

# THE STRAWMAN REDEMPTION PROCESS

## ARTICLE 12

### A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES - PART 1

The agency Representatives of the various **United Colonies of North America**, via **Declaration of Independence**, declared their separate and equal station, to which the **Laws of Nature and Natures Creator entitle them**, formally expatriating themselves from England and/or Great Britain, and repatriating themselves in an orderly fashion into a social compact styled as "**The United States of America**" under the legislative assembly known as the "United States in Congress Assembled."

However, most people do not realize that the primary reason for the expatriation and ensuing war was not "taxation without representation," but the forced payment of taxes to the King in gold, not paper money. The people in the Colonies of North America were flourishing by using their own "**fiat money**" system based only on their production - not a **gold** based system that could be manipulated by the King. The King could not "**control**" the fiat money system and therefore passed a law requiring the subjects of the Crown to pay taxes in gold only. The King had most of the gold - the people of the colonies had little (scarcity/value), unemployment ensued - and embittered souls cried for redress. This fell on deaf ears, which led to the natural powers of the people, from which all political power is inherent, they declared their separation, causing the Crown to declare an **unjust war on the exercise of the principals of Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness**, as the peoples of the colonies of North America had so aptly declared and laid before a candid world, for the causes which impelled them to their separation.

The Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled did win the Revolutionary war with England. There was a malfunction, however, in the plans for The United States of America. Money powers were waiting at the gate from the very beginning.

Although the British Empire, as a recognized government in the world, lost the American Revolution, the power (finance) structure behind it did not lose the war. The most visible of the power structure identities was the East India Company, owned by the Bankers and the Crown in London, England. This was an entirely private enterprise whose flag was adopted by Queen Elizabeth in 1600. This flag had thirteen red and white horizontal stripes with a blue rectangle in its upper left-hand corner.

The British government became hostile by oppressive legislation and eventually declared war from 1774-1782. The East India Company's owners constituted a portion of the invisible, (sovereign) Power structure (banks) behind the British government. They kept control of its holdings in the New World and moved right into the new economy created by New Order through the social compact, known as The United States of America. Together, and in close

association with, the colonial representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled and their most powerful landowners still maintained control of the New World for the British Crown.

The United States Constitution created a new social contract structure of government that was established on a much higher plane than the parliamentary system of the Confederation of The United States of America. It was a social compact known as "Constitutional republic," wherein a certain amount of power was delegated to the States (Corporations) enfranchised by the New Order of the Social Compact. A certain amount was delegated to the agency federal government with the residual power reserved to the signatory parties respectfully (The Real Party In Interest, "We (The) People of the United States" who either signed the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the new Constitution of the "United States" for "The United States of America" or were related as a member posterity of such People having been signatory thereto). To no other people, did such social compact guarantee any Standing of Rights or otherwise under the new Social Compact. The Representatives of "We the People of the United States," by way of their agency representatives of the "United States in Congress Assembled," had certain enumerated powers delegated by the social compact known as the Constitution of the United States. So far as the several States party to the U.S. Constitution are directly concerned, the Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled, may not exercise any power not so delegated by the social compact known as the U.S. Constitution. All power not delegated to the Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled, by the social contract is reserved to the several States within their respective territorial borders -- or, to the signatory people thereto, or their posterity thereof (Article of Amendment, the IX and X of the U.S. Const.).

The Constitution was pushed and supported by the bankers through their associates, for their own control over the construct known as The United States of America created by the new social compact. Had the Articles of Confederation been completely adopted and/or reaffirmed, instead of adopting the Constitution which came about due to the Treaty of Peace with the Crown of England in 1782-83, the bankers would have far less control than they achieved.

## **Ten Square Miles**

Define the word "Columbia." This word and the following words to be defined in this section are from WEBSTERS COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY 10th EDITION.

Columbia: [NL (new Latin) Christopher Columbus] (Originated in 1775): THE UNITED STATES

Columbus has the same root word as columbarium and columbine.

Columbarium [L dovecote, from columba dove] a structure of vaults lined with recesses for cinerary urns.

Dovecote: 1. a small compartmented raised house or box for domestic pigeons or doves; also for breeding. 2. a settled or harmonious group or organization.

Columbine [ME from ML columbina, L columbinus - like a dove ,from columba dove, GK kolymbos a small grebe (diving bird), kelainos black]

Columbidea is the Latin species of dove.

Dove: 3. one who takes a conciliatory attitude and advocates negotiations and compromise; an opponent of war.

District: [F from ML districtus jurisdiction, from distringer to distraint] 1. a territorial division as for administrative or electoral purposes . 2. an area, region or section with a distinguishing character.

