments. *(The power to make Treaties is granted to the President. The President also has the power to appoint Ambassadors, judges and other officers for the Federal Government, generally with the approval of the Senate. The President may not create a Treaty that would expand the powers granted by the People. He may only make Treaties pertaining to powers granted by the People.)*

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session. *(Just like the Governors have the power to appoint people to fill Senate and Representative vacancies, the President can do the same thing to fill vacancies in the Federal Government.)*

Section 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States. *(This Paragraph establishes the powers of the President to assure that Congress is full appraised of the Status of the Federal Government, and to assure the People that the Congress is adhering to their duties.)*

Section 4. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors. *(The ability to remove various officers who have violated their office.)*

Article III

Section 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office. *(This Section establishes the Judicial Branch of the Federal Government and places the Judicial Power in the hands of the supreme Court, and such other inferior courts as Congress may establish. The Judicial Branch has no power to enact laws and therefore has no power over the People.)*

Section 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority; *(The judicial Power is for all Cases arising under the provisions of this Constitution, the Laws that have been validly created by the Congress in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, and any Treaties that are properly made by the Executive Branch.)* – to all Cases affecting *(Then the cases are specifically enumerated to detail exactly which situation are under the power and control of the Judicial Branch.)* Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls; *(These are the International Representatives of the Federal Government and should fall under the power of the Judicial Branch for their protection.)* – to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction; *(This is the system of laws that has been granted to the Federal Government by the People, and properly comes under the power of the Judicial Branch.)* – to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party; *(This follows naturally.)* – to Controversies between two or more States; *(This also follows naturally. Since the Constitution is a Treaty between the States it is only right that the Treaty Organization, the Federal Government should have the power to resolve the issue.)* – [between a State and Citizens of another State;] † *(Even though is it a Citizen of another State it is still virtually two States in a controversy.)* – between Citizens of different States; *(With Citizens of different States they have no common neutral jurisdiction to turn to, therefore, the Federal Government has jurisdiction.)* – between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States; *(This again is a controversy that crosses State Borders and enters into different State Jurisdictions, therefore the Federal Government is granted Jurisdiction.)* [and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects] †. *(This falls within the purview of International Law and is therefore the proper Jurisdiction of the Federal Government.)* - † **Changed by the 11th Amendment**

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make. *(This further defines the powers and duties of the supreme Court.)*

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed. *(Any trials that may be properly brought before a court of the United States must be held in the State where the crime was committed and shall be before a Jury. Remember though, only crimes that fall within the confines of this Constitution can be prosecuted. These include only counterfeiting of the securities of the United States, Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations, and treason. All other actions belong to the sole jurisdiction of the Common Law Courts.)*

Section 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court. *(This very strict definition of Treason is for the purpose of NOT allowing the Federal Government to persecute those Sovereign Citizens who are attempting to obey the mandate set forth in the Declaration of Independence concerning their right to alter or amend their form of Government to best effect their Safety and Happiness.)*

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted. *(If anyone is guilty of Treason the punishment shall not apply to the family of the guilty person.)*

Article IV

Section 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records, and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof. *(Each State is to recognize the public Acts and judicial Proceedings of every other State. This is a typical provision of a Treaty and is designed to eliminate a potential confusion over a number of situations.)*

Section 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States. *(This assures each of us that we will maintain our Sovereignty no matter which State we are in.)*

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime. *(This prevents a criminal from fleeing from one jurisdiction to another in order to escape prosecution. Notice though that it is the Executive Authority of the State from which he fled, not the Federal Government that has the power to have him returned. The Federal Government has no authority to prosecute any Sovereign Citizen for any crimes except Counterfeiting the Securities of the United States, Treason, Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations, and even then, only within the strict definitions contained herein.)*

[No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due]. *(A person cannot flee to another State to escape his contractual responsibilities.)* - **Changed by the 13th Amendment**

Section 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new States shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress. *(This Paragraph establishes the restrictions on new States coming into the Union.)*

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State. *(The Federal Congress has total control over all Territories, including the oversight and approval of all Laws, Rules, and Regulations. As you will note when you examine the documents concerning the Missing 13th Amendment, Congress approved the publication of the Constitution for the United States of America containing the Missing 13th Amendment until at least 1876 when the Wyoming Territorial Laws were published. Congress was not mistaken for over 50 years about the validity of the true 13th Amendment.)*

Section 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence. *(This Constitution establishes a Republican Form of Government for the Federal Government and mandates that every State will also have a Republican Form of Government.)*

Article V

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred

and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate. *(The Paragraph establishes the provisions for Amending This Constitution. As you can see, there are no provisions set forth by which the States are to notify anyone concerning their ratification of the proposed Amendment, thus, the State can choose any method they want, or choose to not say anything at all. The notion that there has to be notification is not a part of this Constitution.)*

Article VI

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation. *(This is only logical.)*

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; *(This provision is not as comprehensive as it sounds. The Federal Government can only pass laws pertaining to the powers that We the People have granted. Treaties, provided they do not violate God's Laws and our Common Laws will of necessity be the law of the land so that the judicial system established under the provisions of this Constitution has the ability to deal with such Treaties.)* and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding. *(This is a not a problem because the Constitution does not grant any power or authority over the Sovereign People, and, if anyone were to try to gain control of the People through a perverted Treaty, We the People still have our unalienable rights to immediately step forward and quash the Treaty.)*

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States. *(The Oath required of all officers of the Federal and State Governments is a binding contract with the Sovereign People of the United States. The Oath mandates that the officer obey, protect, and defend the Federal and State Constitutions so that our individual Sovereignty is not compromised. If any of the officers fail to comply with the terms and conditions of their Oath, We the People can take immediate action to cure any problems created. Remember, we did not grant the exclusive use of our power – we retained the right to use any and all of our powers any time we find it necessary in order to properly protect ourselves.)*

Article VII

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same. *(The ratification by nine states does not meet the ratification requirements of an Amendment, but this is not an Amendment. Apparently the Founding Fathers determined that even with only nine States.)*

Done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth

In witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

George Washington--President and deputy from Virginia

New Hampshire: John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman

Massachusetts: Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King

Connecticut: William Samuel Johnson, Roger Sherman

New York: Alexander Hamilton

New Jersey: William Livingston, David Brearly, William Paterson, Jonathan Dayton

Pennsylvania: Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Thomas FitzSimons, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson, Gouverneur Morris

Delaware: George Read, Gunning Bedford, Jr., John Dickinson, Richard Bassett, Jacob Broom
Maryland: James McHenry, Daniel of Saint Thomas Jenifer, Daniel Carroll
Virginia: John Blair, James Madison, Jr.
North Carolina: William Blount, Richard Dobbs Spaight, Hugh Williamson
South Carolina: John Rutledge, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Charles Pinckney, Pierce Butler
Georgia: William Few, Abraham Baldwin

Source: The Pennsylvania Packet, September 19, 1787

Bill of Rights

Most people are not aware of the fact that there is a Preamble to the Bill of Rights.

The Preamble indicates that several of the States wanted more stringent controls on the Federal Government. These Stringent Controls are what is now known as the Bill of Rights.

The Bill of Rights does not grant any rights to the People.

The sole purpose of the Bill of Rights is to protect the Common Law from abuses by the government. It was written to restrict the Federal and State Governments from invading, or even infringing on, our Sovereign Unalienable Rights, by making modifications and changes to the Peoples Law – Our System of Common Law.

As the Preamble says, its Articles are in addition to what is already stated in the Constitution, as well as strengthening other Provisions in the Constitution. It changes the Preamble to the Constitution so that each of the Provisions set forth in the Constitution are declaratory and restrictive.

