

CONTACT

The Phoenix Project: A LIGHT IN EVERY MIND!

"YE SHALL KNOW THE TRUTH AND THE TRUTH SHALL MAKE YOU MAD!"
"NOW THAT YOU'RE MAD, LET'S FIX IT!"

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A Congress Bought, A Nation Sold: The Looting Of America Through The Banks And S&Ls

6/13/96 RAY BILGER

This article shall serve to provide information concerning the financial community's foul play and downright theft during the 1980s and early 1990s, which left the taxpayers of America with a staggering debt. It will also serve as background for a second article which will deal directly with "The Sordid Story of Santa Barbara Savings and Loan" now in the writing stage.

Money is the life blood of the American economy. It allows the exchange of wealth with a speed and flexibility that a mere barter system cannot begin to approach. Although banking is of ancient origin, little is known about it prior to the 13th century. Many of the early "banks" dealt primarily in coin and bullion, with most of their business being money changing and supplying foreign and domestic coin of the correct weight

and fineness. In America, it was English banking until the Revolution of 1776. A short period then ensued with individual states creating their own currency. The establishment of our *Constitution* in 1789 then paved the way for the first bank here, called the "Bank of the United States", which was pushed through (Please see *The Looting Of America Through The Banks And S&Ls*, p.15)

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The Missing 13th Amendment Or Guess What Those \$&#! Lawyers Did

Editor's note: We have had several requests in recent weeks from readers who have asked that we reprint information about the REAL 13th Amendment to our Constitution. Considering how long it has been since last we covered this subject, the requests are most appropriate and we address the topic through the following series of articles, over pgs. 2-14, which have been pulled from past issues of CONTACT.

We begin with the article directly below this note, rerun from p. 35 of the 7/27/93 issue of CONTACT, wherein Commander Hatonn first dealt in depth with this missing or removed or stolen 13th Amendment to our Constitution. This was information actually first presented almost FIVE years ago now. While the story behind this deception is remarkable in itself, the implications of this Amendment's absence OR reinstatement are truly earthshaking—and certainly job-taking to a lot of the crooks currently imbedded like termites throughout our country's various layers of government. (Our Front Page story this week presents yet another example of how widespread is the damage that has been caused by this problem.)

The five articles which follow Commander Hatonn's initial outlay contain their own brief editorial introductions.

This subject has remained one of the most fascinating—if desperately suppressed—topics of modern American history and certainly provides more than adequate fuel for the fire of all those awful (but too often true) lawyer jokes going around.

8/30/91 #1 HATONN

LAWYERS; YOU HAVE LAWYERS!

Oh my, yes you do! However, since you ones fail to know anything about your *Constitution*—I get to lay another heavy trip on you. How many Amendments do you have? Do you know that it is UNCONSTITUTIONAL FOR A LAWYER TO BE ELECTED TO CONGRESS? WHAT DOES YOUR THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT SAY? Well, NOW it reads:

"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...etc."

Ah, but not so. THAT WAS THE 14TH AMENDMENT I JUST CITED. THE ORIGINAL 13TH AMENDMENT READS AS FOLLOWS:

"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." (Emphasis added)

Thank you, David Dodge, Researcher and Alfred Adask, Editor, *AntiShyster*, August, 1991:

These ones also give you a special version of the pledge of allegiance you might consider—for it says what the original MEANT and ceased to be accepted:

I pledge allegiance to the Constitution Of The United States of America, and to the Republic that honors that Constitution, one Nation, under God, with Liberty and Justice for all.

MISSING 13TH AMENDMENT "TITLES OF NOBILITY" AND "HONOR"

In the winter of 1983, archival research expert David Dodge, and former Baltimore police investigator Tom Dunn, were searching for evidence of government corruption in public records stored in the Belfast Library on the coast of Maine. By chance [H: ?—I think not!], they discovered the library's oldest authentic copy of the *Constitution of the United States* (printed in 1825). Both men were stunned to see this document included a 13th Amendment that no longer appears on current copies of the *Constitution*. Moreover, after studying the Amendment's language and historical context, they realized the principal intent of this "missing" 13th Amendment WAS TO PROHIBIT LAWYERS FROM SERVING IN GOVERNMENT...!

So began a seven-year, nationwide search for the truth surrounding the most bizarre Constitutional puzzle in American history—the unlawful REMOVAL OF A RATIFIED Amendment from the *Constitution of the United States*. Since 1983, Dodge and Dunn have uncovered additional copies of the *Constitution* with the "missing" 13th Amendment printed in at least eighteen separate publications by ten different states and territories over four decades from 1822 to 1860.

In June of this year (1991), Dodge uncovered the evidence that this missing 13th Amendment had indeed been LAWFULLY RATIFIED by the state of Virginia and was therefore an authentic Amendment to the American Constitution. The evidence is correct and no errors are found—a 13th Amendment restricting lawyers from serving in government was ratified in 1819 and REMOVED from your *Constitution* during the tumult of the Civil War—deliberately!

Since the Amendment was never LAWFULLY REPEALED, IT IS STILL THE LAW TODAY! Wouldn't you now guess that the implications are

ENORMOUS?

The story of this "missing" Amendment is complex and at times confusing because the political issues and vocabulary of the American Revolution were different from your own. However, there are essentially two issues: What does the Amendment mean? And: Was the Amendment ratified? Lets look first at the "meaning".

MEANING

The "missing" 13th Amendment to the *Constitution of the United States* reads as above cited.

At first reading, the meaning of this 13th Amendment (also called the "title of nobility" Amendment) seems a bit obscure, unimportant. The references to "nobility", "honour", "emperor", "king", and "prince" lead you to dismiss this Amendment as a petty post-revolution act of spite directed against the British monarchy. But in your modern world of Lady Di and Prince Charles, anti-royalist sentiments seem so archaic and quaint that the Amendment can be ignored. NOT SO!

Consider some real hard evidence of its historical significance: First, "titles of nobility" were prohibited in both Article VI of the *Articles of Confederation* (1777) and in Article I, Sect. 9 of the *Constitution of the United States* (1788); Second, although already prohibited by the *Constitution*, an additional "title of nobility" Amendment was proposed in 1789, again in 1810, and was finally ratified in 1819. Clearly the founding fathers saw such a serious threat in "titles of nobility" and "honors" that anyone receiving them would FORFEIT THEIR CITIZENSHIP. (How about Sir Schwarzkopf? and Sir Dr. Kissinger?) Since the government prohibited "titles of nobility" several times over four decades, and went through the amending process (even though "titles of nobility" were already prohibited by the *Constitution*), it's obvious that the Amendment carried much more significance for your founding fathers than is readily apparent to you today.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

To understand the meaning of this "missing" 13th Amendment, you must understand its historical context—the era surrounding the American Revolution (which of course, you are not taught).

You tend to regard the notion of "Democracy" as benign, harmless, and politically unremarkable. But at the time of the American Revolution, King George III and the other monarchies of Europe saw Democracy as an unnatural, ungodly ideological threat, every bit as dangerously radical as Communism. [So, the obvious solution was to turn Democracy and Communism into a method of creating what they wanted in the first place, a Monarchy-Dictatorship, while calling it nice labels.] Just as the 1917 Communist Revolution in

Russia [financed by you nice people's bankers just as the so-called Soviet Revolution this week is sponsored and financed by the same nice people in your behalf] spawned other revolutions around the world, the American Revolution provided an example and incentive for people all over the world to overthrow their European monarchies—or so it was interpreted.

Even though the Treaty of Paris ended the Revolutionary War in 1783, the simple fact of your existence threatened the monarchies. The United States stood as a heroic role model for other nations that inspired them to also struggle against oppressive monarchies. The French Revolution (1789-1799) and the Polish national uprising (1794) were in part encouraged by the American Revolution. Though you stood like a beacon of hope for most of the world, the monarchies regarded the United States as a political "typhoid Mary", the principle source of radical Democracy that was destroying monarchies around the world.

The monarchies must have realized that if the principal source of that infection could be destroyed, the rest of the world might avoid the contagion and the monarchies would be saved.

Their survival at stake, the monarchies sought to destroy or subvert the American system of government. Knowing they couldn't destroy you militarily, they resorted to more covert methods of political subversion, employing spies and secret agents skilled in bribery and legal deception—it was, perhaps, the first "cold war". Since governments run on money, politicians run FOR money, and money is the usual enticement to commit treason, much of the monarchy's counter-revolutionary efforts emanated from English banks.

DON'T BANK ON IT

The essence of banking was once explained by Sir Josiah Stamp, a former president of the Bank of England. I have given this before but it is such a dandy, I shall repeat it: "*The modern banking system manufactures money out of nothing. The process is perhaps the most astounding piece of sleight-of-hand that was ever invented. Banking was conceived in inequity and born in sin... bankers own the Earth. Take it away from them but leave them the power to create money, and, with a flick of a pen, they will create enough money to buy it back again.... Take this great power away from them and all great fortunes like mine will disappear and they ought to disappear, for then this would be a better and happier world to live in.... But, if you want to continue to be the slaves of bankers and pay the cost of your own slavery, then let bankers continue to create money and control credit.*"

One of the past great abuses of your banking system caused the depression of the 1930s. Today's abuses are causing another and more massive depression than the world has ever known. Current S&L and bank scandals illustrate the on-going relationships between banks, LAWYERS, politicians, and government agencies (look at the current BCCI and BNL scandals running from high government officers to the Presidency itself involved in totally criminal activities) such as the Federal Reserve, the FDIC, and even the CIA. These scandals are the direct result of years of lawbreaking by an alliance of bankers and lawyers using their influence and money to corrupt the political process and rob the public. (Think you're not being robbed? Guess who's going to pay the bill for the excesses of these bailouts?) As Oberli [EJ] and Dharma track further and deeper into involved parties attached to this present property scam/scandal—they are finding other financial institutions involved and, as named in the investigation, find Salomon Brothers and other financial institutions who are "kaput" and haven't even been made public—no wonder the FDIC and RTC are asking additional BILLIONS.

The systematic robbery of productive individuals by parasitic bankers and lawyers is not a recent phenomenon. This abuse is a human tradition that pre-

dates the *Bible* and spread from Europe to America despite early colonial prohibitions. (Remember the Protocols of Zion? Try the issue of Oct. 1920: No. 13: "We have already established our own men in all important positions. We must endeavor to provide the Goyim (non-Jews and including Judeans/Hebrews) with LAWYERS and doctors; the LAWYERS are au courant with all interest....", and 14: "But above all let us monopolize Education. By this means we spread ideas that are useful to us, and shape the children's brains as suits us." And then, 15: "If one of our people should unhappily fall into the hands of justice amongst the Christians, we must rush to help him; find as many WITNESSES AS HE NEEDS TO SAVE HIM FROM HIS JUDGES—UNTIL WE BECOME JUDGES OURSELVES!"

It is about time to again publish the *Protocols*, friends, but I have quite a bit of additional updating to do prior to that so let us hold up herein and not get sidetracked from the "missing" 13th Amendment—it is all tied in together, as you might have guessed by now. You may as well consider that there is total integration of the *PROTOCOLS OF ZION*, the *CREMIEUX MANIFESTO*, and the epistle emanating from the "PRINCE OF THE JEWS". Isn't it interesting that these were published in a Rothschild magazine? The "Prince of the Jews" was done in 1489 A.D. But then, who would ever think, most especially Gentiles, of connecting these things with other documents emanating from Jewry, or with modern happenings? So be it! [See Journal #68 for Protocols of Zion; ordering information on back page.]