Distrain: [ME distreynen, from dis- + stringere to bind tight, more at strain] 1. to force or compel to satisfy an obligation by means of a distress 2. to seize by distress; to levy a distress.

Strain [ME streen progeny, lineage, from OE streon gain, acquisition; akin to OHG gistriuni gain, L struere to heap up] 1. lineage, ancestry b. a group of presumed common ancestry with clear-cut physiological but usual no morphological distinctions. 2 a. inherited or inherent character, quality, or disposition.

(Emphasis added on all of the above definitions.)

***Note: The Columbia faction, an Italian Organization and Masonic group, funded Christopher Colin, who was renamed by the organization as Christopher Columbus, circa 1480's. The Columbia faction 's symbol is a black dove! It is also interesting to note that the Illuminati, an Italian Masonic group, was formed in 1776, in America. Both of these groups strictly adhere to their own hereditary bloodlines and purposely do not intermix with other ancestries. References - read the Biggest Secret by David Icke.***

THE UNITED STATES consists only of what remains of the ten miles square granted by the Constitution and ceded by particular States creating the City of Washington, District of Columbia (D.C.), and further such acquisitions of its territories of Guam, American Samoa, Mariana Islands, and Puerto Rico, etc.

One of the powers granted in the federal social compact is to the United States in Congress Assembled, in Article 1, section 8, clause 16 and 17, which reads as follows:

16. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten mile square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and the needful buildings: -- and,

17. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all the new powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Said Congress, has absolute -- or what is described as -- plenary power. This is municipal, police power, and the like.

Where does this Congress have such plenary power? Read again clauses 16 and 17 above. Only within the geographical area of the District of Columbia, and all forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings within the several States.

## **THE UNITED STATES is an Abstraction -- It Exists Only on Paper**

It is a total fiction. It exists as an idea. The various Republic States of the Union exist in substance and reality. THE UNITED STATES only takes on physical reality after Congress positively activates constitutionally delegated powers through statutes enacted in accordance with Article I section 7 of the social compact known as the U.S. Constitution. It is necessary for you to read that section.

## **The Constitution is Bifurcated -- Separated in Two Parts**

The Constitution was bifurcated. Bifurcated is defined as separated. (See the Bifurcated Chart at the end of this course) . We will call it bifurcated because it is the separation from the original jurisdiction as outlined in the Articles of Confederation. Article I, section 8, clauses 16 and 17 clearly set this out.

It important to remember, as we will be returning to this particular section later on throughout this discourse, the U.S. Congress does have the right to make all laws regarding Washington D.C. within the ten miles square granted, whether equal in geographical size as granted or not, and such other territories owned by the United States, etc .. This tiny scope of legislative powers is the only authority as it relates to the United States in Congress Assembled when contemplating any people of the various states, or standing otherwise, not signatory to such social compact, otherwise than by either being directly or indirectly related as a member of the posterity to the actual people signatory thereto.

## **The First National Bank in THE UNITED STATES**

Define 'Bank' in Blacks Law 4th. - Please read the entire definition (which consists of one full column). This has reference to law and judges and particularly to water, i.e. maritime, before you arrive at what you think a bank might be. Read it carefully because this will become more and more important later in these courses).

One of the first acts that the so-called President, Mr. George Washington, did within two years of his appointment was to declare an emergency. William Morris with the help of Alexander

Hamilton, Secretary of Treasury, heavily promoted the first national bank (Bank of England) to legislation in order to create a private bank. In 1781, Congress chartered the first national bank for a term of 20 years, with the same European bankers that were holding the debts before the war. The bankers loaned worthless, un-backed, non-secured printed money to each other to charter this first bank.

After thousands of lives were lost fighting a war to get control of the wealth of the people and their medium of money, why did congress contract with the same bankers that STARTED the revolutionary war in the first place?

Very simple. Since the Crown and members of the Rothschild family [as they were commonly known] were the secured party creditors, they demanded a private bank to hold the securities (the assets) of the United States as the pledged assets to the Crown of England in order to secure the debt to which the United States had defaulted. The holders (Fiscal Agent of the Crown) of the securities were the private bankers operating the newly chartered bank. So, under public international law, the creditor nation forced the United States to establish a private bank to hold the securities as the collateral for the loan. As throughout history, Money leads wherever we let it go unrestrained.

## **European Bankers Expand**

1785 AD - It had been rumored that the youngest Rothschild, Nathan, expanded his wealth to 20,000 pounds within a 15 year period by using other people's money, an increase of 2500%.

1787 AD - Amshel (de Mayer) Rothschild made the famous statement: "Let me issue and control a Nation's money and I care not who writes the laws."