The Preamble to The Bill of Rights

Congress of the United States begun and held at the City of New-York, on Wednesday the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine. *(This is the Enacting Clause required for the Bill of Rights to be a valid Law.)*

THE Conventions of a number of the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best ensure the beneficent ends of its institution. *(This Paragraph very clearly states that these Amendments were for the sole purpose of restricting the Federal Government's actions. It also states that the provisions are "declaratory," which is equivalent to a mandate from the Sovereign Citizens, and "restrictive," which is virtually the same as a prohibition by the Sovereign Citizens against exceeding the power an authority granted.)*

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all, or any of which Articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution; viz. *(This Paragraph declares that the proposed Amendment was properly passed by Congress and sent to the States as required for an Amendment to the Constitution.)*

ARTICLES in addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution. *(This Paragraph merely states that the process followed was in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.)*

Amendment I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances. *(These are NOT rights that are being conferred upon the Sovereign People. These are rights that already belong to us as a basic part of our unalienable rights granted by our Creator. This Paragraph is for the sole purpose of restricting the ability of the Federal Government from persecuting the Sovereign Citizens.)*

Amendment II

A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed. *(The Militia consists of all of the able bodied men and women over the age of 15 in a community. This Amendment declares that the militia is for the "security of a free State," not the Federal Government. The Federal Congress has no right to infringe upon the Sovereignty of the People by passing law that infringe on our ability to keep and bear arms. This has nothing to do with the Federal Government, or any of its powers. The Militia belongs to the People, consists of the People, and, other than when there is a specific, valid, need for the Militia to be called up by the Federal Government, the Militia is beyond the powers of the Federal Government.)*

Amendment III

No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law. *(At the time of the War of Independence, the British freely quartered its soldiers in the homes of the Colonists. This provision was designed to prohibit that practice.)*

Amendment IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized. *(As with the other Amendments in the Bill of Rights, this provision is critical to prevent invasion, or infringement, of the Sovereign rights of the People. There are no provisions in the Federal Constitution that permits the Federal Government to take any action against any Sovereign Citizen, therefore, this provision is actually a provision pointed at the Common Law Courts of the People. Since the Common Law Courts have the sole Jurisdiction over the Sovereign People and their unalienable rights the Federal Government is totally restricted from serving any warrants or writs concerning the Sovereign Citizens.)*

Amendment V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation. *(Since the Common Law Courts have the sole Jurisdiction over the Sovereign People and their unalienable rights the Federal Government is totally restricted from performing any actions against the Sovereign Citizens. It should be noted that when the Constitution was written the grand jury was an investigative body that was not controlled by the Prosecutor. The grand jury was given the names of the witnesses and went about their business until a decision was reached. Also, the grand jury kept no records and simply provided a decision to the Common Law Court.)*

Amendment VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense. *(Since the Common Law Courts have the sole Jurisdiction over the Sovereign People and their unalienable rights the Federal Government is totally restricted from performing any actions against the Sovereign Citizens. This Amendment is concerned with the operation of the Common Law Courts.)*

Amendment VII

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law. *(This is obviously concerned with the Common*

Law Courts. The Sovereign Citizens retained all rights to the Common Law, and made the Common Law Courts superior to all other courts in the land. This means that the People, through their Common Law Courts have the ability, power, authority and right to use their Common Law Courts to overturn any decision by any other court, or to declare any law created by the Federal or State Congress unconstitutional.)

Amendment VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. *(More provisions concerning the Common Law Courts. Once again, the Federal Government was not granted any power or authority over the Sovereign Citizens by the Constitution.)*

Amendment IX

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. *(We the People are making sure that we retain the right to exercise any and all of our unalienable rights.)*

Amendment X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people. *(We the People are making sure that we retain the right to exercise any and all of our unalienable rights.)*

End of the Bill of Rights

Other Amendments

Amendment XI

Passed by Congress March 4, 1794 - Ratified February 7, 1795.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

(This is a restriction on the judicial power of the United States. The United States does not have the power to intervene in any suit in law (which means Common Law) or equity (which is a contract dispute) that has been commenced or prosecuted against one of the several States by the Citizens of another State, or subjects of any foreign Nation. This is a restriction that bars the Federal Government from any actions in Common Law.)

The eleventh amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Third Congress, on the 4th of March 1794; and was declared in a message from the President to Congress, dated the 8th of January, 1798, to have been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States. The dates of ratification were: New York, March 27, 1794; Rhode Island, March 31, 1794; Connecticut, May 8, 1794; New Hampshire, June 16, 1794; Massachusetts, June 26, 1794; Vermont, between October 9, 1794 and November 9, 1794; Virginia, November 18, 1794; Georgia, November 29, 1794; Kentucky, December 7, 1794; Maryland, December 26, 1794; Delaware, January 23, 1795; North Carolina, February 7, 1795.

Ratification was completed on February 7, 1795.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by South Carolina on December 4, 1797. New Jersey and Pennsylvania did not take action on the amendment.

Amendment XII

Passed by Congress December 9, 1803 - Ratified July 27, 1804.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; - The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice.

And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, [before the fourth day of March next following,] then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such numbers be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds

of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

(This modified the provisions in the Constitution for the Electoral College.)

The twelfth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Eighth Congress, on the 9th of December, 1803, in lieu of the original third paragraph of the first section of the second article; and was declared in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated the 25th of September, 1804, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 13 of the 17 States. The dates of ratification were: North Carolina, December 21, 1803; Maryland, December 24, 1803; Kentucky, December 27, 1803; Ohio, December 30, 1803; Pennsylvania, January 5, 1804; Vermont, January 30, 1804; Virginia, February 3, 1804; New York, February 10, 1804; New Jersey, February 22, 1804; Rhode Island, March 12, 1804; South Carolina, May 15, 1804; Georgia, May 19, 1804; New Hampshire, June 15, 1804.

Ratification was completed on June 15, 1804.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Tennessee, July 27, 1804.

The amendment was rejected by Delaware, January 18, 1804; Massachusetts, February 3, 1804; Connecticut, at its session begun May 10, 1804.

Amendment XIII **Passed by Congress May 1, 1810 - Ratified December 9, 1812.**

(Considerable controversy surrounds this Amendment - The official position of the Federal Government is that it was never ratified - but - in the past few months Constitutional Concepts Foundation has been involved in the acquisition of more than ample evidence that the Amendment was properly ratified on December 9, 1812, and if not then, certainly no later than March 10, 1819. For over 50 years this Amendment was included in the publications of the Constitution for the United States. Many States, Territories, and even the Federal Government, printed copies of the Constitution containing this Amendment. It was unlawfully removed by persons unknown for their own personal greed and aggrandizement. Even though it was properly ratified, it appears that it was never enforced. Thus, all laws, treaties, appointments of officers to the union, and other acts and actions of the Federal Government since 1812 are not valid and are therefore null and void. For a complete description of the chronology of events and images of the various documents that prove conclusively the validity of the 13th Amendment go to www.amendment-13.org It is very interesting to note that only the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th articles of amendment had numbers assigned to them at the time of ratification. The reason behind the numbering was to insure that the removal of the validly existing 13th Amendment was fully hidden by the proposed, and wrongfully numbered new 13th Amendment. To have just numbered the new proposed Amendment as the 13th and then not number any others would have called attention to the facts surrounding the situation. Whoever was behind the removal of the valid 13th Amendment had to number the next few Amendments so as to further hide their unlawful actions.)

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honour, or shall without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them."

(This Amendment was for the specific purpose of banning participation in government operations by attorneys and bankers who claimed the Title of Nobility of "Esquire." These people had joined the International Bar Association or the International Bankers Association and owed their allegiance to the King of England. Banning Titles of Nobility began in the Articles of Confederation, continued in two places in the Constitution, and finally was added as an Amendment to the Constitution – an Amendment that had teeth in it to punish those persons who chose to ignore the Constitutional Law.)

The thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Eleventh Congress, Second Session, on the 1st of May, 1810. The dates of ratification were: December 25, 1810: Maryland ratifies the 13th Amendment, the 1st state. January 31, 1811: Kentucky ratifies the 13th Amendment, the 2nd state. January 31, 1811: Ohio unanimously ratifies the 13th Amendment, the 3rd state. February 2, 1811: Delaware ratifies the 13th Amendment, the 4th state. February 6, 1811: Pennsylvania ratifies the 13th Amendment, the 5th state. February 13, 1811: New Jersey ratifies the 13th Amendment, the 6th state. October 24, 1811: Vermont ratifies the 13th Amendment, the 7th state. November 21, 1811: Tennessee ratifies the 13th Amendment, the 8th state. November 22, 1811: Georgia ratifies the 13th Amendment, the 9th state. December 23, 1811: North Carolina ratifies the 13th Amendment, the 10th state. February 27, 1812: Massachusetts ratifies the 13th Amendment, the 11th state. March 12, 1812: New York fails ratification of the 13th Amendment. April 30, 1812: Louisiana becomes the 18th state in the Union, but is not consulted on the pending constitutional amendment, although Louisiana recognized the validity of the 13th Amendment by publishing the Constitution in its Law Books in 1825 and again in 1855. June 12, 1812: The War of 1812 begins. June 12, 1812: Governor Plumer of New Hampshire send letter to New Hampshire Legislature accompanied by letters from the Chief Executive Officers of Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and Vermont indicating ratification of the 13th Amendment by their State. Virginia thus is shown to be the 12th State to ratify the Amendment. Even if the New Hampshire information is wrong, Virginia printed a copy of the Constitution showing the 13th Amendment in its Law books in 1819. This date is the date, if no earlier date can be confirmed. December 9, 1812: New Hampshire ratifies the 13th Amendment, the 13th of the 13 states required.

Ratification was completed on December 9, 1812.

Amendment XIV
Passed by Congress January 31, 1865 - Ratified December 6, 1865.

(This Amendment, although truly the 14th is currently shown as the 13th because of the unlawful removal of the valid 13th Amendment. In view of the removal of the 13th Amendment this Amendment may have been proposed by an unconstitutional Congress. Congress may have had members who claimed Titles of Nobility and were therefore not Citizens and had no right to hold the office of Representative or Senator.)

Section 1.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

(This Amendment was passed following the Civil War and was the first Amendment to have a number assigned to it. 13, of course, to hide the fact that the true 13th had been unlawfully removed so attorneys and bankers who were bent on the destruction of this country could continue with their plan.)

The fourteenth (shown as the thirteenth) amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Thirty-eighth Congress, on the 31st day of January, 1865, and was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated the 18th of December, 1865, to have been ratified by the legislatures of twenty-seven of the thirty-six States. The dates of ratification were: Illinois, February 1, 1865; Rhode Island, February 2, 1865; Michigan, February 2, 1865; Maryland, February 3, 1865; New York, February 3, 1865; Pennsylvania, February 3, 1865; West Virginia, February 3, 1865; Missouri, February 6, 1865; Maine, February 7, 1865; Kansas, February 7, 1865; Massachusetts, February 7, 1865; Virginia, February 9, 1865; Ohio, February 10, 1865; Indiana, February 13, 1865; Nevada, February 16, 1865; Louisiana, February 17, 1865; Minnesota, February 23, 1865; Wisconsin, February 24, 1865; Vermont, March 9, 1865; Tennessee, April 7, 1865; Arkansas, April 14,

1865; Connecticut, May 4, 1865; New Hampshire, July 1, 1865; South Carolina, November 13, 1865; Alabama, December 2, 1865; North Carolina, December 4, 1865; Georgia, December 6, 1865.

Ratification was completed on December 6, 1865.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Oregon, December 8, 1865; California, December 19, 1865; Florida, December 28, 1865 (Florida again ratified on June 9, 1868, upon its adoption of a new constitution); Iowa, January 15, 1866; New Jersey, January 23, 1866 (after having rejected the amendment on March 16, 1865); Texas, February 18, 1870; Delaware, February 12, 1901 (after having rejected the amendment on February 8, 1865); Kentucky, March 18, 1976 (after having rejected it on February 24, 1865).

The amendment was rejected (and not subsequently ratified) by Mississippi, December 4, 1865.\

AMENDMENT XV
Passed by Congress June 13, 1866 - Ratified July 9, 1868.

(This Amendment, although truly the 15th is currently shown as the 14th because of the unlawful removal of the valid 13th Amendment. In view of the removal of the 13th Amendment this Amendment may have been proposed by an unconstitutional Congress. Congress may have had members who claimed Titles of Nobility and were therefore not Citizens and had no right to hold the office of Representative or Senator. We do know that this Amendment was never validly ratified. In order get the ratification vote from 11 Southern States the valid Representatives and Senators for these States were removed by force and replaced with what are referred to as "Rump" Representatives. These Representatives were used for the specific purpose of passing this Amendment and so the ratification was not done by properly elected representatives of the People of those States. Besides, the only people the union had jurisdiction over were the people living in the National Capital Area, Washington D.C. For verification of the above statements just check the Congressional Record for June 13, 1967 H7161)

Section 1.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor to deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2.

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3.

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4.

The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5.

The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

(This is a very interesting Amendment. It purports to establish the equality of all Citizens, but the Declaration of Independence did that. God did that when he gave us our unalienable rights. We certainly do not need the Federal Government trying to do what it has no power or authority to do. Also, because of the provisions of Section 4, there were 11 Southern States that refused to ratify the Amendment, which was sufficient to kill the ratification process. It is a matter of record that the U. S. Military then arrested the legitimate legislators from those States and established what are now called "rump legislators" who voted in favor of the Amendment. This Amendment is of vital importance to those who would destroy our unalienable rights because it takes away our State Citizenship and grants a Federal Citizenship. This is impossible. No Treaty organization (which the United States Government is) can have Citizens. There are no Citizens of NATO, the UN, or any other Treaty organization, including the United States of America. By making us Citizens of the Treaty organization we would be subject to the laws, codes, rules, regulations, and other unconstitutional garbage that the Federal Government wanted to foist upon us. As you will note in Section 5, they even tried to grant themselves the power to create laws to enforce their unconstitutional actions. This is all hogwash, meaningless, worthless, and totally unenforceable – unless they can convince the general public that the Common Law does not exist. Only then do they have the power to continue with their theft of our unalienable rights.)

The fifteenth (shown as the fourteenth) amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Thirty-ninth Congress, on the 13th of June, 1866. It was declared, in a certificate of the Secretary of State dated July 28, 1868 to have been ratified by the legislatures of 28 of the 37 States. The dates of ratification were: Connecticut, June 25, 1866; New Hampshire, July 6, 1866; Tennessee, July 19, 1866; New Jersey, September 11, 1866 (subsequently the legislature rescinded its ratification, and on March 24, 1868, readopted its resolution of rescission over the Governor's veto, and on Nov. 12, 1868, expressed support for the amendment); Oregon, September 19, 1866 (and rescinded its ratification on October 15, 1868); Vermont, October 30, 1866; Ohio, January 4, 1867 (and rescinded its ratification on January 15, 1868); New York, January 10, 1867; Kansas, January 11, 1867; Illinois, January 15, 1867; West Virginia, January 16, 1867; Michigan, January 16, 1867; Minnesota, January 16, 1867; Maine, January 19, 1867; Nevada, January 22, 1867; Indiana, January 23, 1867; Missouri, January 25, 1867; Rhode Island, February 7, 1867; Wisconsin, February 7, 1867; Pennsylvania, February 12, 1867; Massachusetts, March 20, 1867; Nebraska, June 15, 1867; Iowa, March 16, 1868; Arkansas, April 6, 1868; Florida, June 9, 1868; North Carolina, July 4, 1868 (after having rejected it on December 14, 1866); Louisiana, July 9, 1868 (after having rejected it on February 6, 1867); South Carolina, July 9, 1868 (after having rejected it on December 20, 1866).