When the first United States Bank was chartered by Congress in 1790, there were only three state banks in existence. At one time, banks were prohibited by law in most states because many of the early settlers were all too familiar with the practices of the European goldsmith banks.

Goldsmith banks were safe-houses used to store clients' gold. In exchange for the deposited gold, clients were issued notes (paper money) which were redeemable in gold. The goldsmith bankers quickly succumbed to the temptation to issue "extra" notes, (unbacked by gold). Why? Because the "extra" notes enriched the bankers by allowing them to buy property with notes for gold that they did not own—gold that did not even exist.

Colonists knew that bankers occasionally printed too much paper money, found themselves over-leveraged, and caused a "run on the bank". If the bankers lacked sufficient gold to meet the demand, the paper money became worthless and common citizens left holding the paper were ruined. Although over-leveraged bankers were sometimes hung, the bankers continued printing extra money to increase their fortunes at the expense of the productive members of society. (The practice continues to this day and offers "sweet-heart" loans to bank insiders, and even provides the foundation for deficit spending and your federal government's unbridled growth.)

PAPER MONEY

If the colonists forgot the lessons of goldsmith bankers, the American Revolution refreshed their memories. To finance the war, Congress authorized the printing of continental bills of credit in an amount not to exceed \$200,000,000. The states issued another \$200,000,000 in paper notes. Ultimately, the value of the paper money fell so low that they were soon traded on speculation from 500 to 1000 paper bills for one coin.

It's then suggested that your *Constitution's* prohibition against a paper economy—"No State shall... make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a tender in Payment of Debts"—was a tool of the wealthy to be worked to the disadvantage of all others. But only in a "paper" economy can money reproduce itself and increase the claims of the wealthy at the expense of the

productive.

"Paper money", said Pelatiah Webster, "polluted the equity of our laws, turned them into engines of oppression, corrupted the justice of our public administration, destroyed the fortunes of thousands who had confidence in it, enervated the trade, husbandry, and manufactures of our country, and went far to destroy the morality of our people."

CONSPIRACIES

Be patient—it may "seem" that I am not on the same subject but I am.

A few examples of the attempts by the monarchies and banks that almost succeeded in destroying the United States:

According to the *Tennessee Laws 1715-1820*, vol II, p.774, in the 1794 Jay Treaty, the United States agreed to pay 600,000 pounds sterling to King George III, as reparations for the American Revolution (interesting?). The Senate ratified the treaty in secret session and ordered that it not be published. When Benjamin Franklin's grandson published it anyway, the exposure and resulting public uproar so angered the Congress that it passed the Alien and Sedition Acts (1798) **SO FEDERAL JUDGES COULD PROSECUTE EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS FOR REPORTING THE TRUTH ABOUT THE GOVERNMENT.**

Since you had WON the Revolutionary War, why would your Senators agree to pay REPARATIONS to the loser? And why would they agree to pay 600,000 pounds sterling, eleven years AFTER the war ended? It just doesn't seem to make sense does it? Especially in light of the Senate's secrecy and later fury over being exposed, **UNLESS YOU ASSUME YOUR SENATORS HAD BEEN BRIBED TO SERVE THE BRITISH MONARCHY AND BETRAY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE—THAT, DEAR ONES, IS SUBVERSION!**

The United States Bank had been opposed by the Jeffersonians from the beginning, but the Federalists (the pro-monarchy party) won-out in its establishment. The initial capitalization was \$10,000,000—80% of which would be owned by foreign bankers. Since the bank was authorized to lend up to \$20,000,000 (double its paid in capital), it was a profitable deal for both the

*It could probably
be shown by facts
and figures that
there is no
distinctly native
American
criminal class
except Congress.*

— Mark Twain

government and the bankers since they could lend, and collect interest (usury) on, \$10,000,000 THAT DID NOT EXIST: [And off we go.]

However, the European bankers outfoxed the government and by 1796, the government owed the bank \$6,200,000 and was forced to sell its shares. (By 1802, your government OWNED NO STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES BANK.) [That did't take long!]

The sheer power of the banks and their ability to influence representative government by economic manipulation and outright bribery was exposed in 1811, when the people discovered that European banking interests OWNED 80% OF THE BANK. Congress, therefore, refused to renew the bank's charter. This led to the withdrawal of \$7,000,000 in specie [gold, etc.] by European investors, which in turn, precipitated an economic recession, and the War of 1812.

There are other examples of the monarchies' efforts to subvert or destroy the United States; some are common knowledge, others remain to be disclosed to the public. There is, for example, a book called *2 VA LAW* in the Library of Congress Law Library. This is an un-catalogued book in the rare book section that reveals a plan to OVERTHROW THE CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT BY SECRET AGREEMENTS ENGINEERED BY THE LAWYERS. THAT, DEAR ONES, IS ONE REASON THAT THE 13TH AMENDMENT WAS RATIFIED BY VIRGINIA AND THE NOTIFICATION 'LOST IN THE MAIL'. **THERE IS NO PUBLIC RECORD OF THIS BOOK'S EXISTENCE!**

Does this sound surprising? Perish the thought of "surprising". The Library of Congress has over 349,402 uncatalogued rare books and 13.9 MILLION UNCATALOGUED RARE MANUSCRIPTS, LAWS AND RATIFICATIONS! **THERE ARE SECRETS BURIED IN THAT MASS OF DOCUMENTS EVEN MORE ASTONISHING THAN A MISSING CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT, I CAN WELL ASSURE YOU.**

TITLES OF NOBILITY

In seeking to rule the world and destroy the United States, bankers committed many crimes. Foremost among these crimes were fraud, conversion, and plain old theft. To escape prosecution for their crimes, the bankers did the same thing any career criminal does. They hired and formed alliances with the best LAWYERS and JUDGES money could buy. These alliances, originally forged in Europe (particularly in Great Britain), spread to the colonies, and later into the newly formed United States of America.

Remember the part of the *Protocols* about providing witnesses sufficient to win your case? In Dharma and Oberli's legal case, this shady tactic was attempted. The first hearing came with sufficient "provided" witnesses to swamp the court with liars. But, the opposing lawyer had presented a backup case petition which caused the Judge to disallow further proceedings at that time. So, along with the presentation of the City Clerk

and City Treasurer as defendant's witnesses, the "liars" did panic and disappear. How handy, though, our attorneys have turned up one or two of them and we shall see how well they like lying NOW.

Despite their criminal foundation, these alliances forged in Europe generated wealth and, ultimately, respectability. Like any modern unit of organized crime, English bankers and lawyers wanted to be admired as "legitimate businessmen". As their criminal fortunes grew so did their usefulness, so the British monarchy legitimized these thieves by granting them "**TITLES OF NOBILITY**".

Historically, the British peerage system referred to knights as "Squires" and to those who bore the knight's shields as "Esquires". (Isn't this fun?) As lances, shields, and physical violence gave way to more civilized means of theft, the pen grew mightier (and far more profitable) than the sword, and the clever wielders of those pens (bankers and lawyers) came to hold titles of nobility. The most common title was "Esquire" (used, even today, by lawyers!).

INTERNATIONAL BAR ASSOCIATION

In Colonial America, attorneys trained attorneys but most held no "title of nobility" or "honor". There was no requirement that one be a lawyer to hold the position of district attorney, attorney general, or judge; a citizen's "counsel of choice" was not restricted to a lawyer; there were no state or national bar associations. The only organization that certified lawyers was the International Bar Association (IBA), chartered by the King of England, headquartered in London, and closely associated with the international banking system. Lawyers admitted to the IBA received the rank "ESQUIRE"—A "TITLE OF NOBILITY"!

"Esquire" was the principal title of nobility which the 13th Amendment sought to PROHIBIT from the United States. Why? Because the loyalty of "Esquire" lawyers was suspect. Bankers and lawyers with an "Esquire" behind their names were agents of the monarchy, members of an organization whose principal purposes were political, not economic, and regarded with the same wariness that some people today reserve for members of the KGB or the CIA.

Article I, Sect. 9 of the *Constitution* sought to prohibit the International Bar Association (or any other agency that granted titles of nobility) from operating in America. But the *Constitution* neglected to specify a penalty, so the prohibition was ignored, and agents of the monarchy continued to infiltrate and influence the government (as in the Jay Treaty and the US Bank charter incidents). Therefore, a "title of nobility" Amendment that specified a penalty (loss of citizenship) was proposed in 1789, and again in 1810. The meaning of the Amendment is seen in its intent to prohibit persons having titles of nobility and loyalties to foreign governments and bankers from voting, holding public office, or using their skills to subvert the government.

HONOR

The missing Amendment is referred to as the "title of nobility" Amendment, but the second prohibition against "honour" (honor), may be more significant.

The archaic definition of "honor" (as used when the 13th Amendment was ratified) meant anyone "obtaining or having an advantage or privilege over another". A

contemporary example of an "honor" granted to only a few Americans is the privilege of being a judge: Lawyers can be judges and exercise the attendant privileges and powers; non-lawyers CAN NOT.

By prohibiting "honors", the missing Amendment prohibits any advantage or privilege that would grant some citizens an unequal opportunity to achieve or exercise political power. Therefore, the second meaning (intent) of the 13th Amendment is to ensure political equality among all American citizens, by prohibiting anyone, **EVEN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS**, from claiming or exercising a special privilege or power (an "honor") over other citizens.

This interpretation is quite true, little ones, and would be the key concept in the 13th Amendment. Why? Because, while "titles of nobility" may no longer apply in today's political system, the concept of "honor" remains relevant.

For example, anyone who had a specific "immunity" from lawsuits which were not afforded to all citizens, would be enjoying a separate privilege, an "honor" and would therefore forfeit his right to vote or hold public office. Think of the "immunities" from lawsuits that your judges, lawyers, politicians, and bureaucrats currently enjoy. As another example, think of all the "special interest" legislation your government passes: "special interests" are simply euphemisms for "special privileges" (honors).

WHAT IF?

If the missing 13th Amendment were to be restored, "special interests" and "immunities" would be rendered unconstitutional. The prohibition against "honors" (privileges) would compel the entire government to operate under the same laws as the citizens of your nation. Without their current personal immunities (honors), your judges and I.R.S. agents would be unable to abuse common citizens without fear of legal liability. If the 13th Amendment were restored, your entire government would have to conduct itself according to the same standards of decency, respect, law, and liability as the rest of the nation. If this Amendment and the term "honor" were applied today, your government's ability to systematically coerce and abuse the public would be all but eliminated. Just IMAGINE!

CAN YOU IMAGINE A GOVERNMENT WITHOUT SPECIAL PRIVILEGES OR IMMUNITIES? How could you even describe it? It would be almost like a government—OF THE PEOPLE—BY THE PEOPLE—AND FOR THE PEOPLE! COULD IT POSSIBLY BE THAT THE FOUNDING FATHERS INTENDED IT BE THAT WAY? IMAGINE: A GOVERNMENT WHOSE MEMBERS WERE TRULY ACCOUNTABLE TO THE PUBLIC; A GOVERNMENT THAT COULD NOT SYSTEMATICALLY EXPLOIT ITS OWN PEOPLE!

It's unheard of for it got deliberately undone before it could be done—it has never been done before—and you thought a poor soul called Benedict Arnold was a traitor! You have never had a Constitutional government as intended—not ever in the entire history of the world!!!