It has been alleged that Thomas Jefferson stated, "If the American people ever allow the previous banks to control the issue of their currency, first by inflation then by deflation, [then] the banks and the corporations which grow up around them will deprive the people of all property until their children wake homeless on the Continent their fathers conquered."

1798 AD - The five Rothschild brothers expanded by opening banks in each of the major cities of Europe. Amshel Mayer, Germany; Solomon, Vienna; Jacob, Paris; Nathan, London; Carl, Naples.

## **The War of 1812 and the Second National Bank**

The charter for the private bank was for 20 years-- or until around 1811. What happened in 1812? The War of 1812. What did England attack? Washington, D.C . , within the ten miles square. Here the British burned the White House, Library of Congress, and other buildings. Was the attack by England within the assumed ten miles square an act of war? No, it was not.

Under public international law, what was an act of war was the United States not extending the first national bank into the second national bank to continue to maintain the securities on the unpaid debt. So, when the United States acted in dishonor, by not giving the lawful creditor his securities in a peaceful manner, the only remedy available under international (Public Order) recourse to the creditor was to come in on letters of Marques and seize the assets to protect his loan.

Did the second national bank get approved? Absolutely. After England attacked the nation that was in default, they saw the light and enacted the second national bank. This was for another 20 years, which was to expire around 1836.

## **The Forgotten 13th Amendment**

Attorney: . . . with obligation to the courts and to the public, not to the client, and wherever the duties of his client conflict with those he owes as an officer of the court in the administration of justice, the former must yield to the later. (emphasis added) Corpus Juris Scandium, 1980,

Vol. 7, (heading) Attorney-Client , sections 2, 3 , and 4, See note. (All attorneys owe their allegiance, first to the Crown of England; second, to the courts ; third, to the public; and finally, to their clients as Wards of Court. Is it any wonder your attorney never wins a case for you?)

BAR (acronym for British Accreditation Regency - look up each of these words)

Attorneys are members of the BAR. The American Bar Association is a branch of the Bar Council, sole bar association in England. All laws, today in America, are copyrighted property of a British company, all state Codes are private, commercial, British-owned "law." All attorneys follow instruction from England Attorn, twist and tum over their clients to the private law of the bankruptcy. That is their job. That is their pledge to those whom they owe allegiance.

Note: By definition, the obligations and duties of attorneys extend to the court and the "public" (government) before any mere "client. " Clients are "wards of the court" and therefore "persons of unsound mind . " See also "clien, " "wards of court. "

## **The Original 13th Amendment**

There was also another important issue involved in the War of 1812. The original 13th Amendment prohibited Attorneys and anyone with a title of nobility to hold any public office in America. All the states had ratified this 13th Amendment, except for Virginia.

You'll note that the War of 1812 was waged mostly in Washington, D.C. The British burned all the repository buildings, attempting to destroy all records of the new symbols of the social compact known as The United States of America, represented in Washington, D.C. by the United States in Congress Assembled.

Thus, the War of 1812 was partly waged to prevent the passage and enforcement of the new Thirteenth Amendment. Most book repositories throughout the states were burned to the ground and all records destroyed. There's a famous painting in Washington D.C. depicting the British boarding a ship after they "surrendered." The painting shows the British carrying their rifles as they mounted the gangplank. One must ask, "What army is allowed to keep their weapons after they surrender? " One must also ask, "Who really won that war?"

As a result of the accumulated debt of waging that war, a new Bank Charter was issued for another 20 years.

## **Andrew Jackson and the Bank**

President Andrew Jackson put an end to this second Charter in 1836. Jackson's reasoning was simple: The Constitution does not delegate authority for Congress to establish a national bank. Jackson's rationale has never been seriously challenged, and the Constitution has never been amended to authorize Congress to establish a national bank. Nor, for that matter, does the Constitution delegate authority for the United States to establish corporations, particularly private corporations.

There was not a national bank established in America for more than 75 years, until 1913 with the Federal Reserve Bank. Andrew Jackson did an excellent job.

What did Congress do with Andrew Jackson? They impeached him. Is that because Congress is made up mostly of attorneys? Who do the attorneys have a title of nobility to? The Crown of England. So Congress is populated by attorneys who are Esquires or titles of nobility to the Crown of England. So, who does our Congress represent? The Bankers (the Fiscal Agents of the Crown).

The bankers hired an assassin to kill Andrew Jackson using two pistols, however the plot failed as both pistols misfired.

Andrew Jackson violated public international law because he denied the creditor his just lien rights on the debtor. However, the bankers did not lend value (substance), so in actuality they had an unperfected lien, and therefore the law actually did not apply.

Andrew Jackson stated, "Controlling our currency, receiving our public money, and holding thousands of our citizens in dependence . . . would be more formidable and dangerous than a military power of the enemy."