Ratification was completed on July 9, 1868.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Alabama, July 13, 1868; Georgia, July 21, 1868 (after having rejected it on November 9, 1866); Virginia, October 8, 1869 (after having rejected it on January 9, 1867); Mississippi, January 17, 1870; Texas, February 18, 1870 (after having rejected it on October 27, 1866); Delaware, February 12, 1901 (after having rejected it on February 8, 1867); Maryland, April 4, 1959 (after having rejected it on March 23, 1867); California, May 6, 1959; Kentucky, March 18, 1976 (after having rejected it on January 8, 1867).

AMENDMENT XVI

Passed by Congress February 26, 1869 - Ratified February 3, 1870.

This Amendment, although truly the 16th is currently shown as the 15th because of the unlawful removal of the valid 13th Amendment. In view of the removal of the 13th Amendment this Amendment may have been proposed by an unconstitutional Congress. Congress may have had members who claimed Titles of Nobility and were therefore not Citizens and had no right to hold the office of Representative or Senator.

Section 1.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2.

The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

(This Amendment looks great on the surface, but here again it a cleverly contrived Amendment to lull the People to sleep in order to place them deeper in bondage. Under the terms of the Constitution each Citizen is entitled to vote. Why do we need this Amendment. The people who would subvert our government claim it was to give the minorities the right to vote – but – once the slaves were emancipated they had the ability to claim their Citizenship within a State and to vote in the elections. I am aware that until the mid 1950's there were various road blocks established to prohibit minorities from voting, but that is a problem that should have been handled quickly and effectively through the Common Law – had we but understood the Common Law. Again, in Section 2, we note that Congress is trying to grant itself the ability to enlarge its powers beyond what the People granted.

The sixteenth (shown as the fifteenth) amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Fortieth Congress, on the 26th of February, 1869, and was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated March 30, 1870, to have been ratified by the legislatures of twenty-nine of the thirty-seven States. The dates of ratification were: Nevada, March 1, 1869; West Virginia, March 3, 1869; Illinois, March 5, 1869; Louisiana, March 5, 1869; North Carolina, March 5, 1869; Michigan, March 8, 1869; Wisconsin, March 9, 1869; Maine, March 11, 1869; Massachusetts, March 12, 1869; Arkansas, March 15, 1869; South Carolina, March 15, 1869; Pennsylvania, March 25, 1869; New York, April 14, 1869 (and the legislature of the same State passed a resolution January 5, 1870, to withdraw its consent to it, which action it rescinded on March 30, 1870); Indiana, May 14, 1869; Connecticut, May 19, 1869; Florida, June 14, 1869; New Hampshire, July 1, 1869; Virginia, October 8, 1869; Vermont, October 20, 1869; Missouri, January 7, 1870; Minnesota, January 13, 1870; Mississippi, January 17, 1870; Rhode Island, January 18, 1870; Kansas, January 19, 1870; Ohio, January 27, 1870 (after having rejected it on April 30, 1869); Georgia, February 2, 1870; Iowa, February 3, 1870.

Ratification was completed on February 3, 1870, unless the withdrawal of ratification by New York was effective; in which event ratification was completed on February 17, 1870, when Nebraska ratified.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Texas, February 18, 1870; New Jersey, February 15, 1871 (after having rejected it on February 7, 1870); Delaware, February 12, 1901 (after having rejected it on March 18, 1869); Oregon, February 24, 1959; California, April 3, 1962 (after having rejected it on January 28, 1870); Kentucky, March 18, 1976 (after having rejected it on March 12, 1869).

The amendment was approved by the Governor of Maryland, May 7, 1973; Maryland having previously rejected it on February 26, 1870.

The amendment was rejected (and not subsequently ratified) by Tennessee, November 16, 1869.

AMENDMENT XVII
Passed by Congress July 2, 1909 - Ratified February 3, 1913.

This Amendment, although truly the 17th is currently shown as the 16th because of the unlawful removal of the valid 13th Amendment. In view of the removal of the 13th Amendment this Amendment may have been proposed by an unconstitutional Congress. Congress may have had members who claimed Titles of Nobility and were therefore not Citizens and had no right to hold the office of Representative or Senator. In addition, a concerted effort has been made to verify the validity of the ratification process for this Amendment. ABSOLUTE PROOF exists and shows that the Amendment was never ratified properly by a single State – NOT ONE. Thirty-three States modified the language before ratifying the Amendment. That means that each State ratified a different Amendment and not one of them ratified the Amendment sent to them by Congress.

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever sources derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

(This is a bogus attempt to enslave the people. My uncle, J. Reuben Clark, Jr., was the Solicitor for the State Department in 1912. He told me that when he wrote his legal opinion for Philander Knox that he tried very diligently to convey the fact that the Amendment was not properly ratified, but he also knew that what he said would be ignored. His hope was that in writing the opinion the way he did it would leave his letter available to later generations who could then use it as a tool to overturn the zealous activities of the others around him. The following table is based on his findings for his legal opinion.)

The seventeenth (shown as the sixteenth) amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-first Congress on the 12th of July, 1909, and was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated the 25th of February, 1913, to have been ratified by 36 of the 48 States.

The dates of ratification were:

Alabama, August 10, 1909. Alabama changed the wording and so it ratified a different Amendment from what was submitted for ratification by the Congress. Therefore Alabama did not properly ratify the Amendment;

Kentucky, February 8, 1910. Kentucky did not ratify the Amendment. The wording was changed so that Kentucky ratified a different Amendment than what was submitted for ratification by the Congress. Also the Governor did not sign, as required by the State Constitution;

South Carolina, February 19, 1910. South Carolina changed the wording and so it ratified a different Amendment from what was submitted for ratification by the Congress. Therefore South Carolina did not properly ratify the Amendment;

Illinois, March 1, 1910. Illinois changed the wording and so it ratified a different Amendment from what was submitted for ratification by the Congress. Therefore Illinois did not properly ratify the Amendment;

Mississippi, March 7, 1910. Mississippi changed the wording and so it ratified a different Amendment from what was submitted for ratification by the Congress. Therefore Mississippi did not properly ratify the Amendment;

Oklahoma, March 10, 1910. Oklahoma changed the wording and so it ratified a different Amendment from what was submitted for ratification by the Congress. Therefore Oklahoma did not properly ratify the Amendment;

Maryland, April 8, 1910. Maryland's governor did not sign the Amendment as required by the State Constitution. Therefore Maryland did not properly ratify the Amendment;

Georgia, August 3, 1910. Georgia changed the wording and so it ratified a different Amendment from what was submitted for ratification by the Congress. Georgia did not properly ratify the Amendment;

Texas, August 16, 1910. Texas changed the wording and so it ratified a different Amendment from what was submitted for ratification by the Congress. Texas did not properly ratify the Amendment;

Ohio, January 19, 1911. Ohio suffered various procedural errors and in the process changed the capitalization of the proposed Amendment so it was not the same as the Amendment that was submitted for ratification. Ohio did not properly ratify the Amendment;

Idaho, January 20, 1911. Idaho changed the wording and so it ratified a different Amendment from what was submitted for ratification by the Congress. Idaho did not properly ratify the Amendment;

Oregon, January 23, 1911. Did not ratify the Amendment and reported that it did not. Counting Oregon as one of the States that did ratify the Amendment, when it did not, is fraud on the American Public;

Washington, January 26, 1911. Washington changed the wording and so it ratified a different Amendment from what was submitted for ratification by the Congress. Washington did not properly ratify the Amendment;

Montana, January 30, 1911. Montana suffered various procedural errors and in the process changed the capitalization and punctuation of the proposed Amendment so it was not the same as the Amendment that was submitted for ratification. Montana did not properly ratify the Amendment;

Indiana, January 30, 1911. Indiana changed the wording and so it ratified a different Amendment from what was submitted for ratification by the Congress. Indiana did not properly ratify the Amendment;

California, January 31, 1911. California changed the wording and so it ratified a different Amendment from what was submitted for ratification by the Congress. California did not properly ratify the Amendment;

Nevada, January 31, 1911. Incomplete evidence of ratification, however, the Amendment being considered has both the Capitalization and the Punctuation changed. Even if it did ratify, it was the wrong Amendment. Nevada did not properly ratify the Amendment.