So here comes the argument: Senator George Mitchell of Maine and the National Archives concede this 13th Amendment was proposed by Congress in 1810. However, they explain that there were *seventeen states when Congress proposed the "title of nobility" Amendment; that ratification required the support of thirteen states, but since only twelve states supported the Amendment, it was not ratified*. The Government Printing Office hops on the bandwagon to agree; it currently prints copies of the *Constitution Of The United States* which include the "title of nobility" Amendment as proposed—but un-ratified.

Even if this 13th Amendment was never ratified, even if research would be flawed and only twelve states voted to ratify the Amendment—wouldn't the possibility be wondrous to imagine? So what am I saying? Am I saying that it was a dream within one vote of historical utopia? No! I am saying that it WAS RATIFIED.



"Well, if I may say so, sir, we feel it's a straightforward and iron-clad constitution... and certainly not open to interpretation by some future wise-acre lawyers."

After a break we shall continue to prove it. And, dear ones of America and ones running for office with overwhelming odds against "housecleaning"—here are your tools to do the sweeping! NOW DO YOU SEE THE VALUE OF A GOOD OLD SPACE CADET WITH X-RAY VISION? IT SURELY DOESN'T SURPRISE ANY OF YOU THAT THIS PARTICULAR AMENDMENT WOULD "GET LOST"? SO BE IT.

8/30/91 #2 HATONN

PARADISE FOUND?

Again, I give humble thanks and appreciation to David Dodge and Alfred Adask for jobs well done!

In 1789, The House of Representatives compiled a list of possible Constitutional Amendments, some of which would ultimately become your *Bill of Rights*. The House proposed seventeen; the Senate reduced the list to twelve. During this process Senator Tristram Dalton (Mass.) proposed an Amendment seeking to prohibit and provide a penalty for any American accepting a "title of Nobility" (RG 46 Records of the U.S. Senate). Although it wasn't passed, this was the first time a "title of nobility" Amendment was proposed.

Twenty years later, in January, 1810, Senator Reed proposed another "Title of Nobility" Amendment (*History of Congress, Proceedings of the Senate*, p. 529-530). On April 27, 1810, the Senate voted to pass this *13th Amendment* by a vote of 26 to 1; the House resolved in the affirmative 87 to 3; and the following resolve was sent to the states for ratification:

"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."

The *Constitution* requires three-quarters of the states to ratify a proposed Amendment before it may be added to the *Constitution*. When Congress proposed the "Title of Nobility" Amendment in 1810, there were seventeen states, thirteen of which would have to ratify for the Amendment to be adopted. According to the National Archives, the following is a list of the twelve states that ratified, and their dates of ratification.

(Herein please note that the 16th (income tax) Amendment was truly never ratified! But here you have one which was truly ratified with proof thereof—and it was secretly heisted from your Constitution—are you getting a bit upset yet?)

Maryland, Dec. 25, 1810
 Kentucky, Jan. 31, 1811
 Ohio, Jan. 31, 1811
 Delaware, Feb. 2, 1811
 Pennsylvania, Feb. 6, 1811
 New Jersey, Feb. 13, 1811
 Vermont, Oct. 24, 1811
 Tennessee, Nov. 21, 1811
 Georgia, Dec. 13, 1811
 North Carolina, Dec. 23, 1811
 Massachusetts, Feb. 27, 1812
 New Hampshire, Dec. 10, 1812

NOW WATCH THE "NOW" USUAL SLEIGHT-OF-HAND AND FOOTWORK FOR IT HAS BECOME THE MODUS OPERANDI WHEN THE GOING GETS TIGHT: Before the thirteenth state could ratify, the WAR OF 1812 BROKE OUT WITH ENGLAND. By the time the war ended in 1814, THE BRITISH HAD BURNED THE CAPITOL, THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, AND MOST OF THE RECORDS OF THE FIRST 38 YEARS OF GOVERNMENT. I'm sure the

connection between the proposed "title of nobility" Amendment which would close England out of the US government forever, and the War of 1812 BECOMES SELF-EVIDENT! You have entered massive wars for far less—like Desert Storm in Iraq.

Four years later, on December 31, 1817, the House of Representatives resolved that President Monroe inquire into the status of this Amendment because all sorts of "strange" things were beginning to happen in your government. In a letter dated Feb. 6, 1818, President Monroe reported to the House that Secretary of State Adams had written to the governors of Virginia, South Carolina and Connecticut to tell them that the proposed Amendment had been ratified by twelve States and rejected by two (New York and Rhode Island), and asked the governors to notify him of their legislature's position. (House Document No. 76)

(This, and other letters written by the President and the Secretary of State during the month of February, 1818, note only that the proposed Amendment had not YET been ratified. However, these letters would later become crucial because, in the absence of additional information, they would be interpreted to mean that the Amendment was never ratified.)

On February 28, 1818, Secretary of State Adams reported the rejection of the Amendment by South Carolina (House Doc. No. 129). There are no further entries regarding the ratification of the *13th Amendment* in the Journals of Congress; whether Virginia ratified is neither confirmed nor denied. Likewise, a search through the executive papers of Governor Preston of Virginia does not reveal any correspondence from Secretary of State Adams. (*However, there is a journal entry in the Virginia House that the Governor presented the House with an official letter and documents from Washington within a time frame that includes receipt of Adams' letter.*) Again, however, no evidence of ratification; none of denial.

Whoopce! However, on March 10, 1819, the Virginia legislature passed Act No. 280 (Virginia Archives of Richmond, "misc." file, p. 299 for microfilm): *"Be it enacted by the General Assembly, that there shall be published an edition of the Laws of this Commonwealth in which shall be contained the following matters, that is to say; the Constitution of the (u)nited States and the Amendments thereto...."* This act was the specific legislated instructions on what was, by law, to be included in the republication (a special edition) of the Virginia Civil Code. The Virginia Legislature had already agreed that all Acts were to go into effect on the same day—the day that the Civil Code was to be republished. Therefore, the *13th Amendment's* official DATE OF RATIFICATION WOULD BE DATE OF REPUBLICATION OF THE VIRGINIA CIVIL CODE: MARCH 12, 1819!!!

The Delegates knew Virginia was the last of the 13 States that were necessary for the ratification of the *13th Amendment*. They also knew there were powerful forces allied against this ratification so they took extraordinary measures to make sure that it was published in sufficient quantity (4,000 copies were ordered, almost triple their usual order), and instructed the printer to send a copy to President James Monroe as well as James Madison and Thomas Jefferson. (The printer, Thomas Ritchie, was bonded. He was required to be extremely accurate in his research and his printing, or he would forfeit his bond.)

IN THIS FASHION, VIRGINIA ANNOUNCED THE RATIFICATION: BY PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION OF THE THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Some argue that there is question as to whether Virginia ever formally notified the Secretary of State that they had ratified this *13th Amendment*. Some have argued that because such notification was not received (or at least, not recorded), the Amendment was therefore not legally ratified. However, printing by a legislature is prima facie evidence of ratification.

Further, there is no Constitutional requirement

that the Secretary of State, or anyone else, be officially notified to complete the ratification process. The *Constitution* only requires that three-fourths of the states ratify for an Amendment to be added to the *Constitution*. If three-quarters of the states ratify, the Amendment is passed. Period. The *Constitution* is otherwise silent on what procedure should be used to announce, confirm, or communicate the ratification of amendments.

Knowing they were the last state necessary to ratify the Amendment, the Virginians had every right to announce their own and the nation's ratification of the Amendment by publishing it in a special edition of the *Constitution*, and so they did.

Word of Virginia's 1819 ratification spread throughout the states and both Rhode Island and Kentucky published the new Amendment in 1822. Ohio first published in 1824. Maine ordered 10,000 copies of the *Constitution* with the *13th Amendment* to be printed for use in the schools in 1825, and again in 1831 for the Census Edition. *Indiana Revised Laws* of 1831 published the 13th Article on p. 20. Northwestern Territories published in 1833. Ohio published in 1831 and 1833. Then came the Wisconsin Territory in 1839; Iowa Territory in 1843; Ohio again, in 1848; Kansas Statutes in 1855; and Nebraska Territory six times in a row from 1855 to 1860.

So far, Dodge has identified eleven different states or territories that printed the Amendment in twenty separate publications over forty-one years. And more editions including this *13th Amendment* are sure to be discovered for they ARE THERE WAITING!

So—you might be able to convince some of the people, or maybe even all of them, for a little while, that this *13th Amendment* was never ratified. Maybe you can show them that the ten legislatures which ordered it published eighteen times (known) consisted of ignorant politicians who don't know their amendments from their...ahh, articles. You might even be able to convince the public that your forefathers never meant to "outlaw" public servants who pushed people around and accepted bribes or special favors to "look the other way". Maybe. But before you do, there is a lot of evidence to be explained.

THE AMENDMENT DISAPPEARS

In 1829, the following note appears on p. 23, Vol. 1 of the *New York Revised Statutes*:

"In the edition of the *Laws of the U.S.* before referred to, there is an Amendment printed as *Article 13*, prohibiting citizens from accepting titles of nobility or honor, or presents, offices, etc., from foreign nations. But, by a message of the president of the United States of the 4th of February, 1818, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives, it appears that this Amendment had been ratified only by 12 states, and therefore had not been adopted. See vol. iv of the printed papers of the 1st session of the 15th congress, No. 76." (Emphasis added.) In 1854, a similar note appeared in the *Oregon Statutes*. Both notes refer to the *Laws of the United States*. 1st vol. p. 73/74.

It's not yet clear whether the *13th Amendment* was published in *Laws of the United States*, 1st Vol., prematurely, by accident, in anticipation of Virginia's ratification, or as part of a plot to discredit the Amendment by making it appear that only twelve States had ratified. Whether the *Laws of the United States* Vol. 1 (carrying the *13th Amendment*) was recalled or made-up is unknown. In fact, it's not even clear that the specified volume was actually printed—the Law Library of the Library of Congress has no record of its existence.

However, because the notes' authors reported no further references to the *13th Amendment* after the Presidential letter of February, 1818, they apparently assumed the ratification process had ended in failure at that time. If so, they neglected to seek information on the Amendment after 1818, or at the state level, and therefore missed the evidence of Virginia's ratifica-

tion. This opinion—assuming that the Presidential letter of Feb. 1818, was the last word on the Amendment—has persisted to this day.

In 1849, Virginia decided to revise the 1819 *Civil Code of Virginia* (which had contained the 13th Amendment for 30 years). It was at that time that one of the code's revisers (A LAWYER NAMED PATTON) wrote to the Secretary of the Navy, William B. Preston, asking if this Amendment had been ratified or appeared by mistake. (A most interesting resource for information at any circumstance.)

Preston wrote to J.M. Clayton, the Secretary of State, who replied that this Amendment was not ratified by a sufficient number of States. This conclusion was based on the information that Secretary of State J.Q. Adams had provided the House of Representatives in 1818, BEFORE Virginia's ratification in 1819. (Funny thing—and take careful note: Today, the Congressional Research Service tells anyone asking about this 13th Amendment this same story: that only twelve states, not the requisite thirteen, had ratified. Skunks in the woodpile?)

Note, however, that despite Clayton's opinion, the Amendment continued to be published in various states and territories for at least another eleven years (the last known publication was in the Nebraska Territory in 1860).

Once again the 13th Amendment was caught in the riptides of American politics. South Carolina seceded from the Union in December of 1860, signalling the onset of the Civil War. In March, 1861, President Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated.

Later in 1861, another proposed Amendment, also numbered thirteen, was signed by President Lincoln. This was the only proposed Amendment that was ever signed by a president. That resolve to amend read: "ARTICLE THIRTEEN, No Amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State." (In other words, President Lincoln had signed a resolve that would have permitted slavery, and upheld states' rights.) Only one State, Illinois, ratified this proposed Amendment before the Civil War broke out in 1861.

In the tumult of 1865, the original 13th Amendment was finally removed from your Constitution. On January 31, another 13th Amendment (which prohibited slavery in Sect. 1 and ended states' rights in Sect. 2) was proposed. On April 9, the Civil War ended with General Lee's surrender. On April 14, President Lincoln (who, in 1861, had signed the proposed Amendment that would have allowed slavery and states rights) was assassinated. On December 6, the "new" 13th Amendment loudly prohibiting slavery (and quietly surrendering states' rights to the federal government) was ratified, replacing and effectively erasing the original 13th Amendment that had prohibited "titles of nobility" and "honors". Wasn't that about as clever as you can get?

SIGNIFICANCE OF REMOVAL

To create the present oligarchy (rule by LAWYERS) which you now endure, the lawyers first had to remove the 13th "titles of nobility" Amendment that might otherwise have kept them in check. In fact, it was not until after the Civil War and after the disappearance of the 13th Amendment that the newly developing bar associations began working diligently to create a system wherein lawyers took on a title of privilege and nobility as "Esquires" and received the "honor" of offices and positions (like district attorney or judge) that only lawyers may now hold. By virtue of these titles, honors, and special privileges, lawyers have assumed political and economic advantages over the majority of U.S. citizens. Through these privileges, they have nearly established a two-tiered citizenship in

this nation where a majority may vote, but only a minority (lawyers) may run for political office. This two-tiered citizenship is clearly contrary to Americans' political interests, the nation's economic welfare, and the Constitution's egalitarian spirit.

The significance of the 13th Amendment and its deletion from the Constitution is this: Since the Amendment was never lawfully nullified, it is still in full force and effect and is the Law of the land. If public support is awakened, this missing Amendment would provide a legal basis to challenge many existing laws and court decisions previously made by lawyers who were unconstitutionally elected or appointed to their positions of power; it might even mean the removal of lawyers from your current government system.

At the very least, this missing 13th Amendment demonstrates that two centuries ago, lawyers were recognized as enemies of the people and nation. Some things never change.

THOSE WHO CANNOT RECALL HISTORY —

In his farewell address, George Washington warned of "...change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed."

In 1788, Thomas Jefferson proposed that you have a Declaration of Rights similar to Virginia's. Three of his suggestions were "freedom of commerce against monopolies, trial by jury in ALL cases" and "no suspensions of the habeas corpus."

No doubt Washington's warning and Jefferson's ideas were dismissed as redundant by those who knew the law. Who would have dreamed your legal system would become a monopoly against freedom when that was one of the primary causes for the rebellion against King George III?

Yet, the denial of trial by jury is now commonplace in your courts, and habeas corpus, for crimes against the state, suspended. (By crimes against the state, I refer to "political crimes" where there is no injured party and the *corpus delicti*—evidence—is equally imaginary.)

I had a document handed into Dharma's hands not 15 minutes ago from the Christic Institute, entitled "Avirgan v. Hull Update".

It starts off (and I shall write just a tiny portion): *Ruling disregards evidence, denies right to trial by jury. On June 18 three judges of the 11th Circuit appeals court refused to reinstate Avirgan v. Hull, a civil racketeering lawsuit charging 29 members of a criminal racketeering enterprise with murder, destruction of property, drug trafficking, gun smuggling, money laundering and other crimes. The judges upheld two decisions handed down by Judge James Lawrence King of Miami: An order granting "summary judgements" in favor of the defendants and a subsequent ruling ordering the Christic Institute, General Counsel Daniel Sheehand and Plaintiffs Tony Avirgan and Martha Honey to pay more than \$1 million in punitive fines for allegedly filing the lawsuit "in bad faith". The Institute has asked all 11 judges of the appellate court to review the decision. If necessary, we plan to appeal to the Supreme Court....."*

Just a bit more from this same case: *Judge King's decision to halt proceedings shortly before the trial's scheduled opening date predicated on an argument unprecedented in law: that plaintiffs are NOT ENTITLED TO THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO A TRIAL BY JURY UNLESS THEY SUBMIT ALL OF THEIR EVIDENCE TO THE JUDGE IN ADMISSIBLE FORM BEFORE THE TRIAL BEGINS.*

It goes on and on but I haven't space here to handle that subject also. In other words, however, you have to have and prove each of the accusations to the "judge" BEFORE the lawsuit can be filed. Grounds for objection: "A judge is prohibited from this conduct when a

plaintiff has formally demanded a trial by jury."

The authority to create monopolies was judge-made law by Supreme Court Justice John Marshall, et al., during the early 1800s; Judges (and lawyers) granted to themselves the power to declare the acts of the People "un-Constitutional", waited until their decision was grandfathered, and then granted themselves a monopoly by creating the Bar Associations.

Although Art. VI of the U.S. Constitution mandates that executive orders and treaties are binding upon the states ("...and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding."), the Supreme Court has held that the *Bill of Rights* is not binding upon the states, and thereby resurrected many of the complaints enumerated in the *Declaration of Independence*, exactly as Thomas Jefferson foresaw in "Notes on the State of Virginia", Query 17, p. 161, 1784:

"Our rulers will become corrupt, our people careless...the time for fixing every essential right on a legal basis is [now] while our rulers are honest, and ourselves united. From the conclusion of this war we shall be going downhill. It will not then be necessary to resort every moment to the people for support. They will be forgotten, therefore, and their rights disregarded. They will forget themselves, but in the sole faculty of making money and will never think of uniting to effect a due respect for their rights. The shackles, therefore, which shall not be knocked off at the conclusion of this war, will remain on us long, will be made heavier and heavier, till our rights shall revive or expire in a convulsion."

So, you await the inevitable convulsion.

Only two questions remain: Will you fight to revive your rights? Or will you meekly submit as your last remaining rights expire, surrendered to the courts, and perhaps to a "New World Order"?

There was an addendum to this information which must be added: Documentation has been sent as to five more editions of statutes that include the Constitution and the missing 13th Amendment.

These editions were printed by: Ohio, 1819; Connecticut (one of the states that voted against ratifying the Amendment), 1835; Kansas, 1861; and the Colorado Territory, 1865 and 1867.

These finds are important because: (1) they offer independent confirmation of these claims; and (2) they extend the known dates of publication from Nebraska, 1860 (Dodge's most recent find and herein mentioned as such), to Colorado in 1867.

The most intriguing discovery was the 1867 Colorado Territory edition which includes both the "missing" 13th Amendment AND the current 13th Amendment (freeing the slaves), on the same page. The current 13th Amendment is listed as the 14th Amendment in the 1867 Colorado edition.

Now in appreciation for this material I ask reprinting of the following (quoting):

This investigation has followed a labyrinthine path that started with the questions about how our courts evolved from a temple of the Bill of Rights to the current star chamber and whether this situation had anything to do with retiring chief Justice Burger's warning that we were "about to lose our Constitution". My seven-year investigation has been fruitful beyond belief; the information on the missing 13th Amendment is only a "drop in the bucket" of the information I have discovered. Still, the research continues, and by definition, is never truly complete.

If you will, please check your state's archives and libraries to review any copies of the Constitution printed prior to the Civil War, or any books containing prints of the Constitution before 1870. If you locate anything related to this project we would appreciate hearing from you so we may properly fulfill this effort of research. Please send your comments or discoveries to:

David M. Dodge, P.O. Box 985, Taos, New Mexico

87571. [End quote.]

Please, you other researchers, like Patrick B.:—Get on this and share up what you find. You will only turn this nation around through the LAW AND IT IS ALL THERE IF YOU BUT UNCOVER AND RECOVER IT. SALU.

I have only one more tid-bit to dump on you in the "you are had" category for this writing: In uncovering the mess with the conspiracy regarding Santa Barbara Savings/RTC/Bank of America fraud and deceit involving Dharma and Oberli—it is uncovered that the following practice is common and takes place with the RTC in massive proportion these days: A bank, say, Bank of America, buys from the RTC, the Santa Barbara Savings and Loan—BUT—THEY ONLY GET THE GOOD ASSETS AND THE RTC (YOU-THE-PEOPLE) CARRY ALL LOSSES AND CONTESTED PROPERTY. IN OTHER WORDS IT IS COMPLETELY PREARRANGED THAT THE BANK(ERS) GET ALL THE ASSETS AND YOU TAKE THE DEBTS! GOOD-LUCK, WORLD! Note that this property in question is

already overshadowed by expenses against its value two-to-one from litigation—but in the end you-the-people will hold the bag. By the way, once again, there is found to be a deadline (which is hidden from view) in which you must file an (unknown) form by a certain date or you are forever barred from any claim. Is it not about time you do something about this fraud and plague upon your lands?

I further wish to acknowledge a publication which I admire greatly for it is DEDICATED TO RAISING HELL FOR LAWYERS! If you have a good story please send it to them—we'll get around to it, too. If you can write, if you've got a personal story about the legal system to tell, an essay to publish on injustice, or a letter to the editor, they want it. They can't pay you for it—but freedom is worthy of giving unity. The editor urges you to write and not pussy-foot around—don't let the system scare you into silence—name names, send photo copies of relevant documents, pictures of yourself or the principal parties, and say what's in your heart as well as what's in

your legal dictionary. They look for documents anywhere from letter-size on up to 2,000 word essays (Well, ours is about 300,000 words, so guess it will have to be in shorthand!).

YOU CAN CHANGE THINGS IF YOU WANT TO—OR YOU CAN SIT AND WAIT AND IT WON'T MATTER ANY MORE.

THESE PEOPLE CALL THEIR PUBLICATION: *AntiShyster*, 9794 Forest Lane, Suite 159, Dallas, Texas 75243. 1-800-477-5508. Their slogan: IT'S NATIONAL ATTORNEY WEEK—TAKE A SHYSTER TO LYNCH.

In the meanwhile, anyone wanting to write up this particular case in point—we will be delighted! We are most happy to give a whole bunch of names and places. You are going to find the same ones that continually pop up in the news—Bush, Reagan, Shea & Gould, Salomon Bros, etc. The network is so massive that a "clean sweep" with your Constitutional broom is all that will do it. God Bless!

Hatonn to clear.

The "Missing" 13th Amendment: Applications

Editor's note: This article was originally run in the 9/20/94 issue of CONTACT and is originally from Volume 4, No. 1 of AntiShyster magazine by Alfred Adask.

SOMETHING EXTRAORDINARY HAPPENED

Fact: In 1810, Congress proposed a 13th Amendment to the Constitution for the United States.

Fact: The purpose of this 13th Amendment was to prohibit anyone who received a "title of nobility" or "honor" from serving in government. It appears that this Amendment would have prevented many lawyers from serving in government, and would have prevented government from granting any special privileges to itself, its members, or specific groups or individuals in the public. (I.e., it would have rendered all special interest legislation unconstitutional.)

Fact: For an Amendment to be passed, it must be ratified by three-quarters of the state legislatures.

Fact: In 1810, there were 17 states in the Union; therefore, at least 13 of these states had to ratify the 13th Amendment for it to be passed.

Fact: By the time the War of 1812 had broken out, twelve states had ratified that Amendment.

Fact: In 1819, Virginia published the 13th Amendment as ratified.

Inference: Virginia was the 13th state to ratify the Amendment, and announced its ratification by the publication of the Amendment.