South Dakota, February 3, 1911. South Dakota changed the wording and so it ratified a different Amendment from what was submitted for ratification by the Congress. South Dakota did not properly ratify the Amendment;

Nebraska, February 9, 1911. Nebraska suffered various procedural errors and in the process changed the capitalization of the proposed Amendment so it was not the same as the Amendment that was submitted for ratification. Nebraska did not properly ratify the Amendment;

North Carolina, February 11, 1911. North Carolina changed the capitalization and punctuation of the proposed Amendment so it was not the same as the Amendment that was submitted for ratification. North Carolina did not properly ratify the Amendment;

Colorado, February 15, 1911. Colorado changed the wording and so it ratified a different Amendment from what was submitted for ratification by the Congress. Colorado did not properly ratify the Amendment;

North Dakota, February 17, 1911. North Dakota changed the wording and so it ratified a different Amendment from what was submitted for ratification by the Congress. North Dakota did not properly ratify the Amendment;

Kansas, February 18, 1911. Kansas suffered various procedural errors and in the process changed the capitalization of the proposed Amendment so it was not the same as the Amendment that was submitted for ratification. Kansas did not properly ratify the Amendment;

Michigan, February 23, 1911. Michigan changed the wording and so it ratified a different Amendment from what was submitted for ratification by the Congress. Michigan did not properly ratify the Amendment;

Iowa, February 24, 1911. Iowa suffered various procedural errors and in the process changed the capitalization of the proposed Amendment so it was not the same as the Amendment that was submitted for ratification. Iowa did not properly ratify the Amendment;

Missouri, March 16, 1911. Missouri changed the wording and so it ratified a different Amendment from what was submitted for ratification by the Congress. Missouri did not properly ratify the Amendment;

Maine, March 31, 1911. Maine changed both the Capitalization and the Punctuation of the proposed Amendment. Maine did not properly ratify the Amendment.

Tennessee, April 7, 1911. Tennessee changed the wording and so it ratified a different Amendment from what was submitted for ratification by the Congress. Tennessee did not properly ratify the Amendment;

Arkansas, April 22, 1911 After having rejected it earlier, Arkansas changed the wording and ratified the modified version of the Amendment. Arkansas ratified a different Amendment from what was submitted or ratification by the Congress. Arkansas did not properly ratify the Amendment;

Wisconsin, May 26, 1911. Wisconsin changed the wording and so it ratified a different Amendment from what was submitted for ratification by the Congress. Wisconsin did not properly ratify the Amendment;

New York, July 12, 1911. New York suffered various procedural errors and in the process changed both the capitalization and the punctuation of the proposed Amendment so it was not the same as the Amendment that was submitted for ratification. New York did not properly ratify the Amendment;

Arizona, April 6, 1912. Arizona changed the wording and so it ratified a different Amendment from what was submitted for ratification by the Congress. Arizona did not properly ratify the Amendment;

Minnesota, June 11, 1912. Minnesota had procedural errors in the ratification process and the State Governor failed to sign the bill in violation of the State Constitution. Minnesota did not properly ratify the Amendment;

Louisiana, June 28, 1912. Louisiana changed the wording and so it ratified a different Amendment from what was submitted for ratification by the Congress. Louisiana did not properly ratify the Amendment;

West Virginia, January 31, 1913. West Virginia suffered various procedural errors and in the process changed the capitalization of the proposed Amendment so it was not the same as the Amendment that was submitted for ratification. West Virginia did not properly ratify the Amendment;

New Mexico, February 3, 1913. New Mexico suffered various procedural errors and in the process of ratifying the proposed Amendment so it was not the same as the Amendment that was submitted for ratification. New Mexico did not properly ratify the Amendment;

The official position of the Federal Government is that Ratification was completed on February 3, 1913, but as can be seen from the above table of information, NOT ONE STATE REALLY, SOLIDLY, APPROVED THE AMENDMENT.

In spite of this Mr. Knox announced to the world that the Amendment had been properly ratified.

The Federal Government claims that the amendment was subsequently ratified by Massachusetts and New Hampshire, but as you can see that is not true:

Massachusetts, March 4, 1913. Massachusetts suffered various procedural errors and in the process changed both the capitalization and the punctuation of the proposed Amendment so it was not the same as the Amendment that was submitted for ratification. Massachusetts did not properly ratify the Amendment;

New Hampshire, March 7, 1913 The Amendment was rejected on March 2, 1911, but the official line of the Federal Government is that New Hampshire reconsidered the Amendment, and subsequently passed. There is no evidence to support this contention.

The amendment was rejected (and not subsequently ratified) by Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Utah.

AMENDMENT XVIII
Passed by Congress May 13, 1912 - Ratified April 8, 1913.

This Amendment, although truly the 18th is currently shown as the 17th because of the unlawful removal of the valid 13th Amendment. In view of the removal of the 13th Amendment this Amendment may have been proposed by an unconstitutional Congress. Congress may have had members who claimed Titles of Nobility and were therefore not Citizens and had no right to hold the office of Representative or Senator.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the Legislature of any State may empower the Executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

(This Amendment removed the election of Senators from the State Legislature and gave it to the People. While this may sound good, it really took away the provisions that established a legislative body where each state is equally represented.)

The seventeenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-second Congress on the 13th of May, 1912, and was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated the 31st of May, 1913, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 36 of the 48 States. The dates of ratification were: Massachusetts, May 22, 1912; Arizona, June 3, 1912; Minnesota, June 10, 1912; New York, January 15, 1913; Kansas, January 17, 1913; Oregon, January 23, 1913; North Carolina, January 25, 1913; California, January 28, 1913; Michigan, January 28, 1913; Iowa, January 30, 1913; Montana, January 30, 1913; Idaho, January 31, 1913; West Virginia, February 4, 1913; Colorado, February 5, 1913; Nevada, February 6, 1913; Texas, February 7, 1913; Washington, February 7, 1913; Wyoming, February 8, 1913; Arkansas, February 11, 1913; Maine, February 11, 1913; Illinois, February 13, 1913; North Dakota, February 14, 1913; Wisconsin, February 18, 1913; Indiana, February 19, 1913; New Hampshire, February 19, 1913; Vermont, February 19, 1913; South Dakota, February 19, 1913; Oklahoma, February 24, 1913; Ohio, February 25, 1913; Missouri, March 7, 1913; New Mexico, March 13, 1913; Nebraska, March 14, 1913; New Jersey, March 17, 1913; Tennessee, April 1, 1913; Pennsylvania, April 2, 1913; Connecticut, April 8, 1913.

Ratification was completed on April 8, 1913.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Louisiana, June 11, 1914.

The amendment was rejected by Utah (and not subsequently ratified) on February 26, 1913.

AMENDMENT XIX

**Passed by Congress December 18, 1917 - Ratified January 16, 1919.
(Repealed by Amendment 22 (21))**

This Amendment, although truly the 19th is currently shown as the 18th because of the unlawful removal of the valid 13th Amendment. In view of the removal of the 13th Amendment this Amendment may have been proposed by an unconstitutional Congress. Congress may have had members who claimed Titles of Nobility and were therefore not Citizens and had no right to hold the office of Representative or Senator.