Fact: Between 1819 to 1876, at least 26 separate states and territories published 76 separate editions of the Constitution that include this 13th Amendment as ratified.

Fact: This original 13th "titles of nobility" Amendment is no longer printed on the Constitution; it has been replaced by the current 13th Amendment (which freed the slaves and enslaved the people by ending states' rights).

Conclusion: If the original 13th Amendment was

ratified in 1819, it has never been legally repealed and is still the Law. The implications are astounding.

Clearly something extraordinary happened between 1819 and 1876. Either a legitimate Amendment was subverted from the Constitution, or a mistake of incredible proportions was committed by at least 26 states and territories over six decades. If the subversion of an Amendment from the Constitution seems fantastic, isn't it at least as fantastic that an unratified Amendment could have been falsely published on the Constitution by twenty-six states and territories for six decades without anyone noticing?

After ten years of research by David Dodge and his associates, it is now a virtual certainty that this "missing" 13th Amendment was lawfully ratified. Nevertheless, our government continues to resist the evidence. However, the 13th Amendment is beginning to creep into the petitions and motions of *pro se* litigants across the USA.

DECEMBER 1993

The National Archives in Washington, D.C., is responsible for certifying which amendments to the U.S. Constitution have been lawfully ratified. In November 1993, David Dodge (the principal researcher into the "missing" 13th Amendment controversy) presented his evidence (considerably more than is presented in this article) concerning the "missing" 13th Amendment to several representatives of the National Archives.

According to Dodge, these representatives initially scoffed, and dismissed the argument that the "missing" 13th Amendment had been ratified in 1819 as absurd. However, after Dodge patiently displayed his evidence, and methodically dismantled the arguments against ratification, the National Archive reps were left essentially speechless. Unable to refute Dodge's evidence and arguments but still unwilling to concede the Amendment had been ratified, the representative called for a "continuance" so they could submit the evidence to

their attorneys.

Dodge suspects the decision to bring lawyers into the fray was a stall tactic designed to bury the controversy in some bureaucratic maze so government can duck facing the issue publicly or, worse, admitting the Amendment was truly ratified. So, for now, as has been the case for over a century, the question as to whether the "missing" 13th had been lawfully ratified or not remains (officially) unresolved.

Does the lack of "official" certification mean the evidence of ratification is irrelevant, useless, nothing more than an historical curiosity?

No.

Although our current government has not "officially" certified that the "missing" 13th Amendment was ratified, researchers have found twenty-six states and/or territories that published the Amendment in 76 separate publications of Civil Codes. Clearly, a considerable number of States, Territories, Citizens and government employees believed the Amendment was "officially" ratified between 1819 and 1876. Today, a single organization (the National Archives) argues that those twenty-six states and territories published the Amendment in error. During the mid-19th Century, at least twenty-six states and territories implicitly stated the Amendment was ratified in 1819; today, at the end of the 20th Century, a single federal bureaucracy says it was not.

So it's not only true that the weight of "official" opinion seems to favor ratification, it's true that there is official opinion supporting the ratification argument. Twenty-six state and territorial Civil Codes have said the missing 13th was ratified. Even though those Civil Codes are dated and the Amendment is no longer being published, there is no official document to indicate that the "missing" Amendment was published in error. Twenty-six states and territories said "yes", and no elected official, not the President, nor the Congress, not the Supreme Court has said "no". The "missing" 13th Amendment was not publicly denied, repudiated, or repealed—it simply "disappeared".

Let's suppose I tear fifty pages out of my copy of the IRS code (title 15). Does that mean those fifty pages of law no longer apply (at least to me)? Of course not.

Suppose the government printing office neglects to print fifty pages of the next edition of the IRS code. Does that mean the law expressed in those fifty pages has been revoked? Of course not.

To rescind an existing law, there must be some official act from some person or organization having sufficient authority to lawfully, officially repeal that law. So if there is no official act that publicly repeals an Amendment that was widely published for several decades as lawful, couldn't we presume that Amendment is still lawful? In fact, wouldn't that presumption be at least reasonable, perhaps even lawful in court?

Which suggests that if a person were to use the "missing" 13th Amendment as part of a motion, plead-

ing, or argument in a civil or criminal case—and if he supported his argument with a certified copy of one of more of the 19th century State and Territorial Civil Codes that contained the Amendment as evidence that the “missing” 13th Amendment was ratified and lawful—the burden might be on the opposing side to prove that the “missing” 13th Amendment was not ratified and was not lawful.

Perhaps a litigant could submit an affidavit swearing the “missing” 13th Amendment was part of a state civil code in the 1800s and therefore, without evidence of repeal, is still the Law today. It would probably be up to the opposing side to prove that 13th Amendment was not ratified. And since it’s virtually impossible to “prove” a negative, the opposing side might have some problems.

PRECEDENT?

There may be some precedent to support the idea that, once claimed as lawful, it’s up to the other side to prove the “missing” 13th is void:

In 1984, Mr. Bill Benson and Mr. M.J. “Red” Beckman wrote *The Law That Never Was* (Const. Research Assoc., box 550 South Holland, IL 60473). This book offers a detailed analysis of the ratification of the existing 16th Amendment to the Constitution (which presumably legitimized the income tax). After painstakingly evaluating the ratification procedures used by the Congress and each state legislature, Benson and Beckman produced irrefutable proof of discrepancies so large, numerous, and undeniable, that there can be no lawful argument—the 16th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was never lawfully ratified.

Since then, a number of tax cases have reached the U.S. Supreme Court which argued that the income tax is unlawful because the 16th Amendment was never lawfully ratified. The Supreme Court has refused to hear those arguments and instead insisted the issue of the 16th Amendment’s “lawful ratification” is a “political question” that must be settled by the U.S. Congress.

The Supreme Court’s refusal to hear arguments concerning the validity of the 16th Amendment is *prima facie* evidence that the Supreme Court already knows the 16th Amendment was not lawfully ratified. After all, if the 16th Amendment were lawful, why not hear the case just once, present the evidence necessary to support the validity of the 16th Amendment, rule that the 16th is lawful, find the tax-protestor guilty, and end the 16th Amendment controversy for all time?

See my point?

If the 16th Amendment were lawful, why would the Supreme Court refuse to rule on the issue? If the 16th were lawful, the court would simply say (in so many words), “Now, look, you stupid tax-protestor, here’s the law, there’s no denying it, there’s not even any question about it, and you, dumb-dumb, are guilty!”

Although the Supremes frequently refuse to hear cases, they generally do so when they (supposedly) think the issue’s been properly settled by the appellate court. However, in the reported 16th Amendment cases, the Supremes have not only refused to rule, they’ve passed the buck on to Congress. In doing so, the Supremes have implicitly conceded that the issue of the 16th Amendment’s validity has not been resolved by the lower appellate courts or by themselves, and is therefore still a live issue.

The precedent I’m trying to demonstrate is this: If the Supreme Court has refused to hear certain cases which question the validity of the 16th Amendment and has instead passed responsibility for the decision concerning the 16th’s lawfulness on to the Congress (claiming the issue is a “political question”)—then why wouldn’t the same rationale apply to an argument concerning the 13th Amendment?

It seems to me that the Supreme’s handling of the 16th Amendment cases may compel them to handle case arguments based on the “missing” 13th Amendment in the same way. Therefore, if the Supreme’s can’t rule on

the 16th, they also can’t rule on the “missing” 13th. If only Congress can decide the validity of the 16th, then only Congress can decide the validity of the “missing” 13th.

Which suggests that if the “missing” 13th Amendment were incorporated into a case as an affidavit or judicial notice, it might be possible to construct an argument that would prevent any lower court from ruling against the validity of the argument. It’s only a hunch, but I suspect a court’s reluctance to rule against arguments based on the “missing” 13th Amendment would be most pronounced if those arguments were filed by a plaintiff, as part of an initial complaint, pleading, or motion. On the other hand, arguments based on the “missing” 13th that were filed by a defendant might be less forceful, more easily dismissed on technical grounds. So if you included the 13th Amendment as a preliminary affidavit in your case, how could the opposing side refute it? If only Congress can settle the question, your affidavit might be effectively irrefutable.

EXAMPLES

My esoteric speculations about using “missing” 13th Amendment arguments in court cases are interesting, but surely no one would actually try it, right?

Wrong.

Although use of the “missing” 13th in courts is rare, I have: one “motion to dismiss” (which has been proposed in Arizona but not filed so far as I know); one Notice Of Forfeiture of Citizenship, (source uncertain and again, unfiled so far as I know); one motion to “vacate and abate: a particular issue (filed in California, result unknown), and one habeas corpus (filed successfully in a U.S. District Court of New York)—all based on the “missing” 13th Amendment.

[Note: due to space considerations and the fact that the first three documents—“Motion to Dismiss”, “Forfeiture of Citizenship”, and motion to “vacate and abate”—are untested, those documents are not presented here. However, they are included in “The Missing 13th Amendment”, by Alfred Adask.]

HABEAS THE 13TH

The “Petition For The Writ Of Habeas Corpus” was filed by David Dodge (principal researcher into the “missing” 13th) on behalf of Kenneth F. Dill. This document is of great significance, given the context of its application and the fact that it worked and worked with amazing speed.

Mr. Dill was arrested and incarcerated for allegedly possessing marijuana, resisting arrest, disorderly conduct, and assaulting a police officer (a 2nd degree felony). He remained in jail for most of a month despite David Dodge’s efforts to present “conventional” Petitions for Habeas Corpus to a number of judges across the state of New York. The judges routinely trashed Dodge’s Petitions, usually without even the courtesy of a comment or explanation.

After several judicial rebuffs, Dodge decided to “git tuff” and incorporated the “missing” 13th Amendment and associated “title of nobility” arguments into a new Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus. He filed that Petition (which follows) on the 28th day of Dill’s incarceration.

Dill was out in six hours.

After 28 days of being incarcerated and ignored, Dill was brought from jail, to court, and released just six hours after Dodge filed his petition. That’s an effective Petition.

Moreover, according to Dill, the federal judge who heard the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus was visibly shaking during the hearing, and didn’t “release” Dill from jail so much as “throw him out”. The judge was so upset by the Petition that he essentially told Dill (in so many words) to “get the hell out of my jail and don’t come back!”

Of course, a lot of this information is subjective, impressionistic. Did the judge really shake? Did he

merely “release” Dill, or did he “throw him out”? And was the 13th Amendment the key to Dill’s sudden ejection from jail?

Only the judge knows for sure. We can only speculate.

After all, maybe 28 days is about the limit for an unlawful incarceration in New York so the judge turned Dill loose on fairly standard grounds. And if the judge’s hands really shook during the hearing, maybe he’d just had too much coffee with breakfast. And perhaps Dill has an over-active imagination and merely “imagined” the judge “threw him out of jail”.

But a couple of things are sure:

(1) Several “standard” Habeas Corpus Petitions had been routinely ignored and thereby denied;

(2) the Petition that worked included some fairly disrespectful remarks (“doo-doo process”) that I would normally expect to antagonize a judge and thereby guarantee rejection;]

(3) the Petition that worked referred to the “13th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States as ratified on March 12, 1819”.

If the judge were unaware of that “missing” 13th Amendment, or if he thought that Amendment bogus, why would he honor that Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus? After all, if the “missing” 13th Amendment was never properly ratified, then using that Amendment in the Petition is a bit like arguing Mr. Dill should be released because “Donald Duck said so”—you’d sound like a crackpot.

However, by releasing Dill so quickly, the federal judge implicitly conceded there’s genius in Dodge’s Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus. But what, exactly, is that “genius”? The reference to the 13th Amendment? The references to “titles of nobility”? Neither? Both?

Maybe the judge overlooked the reference to the 13th Amendment and never realized that Dodge was referring to the “missing” 13th Amendment. But if so, then it’s almost certainly true that the argument about “titles of nobility” (which are still prohibited in the Constitution) scared the hell out of the judge.

Since the judge gives only decisions, not lessons, we are left to try to figure out what exactly the judge saw that got Dill out of jail in six hours. Whatever it was, there’s a genie in that bottle, and if you keep rubbin’ it, Aladdin, you’ll find out exactly what it is and why it works.

Unfortunately, I have only a copy of Dodge’s Petition—which was formatted as a series of answers to questions—but not the preliminary questions, themselves. Therefore, although the Petition is fairly self-explanatory, you’ll have to read between the lines a bit to understand the unseen questions that precipitated the Petition’s answers.

For example, answers 2 and 3 on the Petition read “Not applicable [n.a.]”, and “n.a.”. What were the questions? I have no idea.

I suspect the preliminary question (of which I have no copy) are part of a standard federal Habeas Corpus form. What is more important than the precise form of preliminary questions, however, is the fact that Dodge’s Petition refers to “titles of nobility” and the “13th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States as ratified on March 12, 1819” (answer # 12)—and it worked. If the court rejected these references as irrelevant or false, the Petition should have been denied. Instead, Dill was out in six hours. Although the explanation remains somewhat circumstantial, something in Dodge’s Petition is very strong—probably the reference to the “missing” 13th Amendment.

Finally, all the evidence that’s been uncovered to date has been found by a handful of amateur, Citizen-researchers with operating budgets that consist of nothing but their personal determination. Financial support might enable David Dodge and his associates to generate extraordinary, absolutely irrefutable evidence of ratification. If you’d like to contribute help, financial support, or evidence, please contact:

Mr. David Dodge, Fields Lane
Brewster, New York, 10509

Petition For The Writ Of Habeas Corpus

Ex. Rel: David M Dodge,
o/b/o Kenneth F Dill,

v.

Ernest Colaneri, Sheriff,
R.L. Davis, Warden
Respondents

and,

Robert Abrams,

The Attorney General of the State of New York,
Additional Respondent

PETITION

1. No conviction has been entered in a court of record or other.
2. Not applicable [n. a.]
3. n. a.
4. Offenses charged are: possession of marijuana, resisting arrest, disorderly conduct, assaulting a police officer—a felony in the 2nd degree.
5. No plea entered.
6. No trial has been held, only an Inquisition and the imposition of an indefinite sentence without benefit of a grandjury indictment and the time-honored traditions of trial by jury, combat or immersion, though timely demanded in writing on March 29, 1993 and affidavit of April 1, 1993. Prisoner Kenneth F. Dill was tried in absentia; convicted in secret; had his insured bail revoked without the due process mandated by the Legislature of New York under Criminal Procedure Law Sect 530.6 which law requires Notice, Hearing, and the opportunity to call witnesses before the Court to testify on behalf of the accused.

The sentence, as publicly announced by the Somers Town judge Anthony J Messina, J., in an exclusive report to *North County News*, is until August 30, 1993 but might run 6 months if Kenneth Dill is too incompetent to stand trial or 2 years if convicted of a crime so serious that the grand jury refused to return a bill, and in which the assistant district attorney offered to entertain a dismissal of the charges against Dill, on July 19, 1993, in open Court. When Dill offered an oral motion to dismiss with prejudice against the plaintiff, with costs to himself because of the \$400.00 hospital bill that the Somers and state police caused in carrying-out an unusually rough pat-down during an arrest without warrant or probable cause, either before or after a warrant or probable cause, either before or after a warrantless search, just because Dill's friend John was observed by a Somers policeman parked in the same lot, rolling a tobacco joint into a remarkable likeness of a marijuana cigarette, the judge got mad and ordered Dill to purchase an attorney and bring it to Court in two weeks, and, made it perfectly clear to all present that the inalienable right to counsel of your choice, as suggested in the 6th Amendment, did not apply to counsel of Dill's choice.

When Dill returned to Court on August 2, 1993, without an attorney, Somers Town judge Messina, J. exercised the doo-doo process of tyrants by ordering Dill to be arrested and held without bail under color of official authority. Not since the celebrated case of *Queen v. Alice* has the judgment been "Sentence first, verdict later". Such a precedent needs to be over-turned before it gets any further entrenched. The claim or acceptance of a title of nobility or honor is self-evident in virtually every courtroom in America. This is a self-executing constitutional provision that forfeits citizenship and ability to hold any position of trust or profit under the United States or either of them. The 4th, 5th, and 6th Amendment due process is jurisdictional and not subject to waiver, nor can aliens occupy or exercise, even by consent of the governed, any thrones in this land.

7. No trial.
 8. n. a.
 9. n. a.
 10. Yes.
 11. (a)
 - (1) New York Supreme Court, County of Westchester
 - (2) Habeas Corpus
 - (3) See attached petition, etc.
 - (4) No evidentiary hearing was held.
 - (5) Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus was denied as "discretionary".
 - (6) August 13, 1993.
 - (d) (1) Exception filed with Lange, J. acting Supreme Court judge.
 - (e) It is not necessary to exhaust all state court remedies when the conduct of state court judges is so corrupt as to make any further attempts to seek a remedy futile
 12. Dill is being held captive in violation of the 1st, 4th, 6th, 8th, and 9th Amendments by agents who are making or have made claims to titles of nobility as prohibited by the 13th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States as ratified on March 12, 1819, and covered-up by switching lawyering from the study of jurisprudence into reverse decision making to "Shepardize" the flock of attorneys into obedience to the law of tyrants. The pretext utilized to incarcerate Dill, the application of CPL Sect. 730 et seq., requires a dyslexic reading and interpretation to enable such acts by [judge] Messina, J.
 13. n. a.
 14. Yes, Exception to the Decision, Order and Judgment of Lange, J.
 15. No attorney has represented the Accused at any stage of the proceedings. Messina's Article VI Oath is not filed with the Clerk of Westchester County as required by UJCA Sect. 104. The controlling cases are *Argersinger v Hamlin*, 407 U.S. 25, and *Gideon v Wainwright*, 372 U.S. 335.
 16. n. a.
 17. No.
- WHEREFORE the Relator, David M Dodge, next friend, o/b/o Kenneth F. Dill, moves this Court to grant the great writ of *habeas corpus* as the remedy to which he is entitled by law.
- I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.
Executed on August 30, 1993.
s/ David Dodge, relator
Sworn and subscribed to before me on August 30, 1993
s/ Andrea D. Witner, Notary public

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Amazing 1832 Bill Of Rights

Contains "Missing" 13th Amendment Constitutional Recovery IS Possible!

Editor's note: The following article was originally printed in the 11/22/94 issue of CONTACT on p. 45. Below you will notice the cover page of a book first published in 1832. What follows is the Bill of Rights taken from that publication's Constitution Of The United States. You will notice the ratified "missing" 13th Amendment appears within the text of this Bill Of Rights. It is all there for you to see—if you but do the research. The adversary has usurped all the power and buried this vital and valid Constitutional Amendment. The deception of the dark forces knows no boundaries. We would like to extend a special thanks to CONTACT reader J. G. of Minnesota for providing us with a copy of this rare treasure.

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*.

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.

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.

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.

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.

V. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment by 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 offence, 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.

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 defence.

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 common law.

VIII. Excessive bail shall not be required; nor excessive fines imposed; nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

IX. The enumeration in the *Constitution*, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others, retained by the people.

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.

XI. 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.

XII. 1. 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 district ballots the person voted for as Vice President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons 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 the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number 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.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

***XIII. If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any Emperor, King, Prince, or Foreign Power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

THE
RIGHTS
OF AN
AMERICAN CITIZEN;
WITH A
COMMENTARY ON
STATE RIGHTS,
AND ON THE
CONSTITUTION AND POLICY
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

BY BENJAMIN L'OLIVER



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Don't Forget That 13th Amendment

Catch 22s On The Original 13th Amendment And A Possible Solution

Editor's note: The following article is reprinted from the 11/22/94 issue of CONTACT, p. 47.

9/22/94 DAVID A. NEWBY

THE ORIGINAL 13TH AMENDMENT

"If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without 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."

Yes, we do need to reestablish the original 13th Amendment and have it properly recognized. But how do we do that?

For those who have not yet figured out the importance of this hidden Amendment, let me clarify the situation. The 13th Amendment laid down two conditions primarily to prevent the rising of a new aristocracy in the newly formed United States general government. The first condition was to prevent any citizen of the United States from holding any title of nobility or honor. The second was to prevent foreign influence through disallowing acceptance of "gifts" from foreign powers.

The Founding Fathers were very specific about disallowing titles of nobility. Not only was it mentioned in the original 13th Amendment, but was written in Art. I, Sec. 9, Clause 7 as well as Art. I, Sec. 10, Clause 1. In this day and age the federal government is almost totally populated by people who hold a title of nobility or honor. They are lawyers who all have the honorable title of nobility "Esquire".

The Elite who would rule the world knew that they would never be able to complete their plans for world domination as long as the U.S. Constitution stood strong and untainted. There were many traps laid by these globalist sappers to try and destroy this document. Some worked, some didn't. They knew that they could not proceed with their plans so long as the original 13th stood so glaringly in their path. But an opportunity arose to hide the 13th Amendment through the course of the Civil War. It was after that war between the states that the 13th Amendment became hidden. How very convenient!

With that little bit of groundwork laid, we should consider just what problems are resultant without that specific safeguard.

1. Titles of Nobility

Many members of the legal profession take an oath as members of the Bar Association. The Bar Association is nothing but a union. It has no official government function. Once this oath is taken they owe their loyalty first to the Bar and secondarily to the court and the Judicial branch of government. Upon gaining acceptance by the Bar the new lawyer is awarded the noble title of "Esquire". The Bar Association is one of the primary tools of the Zionists to destroy this nation. Through the advent of administrative regulatory repression, as laid out in the Protocols [of the Elders of Zion], the legal profession has almost destroyed the American way of life. This shows why we need the 13th Amendment very badly at this time in our history.

2. Violation of the Separation of Powers Doctrine

Once these members of the legal profession run for office,

either in the Legislative or Executive branch to serve in the other two branches you have a definitive breach, they have a divided loyalty. By allowing members of the Judicial branch to serve in the other two branches you have a definitive breach of the Separation of Powers Doctrine, one of the primary tenets of the Constitution. You also have a violation of the guarantee of a Republican form of government.

With no Separation of Powers there is not a Republican form of government!

3. It will not be ruled on by the Supreme Court.

As evidenced by numerous cases in the fight to eradicate the 16th (IRS) Amendment, the U.S. Supreme court will not make a ruling on an amendment to the Constitution. It will be deemed a "political" question and therefore not judiciable. Not being a question of "law", the Court will not touch a decision of this nature. Throw in the fact that the judges on the Supreme Court also hold that Title of Nobility and you can see just how far you will get.

4. The Congress will do nothing.

As recognition of the original 13th Amendment will put most of the federal legislators out of a job you will get no support from that arena. Aside from the general knowledge of the existence of the 13th, how do we force the federal

Congress to recognize the validity of the Amendment?