After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

The eighteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-fifth Congress, on the 18th of December, 1917, and was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated the 29th of January, 1919, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 36 of the 48 States. The dates of ratification were: Mississippi, January 8, 1918; Virginia, January 11, 1918; Kentucky, January 14, 1918; North Dakota, January 25, 1918; South Carolina, January 29, 1918; Maryland, February 13, 1918; Montana, February 19, 1918; Texas, March 4, 1918; Delaware, March 18, 1918; South Dakota, March 20, 1918; Massachusetts, April 2, 1918; Arizona, May 24, 1918; Georgia, June 26, 1918; Louisiana, August 3, 1918; Florida, December 3, 1918; Michigan, January 2, 1919; Ohio, January 7, 1919; Oklahoma, January 7, 1919; Idaho, January 8, 1919; Maine, January 8, 1919; West Virginia, January 9, 1919; California, January 13, 1919; Tennessee, January 13, 1919; Washington, January 13, 1919; Arkansas, January 14, 1919; Kansas, January 14, 1919; Alabama, January 15, 1919; Colorado, January 15, 1919; Iowa, January 15, 1919; New Hampshire, January 15, 1919; Oregon, January 15, 1919; Nebraska, January 16, 1919; North Carolina, January 16, 1919; Utah, January 16, 1919; Missouri, January 16, 1919; Wyoming, January 16, 1919.

Ratification was completed on January 16, 1919. See *Dillon v. Gloss*, 256 U.S. 368, 376 (1921).

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Minnesota on January 17, 1919; Wisconsin, January 17, 1919; New Mexico, January 20, 1919; Nevada, January 21, 1919; New York, January 29, 1919; Vermont, January 29, 1919; Pennsylvania, February 25, 1919; Connecticut, May 6, 1919; and New Jersey, March 9, 1922.

The amendment was rejected (and not subsequently ratified) by Rhode Island.

**AMENDMENT XX
Passed by Congress June 4, 1919 - Ratified August 18, 1920.**

This Amendment, although truly the 20th is currently shown as the 19th because of the unlawful removal of the valid 13th Amendment. In view of the removal of the 13th Amendment this Amendment may have been proposed by an unconstitutional Congress. Congress may have had members who claimed Titles of Nobility and were therefore not Citizens and had no right to hold the office of Representative or Senator.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

(This Amendment granted the right to vote to women. But, it also continued the grab for power by the Legislature authorizing itself to create laws.)

The nineteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-sixth Congress, on the 4th of June, 1919, and was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated the 26th of August, 1920, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 36 of the 48 States. The dates of ratification were: Illinois, June 10, 1919 (and that State readopted its resolution of ratification June 17, 1919); Michigan, June 10, 1919; Wisconsin, June 10, 1919; Kansas, June 16, 1919; New York, June 16, 1919; Ohio, June 16, 1919; Pennsylvania, June 24, 1919; Massachusetts, June 25, 1919; Texas, June 28, 1919; Iowa, July 2, 1919; Missouri, July 3, 1919; Arkansas, July 28, 1919; Montana, August 2, 1919; Nebraska, August 2, 1919; Minnesota, September 8, 1919; New Hampshire, September 10, 1919; Utah, October 2, 1919; California, November 1, 1919; Maine, November 5, 1919; North Dakota, December 1, 1919; South Dakota, December 4, 1919; Colorado, December 15, 1919; Kentucky, January 6, 1920; Rhode Island, January 6, 1920; Oregon, January 13, 1920; Indiana, January 16, 1920; Wyoming, January 27, 1920; Nevada, February 7, 1920; New Jersey, February 9, 1920; Idaho, February 11, 1920; Arizona, February 12, 1920; New Mexico, February 21, 1920; Oklahoma, February 28, 1920; West Virginia, March 10, 1920; Washington, March 22, 1920; Tennessee, August 18, 1920.

Ratification was completed on August 18, 1920.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Connecticut on September 14, 1920 (and that State reaffirmed on September 21, 1920); Vermont, February 8, 1921; Delaware, March 6, 1923 (after having rejected it on June 2, 1920); Maryland, March 29, 1941 (after having rejected it on February 24, 1920, ratification certified on February 25, 1958); Virginia, February 21, 1952 (after having rejected it on February 12, 1920); Alabama, September 8, 1953 (after having rejected it on September 22, 1919); Florida, May 13, 1969; South Carolina, July 1, 1969 (after having rejected it on January 28, 1920, ratification certified on August 22, 1973); Georgia, February 20, 1970 (after having rejected it on July 24, 1919); Louisiana, June 11, 1970 (after having rejected it on July 1, 1920); North Carolina, May 6, 1971; Mississippi, March 22, 1984 (after having rejected it on March 29, 1920).

AMENDMENT XXI
Passed by Congress March 1, 1932 - Ratified February 6, 1933.

This Amendment, although truly the 21st is currently shown as the 20th because of the unlawful removal of the valid 13th Amendment. In view of the removal of the 13th Amendment this Amendment may have been proposed by an unconstitutional Congress. Congress may have had members who claimed Titles of Nobility and were therefore not Citizens and had no right to hold the office of Representative or Senator.

Section 1.

The terms of the President and the Vice-President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3rd day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Section 2.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3rd day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 3.

If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice-President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice-President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice-President shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice-President shall have qualified.

Section 4.

The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice-President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Section 5.

Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article (October 1933).

Section 6.

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

This amendment to the Constitution was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the Seventy-Second Congress, on the 2d day of March, 1932, and was declared, in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated on the 6th day of February, 1933, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 36 of the 48 States. The dates of ratification were: Virginia, March 4, 1932; New York, March 11, 1932; Mississippi, March 16, 1932; Arkansas, March 17, 1932; Kentucky, March 17, 1932; New Jersey, March 21, 1932; South Carolina, March 25, 1932; Michigan, March 31, 1932; Maine, April 1, 1932; Rhode Island, April 14, 1932; Illinois, April 21, 1932; Louisiana, June 22, 1932; West Virginia, July 30, 1932; Pennsylvania, August 11, 1932; Indiana, August 15, 1932; Texas, September 7, 1932; Alabama, September 13, 1932; California, January 4, 1933; North Carolina, January 5, 1933; North Dakota, January 9, 1933; Minnesota, January 12, 1933; Arizona, January 13, 1933; Montana, January 13, 1933; Nebraska, January 13, 1933; Oklahoma, January 13, 1933; Kansas, January 16, 1933; Oregon, January 16, 1933; Delaware, January 19, 1933; Washington, January 19, 1933; Wyoming, January 19, 1933; Iowa, January 20, 1933; South Dakota, January 20, 1933;

Tennessee, January 20, 1933; Idaho, January 21, 1933; New Mexico, January 21, 1933; Georgia, January 23, 1933; Missouri, January 23, 1933; Ohio, January 23, 1933; Utah, January 23, 1933.

Ratification was completed on January 23, 1933.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Massachusetts on January 24, 1933; Wisconsin, January 24, 1933; Colorado, January 24, 1933; Nevada, January 26, 1933; Connecticut, January 27, 1933; New Hampshire, January 31, 1933; Vermont, February 2, 1933; Maryland, March 24, 1933; Florida, April 26, 1933.

Article XXII
Passed by Congress February 20, 1933 - Ratified December 5, 1933.

This Amendment, although truly the 22nd is currently shown as the 21st because of the unlawful removal of the valid 13th Amendment. In view of the removal of the 13th Amendment this Amendment may have been proposed by an unconstitutional Congress. Congress may have had members who claimed Titles of Nobility and were therefore not Citizens and had no right to hold the office of Representative or Senator.

Section 1.

The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Section 2.

The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Section 3.