5. Loss of U.S. citizenship

Most people don't understand that the United States is a separate entity from the United States of America. The United States is defined in the Constitution in Art. I, Sec. 8, Clause 17 as "(a) 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". Notice that the definition does not say United States of America. The United States, located in the District of Columbia, is a government in and of itself. At the time the Constitution was ratified there were two types of citizenship in this country, state citizenship and United States citizenship. The loss of citizenship mentioned in the original 13th Amendment means that the violators of the Amendment can no longer serve in any capacity in the United States (read that: federal) government. This would also include the court system, another complication impeding getting a Supreme Court decision in this matter.

I trust you begin to see the Catch 22 circumstance we are in with this pesky Amendment to the Constitution. But do not despair, there is a powerful solution to this conundrum. The restriction on Titles of Nobility specifically applies to the federal government called the United States. It does not apply to the states unless their Constitutions have similar provisions.

With the current fervor in the states to reharass the federal monster through 10th Amendment recognition and other sovereignty resolutions it should be apparent what the proper recourse should be to reestablish the 13th. It will take an effort by the people to make their cases to their state legislatures by supplying the supporting documentation to prove that the true 13th was ratified. Once this is done it will be up to the states to officially re-recognize the 13th and, by majority, force the Congress to reestablish the true 13th Amendment by the ratification process as defined in the Constitution.

In this manner we can get the plague of lawyers out of the halls of our government at all levels. This would go far in reducing the stranglehold of the federal government over the states and the people of this nation and slap the global Elite squarely in the face.

The following is from an unknown source but I have verified a few of these publications:

AS OF 8/14/93 LIST OF STATES OR TERRITORIES WITH THE YEARS SHOWING THAT ARTICLE XIII WAS CONSIDERED RATIFIED. "TITLES OF NOBILITY"

COLORADO	1861,	1862,	1864,	1865,	1866, 1867, 1868
CONNECTICUT	1821,	1824,	1835,	1839,	disappeared in 1849
DAKOTA	1862,	1863,	1867		
FLORIDA	1823,	1825,	1838		
GEORGIA	1819,	1822,	1837,	1846	
ILLINOIS	1822,	1825,	1827,	1833,	1846
INDIANA	1824,	1831,	1838		
IOWA	1839,	1843			
KANSAS	1855,	1861,	1862,	1868	
KENTUCKY	1822				
LOUISIANA	1825				
MAINE	1825,	1831			
MASSACHUSETTS	1823				
MICHIGAN	1827,	1833			
MISSISSIPPI	1824,	1839			
MISSOURI	1825,	1835,	1840,	1841,	1845
NEBRASKA	1855,	1856,	1857,	1858,	1859, 1860, 1862, 1873
NORTH CAROLINA	1819				
NORTHWESTERN TERRITORIES			1833		
OHIO	1819,	1824,	1831,	1833,	1835, 1848
PENNSYLVANIA	1818,	1824,	1831		
RHODE ISLAND	1822				
VIRGINIA	1819 (with their vote it made this the true 13th)				
WISCONSIN	1839				
WYOMING	1876				

TO DATE: 25 STATES AND/OR TERRITORIES WITH 73 PUBLICATIONS. IN ADDITION, THE 13TH IS IN THESE PUBLICATIONS: 1. THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD, 1856. 2. THE RIGHTS OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN, 1832. 3. LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 1815. 4. THE AMERICAN POLITICIAN, 1842. 5. CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, MASS., UNDATED. 6. LAWS OF FLORIDA, 1822

Unusual 1867 Evidence For The Missing 13th Amendment

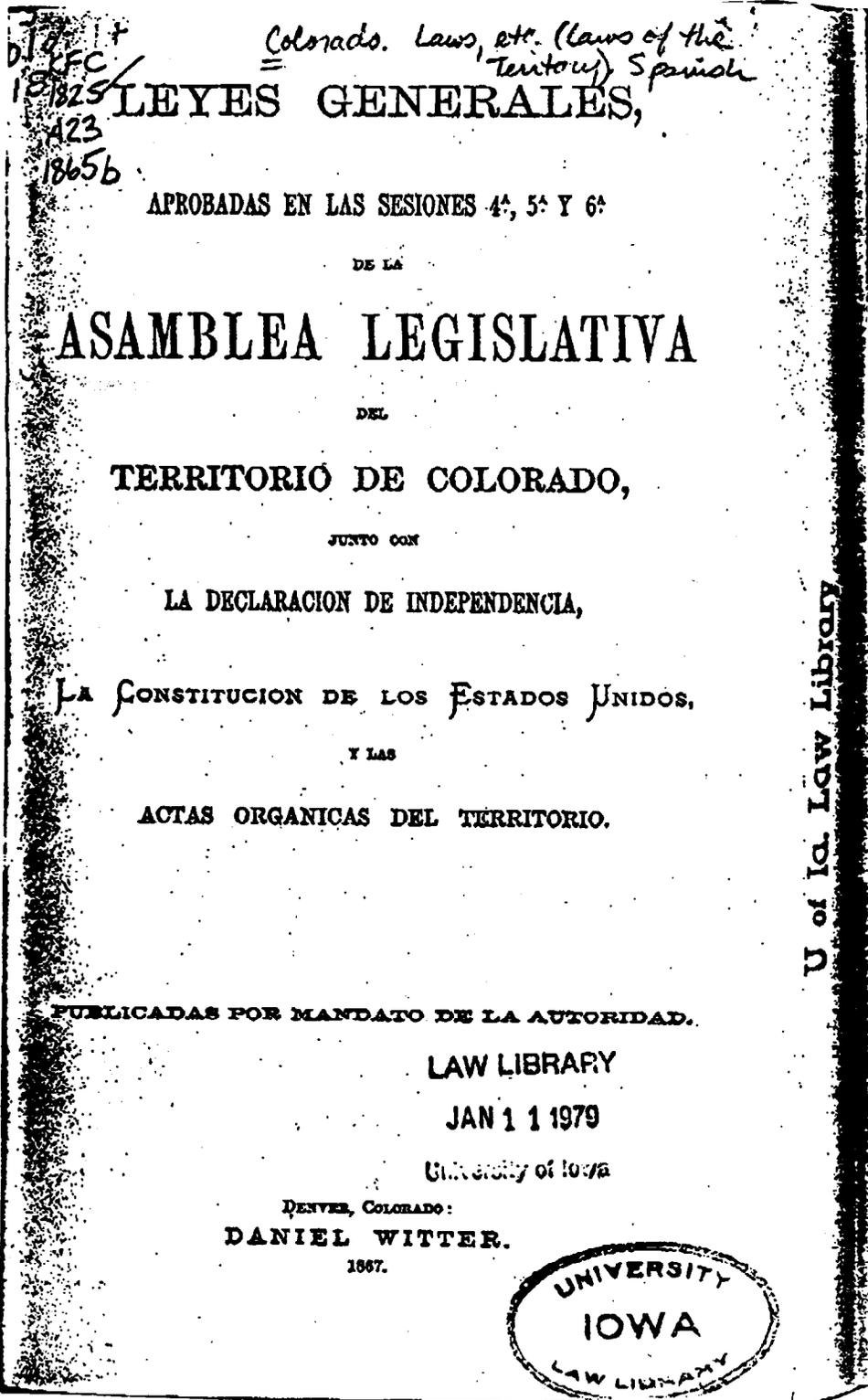
Editor's note: The following is reprinted from the 12/27/94 issue of CONTACT, p. 16. At that time we had recently received the following letter and incredible evidence to support that mysterious missing 13th Amendment—and in a Spanish document from 1867, no less. The cover letter to the xerox copies of the Colorado Territory document goes as follows:

12/8/94

Dear CONTACT,

While doing some research on the missing 13th Amendment (I guess it's not missing anymore, is it?) at the University of Iowa Law Library, I came across an 1867 edition of the Colorado Laws that appears to be in Spanish. I don't speak or read Spanish, but it appears that Article XIII is the Titles of Nobility Amendment. A few of the Spanish words jump out at me and seem to fit in and look similar to the English version. Thought you might find it interesting.

In Light & Truth,
Davenport, IA



26 ENMIENDAS HECHAS A LA CONSTITUCION.

ARTICULO XIII.

En qué caso las personas perderán su ciudadanía.

Si algun ciudadano de los Estados Unidos aceptase, reclamase, recibiese ó guardase algun título de honor ó nobleza, ó aceptase y retuviese algun presente, pension, empleo ó emolumento, de cualquiera clase que sea, de algun Emperador, Rey, Príncipe ó poder extranjero, sin consentimiento del Congreso, la tal persona dejará de ser ciudadano de los Estados Unidos, y no podrá ocupar ningun empleo de confianza ó provecho en ellos ó en ninguno de ellos.

[Nota.—El Artículo 11 de las enmiendas á la Constitución, fué propuesto en la segunda Sesion del tercer Congreso; el Artículo 12, en la primera Sesion del octavo Congreso; el Artículo 13, en la Sesion del undécimo Congreso.]

The Missing 13th Amendment

Editor's note: The following segment is excerpted from Rick Martin's fine series on Law and The Bar Association—"Club Members Only"—from January of this year. This is from Part II of that Series, entitled "Understanding History".

1/24/96 RICK MARTIN

THE "MISSING" 13TH AMENDMENT

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

In Vol. XVI, #2 of *THE PHOENIX JOURNAL EXPRESS* (predecessor to the *PHOENIX LIBERATOR* and *CONTACT*) we find, [quoting:]

At first reading, the meaning of this *13th Amendment* (also called the "title of nobility" amendment) seems a bit obscure, unimportant. The references to "nobility", "honor", "emperor", "king", and "prince" lead you to dismiss this amendment as a petty post-revolution act of spite directed against the British monarchy. But in your modern world of Lady Di and Prince Charles, anti-royalist sentiments seem so archaic and quaint that the amendment can be ignored. Not so!

Consider some real hard evidence of its historical significance: First, "titles of nobility" were prohibited in both Article VI of the *Articles of Confederation* (1777) and in Article I, Sect. 9 of the *Constitution of the United States* (1788); Second, although already prohibited, an additional "title of nobility" amendment was proposed in 1879, again in 1810, and was finally ratified in 1819. Clearly the founding fathers saw such a serious threat in "titles of nobility" and "honors" that anyone receiving them would forfeit their citizenship. Since the government prohibited "titles of nobility" several times over four decades, and went through the amending process (even though "titles of nobility" were already prohibited by the *Constitution*), it's obvious that the amendment carried much more significance for your founding fathers than is readily apparent to you today.

There are many examples of the monarchy's efforts to subvert or destroy the United States; some are common knowledge, others remain to be disclosed to the public. There is, for example, a book called *2 VA LAW* in the Library of Congress. This is an uncataloged book in the rare book section that reveals a plan to overthrow the constitutional government by secret agreements engineered by the lawyers. That is one reason that the *13th Amendment* was ratified by Virginia and the notification "lost in the mail." There is no public record of this book's existence.

Does this sound surprising? Perish the thought of surprising. The Library of Congress has over 349,402 uncataloged rare books and 13.9 million uncataloged rare manuscripts, laws and ratifications! There are

secrets buried in that mass of documents even more astonishing than a missing constitutional amendment, I can well assure you.

Historically, the British peerage system referred to knights as "Squires" and to those who bore the knight's shields as "Esquires". As lances, shields, and physical violence gave way to more civilized means of theft, the pen grew mightier (and far more profitable) than the sword, and the clever wielders of those pens (bankers and lawyers) came to hold titles of nobility. The most common title was "Esquire" (used, even today, by lawyers!)