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

This amendment to the Constitution was proposed to the several states by the Seventy-Second Congress, on the 20th day of February, 1933, and was declared, in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated on the 5th day of December, 1933, to have been ratified by 36 of the 48 States. The dates of ratification were: Michigan, April 10, 1933; Wisconsin, April 25, 1933; Rhode Island, May 8, 1933; Wyoming, May 25, 1933; New Jersey, June 1, 1933; Delaware, June 24, 1933; Indiana, June 26, 1933; Massachusetts, June 26, 1933; New York, June 27, 1933; Illinois, July 10, 1933; Iowa, July, 10, 1933; Connecticut, July 11, 1933; New Hampshire, July 11, 1933; California, July 24, 1933; West Virginia, July 25, 1933; Arkansas, August 1, 1933; Oregon, August 7, 1933; Alabama, August 8, 1933; Tennessee, August 11, 1933; Missouri, August 29, 1933; Arizona, September 5, 1933; Nevada, September 5, 1933; Vermont, September 23, 1933; Colorado, September 26, 1933; Washington, October 3, 1933; Minnesota, October 10, 1933; Idaho, October 17, 1933; Maryland, October 18, 1933; Virginia, October 25, 1933; New Mexico, November 2, 1933; Florida, November 14, 1933; Texas, November 24, 1933; Kentucky, November 27, 1933; Ohio, December 5, 1933; Pennsylvania, December 5, 1933; Utah, December 5, 1933.

Amendment XXIII **Passed by Congress March 21, 1947 - Ratified March 1, 1951.**

This Amendment, although truly the 23rd is currently shown as the 22nd because of the unlawful removal of the valid 13th Amendment. In view of the removal of the 13th Amendment this Amendment may have been proposed by an unconstitutional Congress. Congress may have had members who claimed Titles of Nobility and were therefore not Citizens and had no right to hold the office of Representative or Senator.

Section 1.

No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

Section 2.

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states within seven years from the date of its submission to the states by the Congress.

This amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Eightieth Congress on Mar. 21, 1947 by House Joint Res. No. 27, and was declared by the Administrator of General Services, on Mar. 1, 1951, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 36 of the 48 States. The dates of ratification were: Maine, March 31, 1947; Michigan, March 31, 1947; Iowa, April 1, 1947; Kansas, April 1, 1947; New Hampshire, April 1, 1947; Delaware, April 2, 1947; Illinois, April 3, 1947; Oregon, April 3, 1947; Colorado, April 12, 1947; California, April 15, 1947; New Jersey, April 15, 1947; Vermont, April 15, 1947; Ohio, April 16, 1947; Wisconsin, April 16, 1947; Pennsylvania, April 29, 1947; Connecticut, May 21, 1947; Missouri, May 22, 1947; Nebraska, May 23, 1947; Virginia, January 28, 1948; Mississippi, February 12, 1948; New York, March 9, 1948; South Dakota, January 21, 1949; North Dakota, February 25, 1949; Louisiana, May 17, 1950; Montana, January 25, 1951; Indiana, January 29, 1951; Idaho, January 30, 1951; New Mexico, February 12, 1951; Wyoming, February 12, 1951; Arkansas, February 15, 1951; Georgia, February 17,

1951; Tennessee, February 20, 1951; Texas, February 22, 1951; Nevada, February 26, 1951; Utah, February 26, 1951; Minnesota, February 27, 1951.

Ratification was completed on February 27, 1951.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by North Carolina on February 28, 1951; South Carolina, March 13, 1951; Maryland, March 14, 1951; Florida, April 16, 1951; Alabama, May 4, 1951. The amendment was rejected (and not subsequently ratified) by Oklahoma in June 1947, and Massachusetts on June 9, 1949.

Amendment XXIV
Passed by Congress June 17, 1960 - Ratified April 3, 1961.

This Amendment, although truly the 24th is currently shown as the 23rd because of the unlawful removal of the valid 13th Amendment. In view of the removal of the 13th Amendment this Amendment may have been proposed by an unconstitutional Congress. Congress may have had members who claimed Titles of Nobility and were therefore not Citizens and had no right to hold the office of Representative or Senator.

Section 1.

The District constituting the seat of government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a state, but in no event more than the least populous state; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the states, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a state; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

Section 2.

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

This amendment was proposed by the Eighty-sixth Congress on June 17, 1960 and was declared by the Administrator of General Services on April 3, 1961, to have been ratified by 38 of the 50 States. The dates of ratification were: Hawaii, June 23, 1960 (and that State made a technical correction to its resolution on June 30, 1960); Massachusetts, August 22, 1960; New Jersey, December 19, 1960; New York, January 17, 1961; California, January 19, 1961; Oregon, January 27, 1961; Maryland, January 30, 1961; Idaho, January 31, 1961; Maine, January 31, 1961; Minnesota, January 31, 1961; New Mexico, February 1, 1961; Nevada, February 2, 1961; Montana, February 6, 1961; South Dakota, February 6, 1961; Colorado, February 8, 1961; Washington, February 9, 1961; West Virginia, February 9, 1961; Alaska, February 10, 1961; Wyoming, February 13, 1961; Delaware, February 20, 1961; Utah, February 21, 1961; Wisconsin, February 21, 1961; Pennsylvania, February 28, 1961; Indiana, March 3, 1961; North Dakota, March 3, 1961; Tennessee, March 6, 1961; Michigan, March 8, 1961; Connecticut, March 9, 1961; Arizona, March 10, 1961; Illinois, March 14, 1961; Nebraska, March 15, 1961; Vermont, March 15, 1961; Iowa, March 16, 1961; Missouri, March 20, 1961; Oklahoma, March 21, 1961; Rhode Island, March 22, 1961; Kansas, March 29, 1961; Ohio, March 29, 1961.

Ratification was completed on March 29, 1961.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by New Hampshire on March 30, 1961 (when that State annulled and then repeated its ratification of March 29, 1961). The amendment was rejected (and not subsequently ratified) by Arkansas on January 24, 1961.

Amendment XXV
Passed by Congress August 27, 1962 - Ratified February 4, 1964.

This Amendment, although truly the 25th is currently shown as the 24rd because of the unlawful removal of the valid 13th Amendment. In view of the removal of the 13th Amendment this Amendment may have been proposed by an unconstitutional Congress. Congress may have had members who claimed Titles of Nobility and were therefore not Citizens and had no right to hold the office of Representative or Senator.

Section 1.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

Section 2.

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

This amendment was proposed by the Eighty-seventh Congress by Senate Joint Resolution No. 29, which was approved by the Senate on Mar. 27, 1962, and by the House of Representatives on Aug. 27, 1962. It was declared by the Administrator of General Services on Feb. 4, 1964, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 38 of the 50 States. This amendment was ratified by the following States: Illinois, November 14, 1962; New Jersey, December 3, 1962; Oregon, January 25, 1963; Montana, January 28, 1963; West Virginia, February 1, 1963; New York, February 4, 1963; Maryland, February 6, 1963; California, February 7, 1963; Alaska, February 11, 1963; Rhode Island, February 14, 1963; Indiana, February 19, 1963; Utah, February 20, 1963; Michigan, February 20, 1963; Colorado, February 21, 1963; Ohio, February 27, 1963; Minnesota, February 27, 1963; New Mexico, March 5, 1963; Hawaii, March 6, 1963; North Dakota, March 7, 1963; Idaho, March 8, 1963; Washington, March 14, 1963; Vermont, March 15, 1963; Nevada, March 19, 1963; Connecticut, March 20, 1963; Tennessee, March 21, 1963; Pennsylvania, March 25, 1963; Wisconsin, March 26, 1963; Kansas, March 28, 1963; Massachusetts, March 28, 1963; Nebraska, April 4, 1963; Florida, April 18, 1963; Iowa, April 24, 1963; Delaware, May 1, 1963; Missouri, May 13, 1963; New Hampshire, June 12, 1963; Kentucky, June 27, 1963; Maine, January 16, 1964; South Dakota, January 23, 1964; Virginia, February 25, 1977.

Ratification was completed on January 23, 1964.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by North Carolina on May 3, 1989. The amendment was rejected by Mississippi (and not subsequently ratified) on December 20, 1962. Certification of Validity Publication of the certifying statement of the Administrator of General Services that the amendment had become valid was made on Feb. 5, 1964, F.R. Doc. 64 091229, 29 F.R. 1715.

Amendment XXVI
Passed by Congress July 6, 1965 - Ratified February 23, 1967.

This Amendment, although truly the 26th is currently shown as the 25th because of the unlawful removal of the valid 13th Amendment. In view of the removal of the 13th Amendment this Amendment may have been proposed by an unconstitutional Congress. Congress may have had members who claimed Titles of Nobility and were therefore not Citizens and had no right to hold the office of Representative or Senator.

Section 1.

In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

Section 2.

Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

Section 3.

Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.

Section 4.

Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

This amendment was proposed by the Eighty-ninth Congress by Senate Joint Resolution No. 1, which was approved by the Senate on Feb. 19, 1965, and by the House of Representatives, in amended form, on Apr. 13, 1965. The House of Representatives agreed to a Conference Report on June 30, 1965, and the Senate agreed to the Conference Report on July 6, 1965. It was declared by the Administrator of General Services, on Feb. 23, 1967, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 39 of the 50 States. This amendment was ratified by the following States: Nebraska, July 12, 1965; Wisconsin, July 13, 1965; Oklahoma, July 16, 1965; Massachusetts, August 9, 1965; Pennsylvania, August 18, 1965; Kentucky, September 15, 1965; Arizona, September 22, 1965; Michigan, October 5, 1965; Indiana, October 20, 1965; California, October 21, 1965; Arkansas, November 4, 1965; New Jersey, November 29, 1965; Delaware, December 7, 1965; Utah, January 17, 1966; West Virginia, January 20, 1966; Maine, January 24, 1966; Rhode Island, January 28, 1966; Colorado, February 3, 1966; New Mexico, February 3, 1966; Kansas, February 8, 1966; Vermont, February 10, 1966; Alaska, February 18, 1966; Idaho, March 2, 1966; Hawaii, March 3, 1966; Virginia, March 8, 1966; Mississippi, March 10, 1966; New York, March 14, 1966; Maryland, March 23, 1966; Missouri, March 30, 1966; New Hampshire, June 13, 1966; Louisiana, July 5, 1966; Tennessee, January 12, 1967; Wyoming, January 25, 1967; Washington, January 26, 1967; Iowa, January 26, 1967; Oregon, February 2, 1967; Minnesota, February 10, 1967; Nevada, February 10, 1967.

Ratification was completed on February 10, 1967.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Connecticut, February 14, 1967; Montana, February 15, 1967; South Dakota, March 6, 1967; Ohio, March 7, 1967; Alabama, March 14, 1967; North Carolina, March 22, 1967; Illinois, March 22, 1967; Texas, April 25, 1967; Florida, May 25, 1967.

Amendment XXVII **Passed by Congress March 23, 1971 - Ratified July 5, 1971.**

This Amendment, although truly the 27th is currently shown as the 26th because of the unlawful removal of the valid 13th Amendment. In view of the removal of the 13th Amendment this Amendment may have been proposed by an unconstitutional Congress. Congress may have had members who claimed Titles of Nobility and were therefore not Citizens and had no right to hold the office of Representative or Senator.

Section 1.

The right of citizens of the United States, who are 18 years of age or older, to vote, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of age.

Section 2.

The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

This amendment was proposed by the Ninety-second Congress by Senate Joint Resolution No. 7, which was approved by the Senate on Mar. 10, 1971, and by the House of Representatives on Mar. 23, 1971. It was declared by the Administrator of General Services on July 5, 1971, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 39 of the 50 States. This amendment was ratified by the following States: Connecticut, March 23, 1971; Delaware, March 23, 1971; Minnesota, March 23, 1971; Tennessee, March 23, 1971; Washington, March 23, 1971; Hawaii, March 24, 1971; Massachusetts, March 24, 1971; Montana, March 29, 1971; Arkansas, March 30, 1971; Idaho, March 30, 1971; Iowa, March 30, 1971; Nebraska, April 2, 1971; New Jersey, April 3, 1971; Kansas, April 7, 1971; Michigan, April 7, 1971; Alaska, April 8, 1971; Maryland, April 8, 1971; Indiana, April 8, 1971; Maine, April 9, 1971; Vermont, April 16, 1971; Louisiana, April 17, 1971; California, April 19, 1971; Colorado, April 27, 1971; Pennsylvania, April 27, 1971; Texas, April 27, 1971; South Carolina, April 28, 1971; West Virginia, April 28, 1971; New Hampshire, May 13, 1971; Arizona, May 14, 1971; Rhode Island, May 27, 1971; New York, June 2, 1971; Oregon, June 4, 1971; Missouri, June 14, 1971; Wisconsin, June 22, 1971; Illinois, June 29, 1971; Alabama, June 30, 1971; Ohio, June 30, 1971; North Carolina, July 1, 1971; Oklahoma, July 1, 1971.

Ratification was completed on July 1, 1971.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Virginia, July 8, 1971; Wyoming, July 8, 1971; Georgia, October 4, 1971.

Amendment XXVIII
Passed by Congress September 25, 1789 - Ratified May 18, 1992.

This Amendment, although truly the 28th is currently shown as the 27th because of the unlawful removal of the valid 13th Amendment. In view of the removal of the 13th Amendment this Amendment may have been proposed by an unconstitutional Congress. Congress may have had members who claimed Titles of Nobility and were therefore not Citizens and had no right to hold the office of Representative or Senator.

No law varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives shall take effect until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.

This amendment, being the second of twelve articles proposed by the First Congress on Sept. 25, 1789, was declared by the Archivist of the United States on May 18, 1992, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 40 of the 50 States. This amendment was ratified by the following States: Maryland, December 19, 1789; North Carolina, December 22, 1789; South Carolina, January 19, 1790; Delaware, January 28, 1790; Vermont, November 3, 1791; Virginia, December 15, 1791; Ohio, May 6, 1873; Wyoming, March 6, 1978; Maine, April 27, 1983; Colorado, April 22, 1984; South Dakota, February 21, 1985; New Hampshire, March 7, 1985; Arizona, April 3, 1985; Tennessee, May 23, 1985; Oklahoma, July 10, 1985; New Mexico, February 14, 1986; Indiana, February 24, 1986; Utah, February 25, 1986; Arkansas, March 6, 1987; Montana, March 17, 1987; Connecticut, May 13, 1987; Wisconsin, July 15, 1987; Georgia, February 2, 1988; West Virginia, March 10, 1988; Louisiana, July 7, 1988; Iowa, February 9, 1989; Idaho, March 23, 1989; Nevada, April 26, 1989; Alaska, May 6, 1989; Oregon, May 19, 1989; Minnesota, May 22, 1989; Texas, May 25, 1989; Kansas, April 5, 1990; Florida, May 31, 1990; North Dakota, March 25, 1991; Alabama, May 5, 1992; Missouri, May 5, 1992; Michigan, May 7, 1992; New Jersey, May 7, 1992.

Ratification was completed on May 7, 1992.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Illinois on May 12, 1992.

NOW! ! !

- If you don't care about your God,
- If you have no interest in your Religion,
- If your Freedom isn't important to you,
 - If you don't care about Peace
 - If your Wife, your Family, and your Children no longer matter –

**the least you can do is get out of my way
so I can do what the
Lord has commanded me to do.**