In Colonial America, attorneys trained attorneys but most held no "title of nobility" or "honor". There was no requirement that one be a lawyer to hold the position of district attorney, attorney general, or judge; a citizen's "counsel of choice" was not restricted to a lawyer; there were no state or national bar associations. The only organization that certified lawyers was the International Bar Association (IBA), chartered by the King of England, headquartered in London, and closely associated with the international banking system. Lawyers admitted to the IBA received the rank "Esquire"—a "title of nobility"!

"Esquire" was the principle title of nobility which the *13th Amendment* sought to prohibit from the United States. Why? Because the loyalty of "Esquire" lawyers was suspect. Bankers and lawyers with an "Esquire" behind their names were agents of the monarchy, members of an organization whose principle purposes were political, not economic, and regarded with the same wariness that some people today reserve for members of the KGB or the CIA.

Article I, Sect. 9 of the *Constitution* sought to prohibit the International Bar Association (or any other agency that granted titles of nobility) from operating in America. But the *Constitution* neglected to specify a penalty, so the prohibition was ignored, and agents of the monarchy continued to infiltrate and influence the government (as in the Jay Treaty and the U.S. Bank charter incidents). Therefore, a "title of nobility" amendment that specified a penalty (loss of citizenship) was proposed in 1789, and again in 1810. The meaning of the amendment is seen in its intent to prohibit persons having titles of nobility and loyalties to foreign governments and bankers from voting, holding public office, or using their skills to subvert the government.

In 1789, the House of Representatives compiled a list of possible Constitutional amendments, some of which would ultimately become the *Bill of Rights*. The House proposed seventeen; the Senate reduced the list to twelve. During this process Senator Tristram Dalton (Mass.) proposed an amendment seeking to prohibit and provide a penalty for any American accepting a "title of nobility" (*RG 46 Records of the U.S. Senate*). Although it wasn't passed, this was the first time a "title of nobility" amendment was proposed.

Twenty years later, in January, 1810, Senator Reed proposed another "title of nobility" amendment (*History of Congress, Proceedings of the Senate*, p. 529-530). On April 27, 1810, the Senate voted to pass this *13th Amendment* by a vote of 26 to 1; the House resolved

in the affirmative 87 to 3; and the following resolve was sent to the states for ratification:

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

The *Constitution* requires three-quarters of the states to ratify a proposed amendment before it may be added to the *Constitution*. When Congress proposed the "title of nobility" amendment in 1810, there were seventeen states, thirteen of which would have to ratify for the amendment to be adopted. According to the National Archives, the following is a list of the twelve states that ratified, and their dates of ratification: Maryland, Dec. 25, 1810; Kentucky, Jan. 31, 1811; Ohio, Jan. 31, 1811; Delaware, Feb. 2, 1811; Pennsylvania, Feb. 6, 1811; New Jersey, Feb. 13, 1811; Vermont, Oct. 24, 1811; Tennessee, Nov. 21, 1811; Georgia, Dec. 13, 1811; North Carolina, Dec. 23, 1811; Massachusetts, Feb. 27, 1812; New Hampshire, Dec. 10, 1812.

In an early demonstration of sleight of hand and footwork (it has now become the *modus operandi* when the going gets tight): Before the thirteenth state could ratify, the War of 1812 broke out with England. By the time the war ended in 1814, the British had burned the Capitol, the Library of Congress, and most of the records of the first 38 years of government. I'm sure the connection between the proposed "title of nobility" amendment which would close England out of the U.S. government forever, and the War of 1812, becomes self-evident. You have entered massive wars for far less—like Desert Storm in Iraq.

Four years later, on Dec. 31, 1817, the House of Representatives resolved that President Monroe inquire into the status of this amendment because all sorts of "strange" things were beginning to happen in the government. In a letter dated Feb. 6, 1818, President Monroe reported to the House that the Secretary of State Adams had written to the governors of Virginia, South Carolina and Connecticut to tell them that the proposed amendment had been ratified by twelve states and rejected by two (New York and Rhode Island), and asked the governors to notify him of their legislature's position. (House Document No. 76).

This, and other letters written by the President and the Secretary of State during the month of February 1818, note only that the proposed amendment had not yet been ratified. However, these letters would later become crucial because, in the absence of additional information, they would be interpreted to mean that the amendment was never ratified.

On February 28, 1818, Secretary of State Adams reported the rejection of the amendment by South Carolina (House Doc. No. 129). There are no further entries regarding the ratification of the *13th Amendment* in the Journals of Congress; whether Virginia ratified is neither confirmed nor denied. Likewise, a search through the executive papers of Governor Preston of Virginia does not reveal any correspondence from Secretary of State Adams. However, there is a journal entry in the Virginia House that the Governor presented the House with an official letter and documents from Washington within a time frame that includes receipt of Adams' letter. Again, however, no evidence of ratification; none of denial.

However, on March 10, 1819, the Virginia legislature passed Act No. 280 (Virginia Archives of Richmond, "mis." file, p. 299 for micro-film): "*Be it enacted by the General Assembly, that there shall be published an edition of the Laws of this Commonwealth in which shall be contained the following matters, that is to say; the Constitution of the (u)nited States and the amendments thereto...*" This act was the specific leg-

islated instructions on what was, by law, to be included in the republication (a special edition) of the Virginia Civil Code. The Virginia Legislature had already agreed that all Acts were to go into effect on the same day—the day that the Civil Code was to be republished. Therefore, the *13th Amendment's* official date of ratification would be the date of re-publication of the Virginia Civil Code: March 12, 1819!

The Delegates knew Virginia was the last of the 13 states that were necessary for the ratification of the *13th Amendment*. They also knew there were powerful forces allied against this ratification so they took extraordinary measures to make sure that it was published in sufficient quantity (4,000 copies were ordered, almost triple their usual order), and instructed the printer to send a copy to President James Monroe, as well as James Madison and Thomas Jefferson. (The printer, Thomas Ritchie, was bonded. He was required to be extremely accurate in his research and his printing, or he would forfeit his bond.)

In this fashion, Virginia announced the ratification: by publication and dissemination of the *13th Amendment of the Constitution*.

Some argue that there is question as to whether Virginia ever formally notified the Secretary of State that they had ratified this *13th Amendment*. Some have argued that because such notification was not received (or at least, not recorded), the amendment was therefore not legally ratified. However, printing by a legislature is prima facie evidence of ratification.

Further, there is no Constitutional requirement that the Secretary of State, or anyone else, be officially notified to complete the ratification process. The *Constitution* only requires that three-fourths of the states ratify for an amendment to be added to the *Constitution*. If three-quarters of the states ratify, the amendment is passed. Period. The *Constitution* is otherwise silent on what procedure confirms, or communicates the ratification of amendments.

Knowing they were the last state necessary to ratify the amendment, the Virginians had every right to announce their own and the nation's ratification of the amendment by publishing it on a special edition of the *Constitution*, and so they did.

Word of Virginia's 1819 ratification spread throughout the states and both Rhode Island and Kentucky published the new amendment in 1822. Ohio first published in 1824. Maine ordered 10,000 copies of the *Constitution* with the *13th Amendment* to be printed for use in the schools in 1825, and again in 1831 for the Census Edition. *Indiana Revised Laws of 1831* published the 13th Article on p. 20. Northwestern Territories published in 1833. Ohio published in 1831 and 1833. Then came the Wisconsin Territory in 1839; Iowa Territory in 1843; Ohio again, in 1848; Kansas Statutes in 1855; and Nebraska Territory six times in a row from 1855 to 1860.

So far, David Dodge [the person sending the original research to *THE PHOENIX JOURNAL EXPRESS*] has identified eleven different states or territories that printed the amendment in twenty separate publications over forty-one years. And more editions including this *13th Amendment* are sure to be discovered for they are there, waiting!

In 1829, the following note appears on p. 23, Vol. 1 of the *New York Revised Statutes*:

"In the edition of the *Laws of the U.S.* is an amendment printed as article 13, prohibiting citizens from accepting titles of nobility or honor, or presents, offices, etc., from foreign nations. But, the message of the President of the United States of the 4th of February, 1818, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives, it appears that this amendment had been ratified only by 12 states, and therefore had not been adopted. See vol. iv of the printed papers of the 1st session of the 15th Congress, No. 76." In 1854, a similar note appeared in the *Oregon Statutes*. Both notes refer to the *Laws of the United States*. 1st vol. p. 73/74. It's not yet clear whether the *13th Amendment* was

published in *Laws of the United States*, 1st Vol., prematurely, by accident, in anticipation of Virginia's ratification, or as part of a plot to discredit the amendment by making it appear that only twelve States had ratified. Whether the *Laws of the United States* Vol. 1 (carrying the *13th Amendment*) was re-called or made-up is unknown. In fact, it's not even clear that the specified volume was actually printed—the Law Library of the Library of Congress has no record of its existence.

However, because the notes' authors reported no further references to the *13th Amendment* after the Presidential letter of February, 1818, they apparently assumed the ratification process had ended in failure at that time. If so, they neglected to seek information on the amendment after 1818, or at the state level, and therefore missed the evidence of Virginia's ratification. This opinion—assuming that the Presidential letter of February 1818, was the last word on the amendment—has persisted to this day.

In 1849, Virginia decided to revise the 1819 *Civil Code of Virginia* (which had continued the *13th Amendment* for 30 years). It was at that time that one of the code's revisers (a lawyer named Patton) wrote to the Secretary of the Navy, William B. Preston, asking if this amendment had been ratified or appeared by mistake. (A most interesting resource for information at any circumstance.)

Preston wrote to J.M. Clayton, the Secretary of State, who replied that this Amendment was not ratified by a sufficient number of states. This conclusion was based on the information that Secretary of State J.Q. Adams had provided the House of Representatives in 1818, before Virginia's ratification in 1819. (Today, the Congressional Research Service tells anyone asking about this *13th Amendment* this same story—that only twelve states, not the requisite thirteen, had ratified.)

Note, however, that despite Clayton's opinion, the amendment continued to be published in various states and territories for at least another eleven years (the last known publication was the Nebraska Territory in 1860).

Once again the *13th Amendment* was caught in the riptides of American politics. South Carolina seceded from the Union in December of 1860, signalling the onset of the Civil War. In March, 1861, President Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated.

Later in 1861, another proposed amendment, also numbered thirteen, was signed by President Lincoln. This was the only proposed amendment that was ever signed by a president. That resolve to amend read: "*Article Thirteen—No amendment shall be made to the constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State.*" (In other words, President Lincoln had signed a resolve that would have permitted slavery, and upheld states' rights.) Only one state, Illinois, ratified this proposed amendment before the Civil War broke out in 1861.

In the tumult of 1865, the original *13th Amendment* was finally removed from our *Constitution*. On January 31, another *13th Amendment* (which prohibited slavery in Sect. 1 and ended states' rights in Sect. 2) was proposed. On April 9, the Civil War ended with General Lee's surrender. On April 14, President Lincoln (who, in 1861, had signed the proposed amendment that would have allowed slavery and states rights) was assassinated. On December 6, the "new" *13th Amendment* loudly prohibiting slavery (and quietly surrendering states' rights to the federal government) was ratified, replacing and effectively erasing the original *13th Amendment* that had prohibited "titles of nobility" and "honors".

To create the present oligarchy (rule by lawyers) which you now endure, the lawyers first had to remove the *13th* "titles of nobility" Amendment that might otherwise have kept them in check. In fact, it was not

until after the Civil War and after the disappearance of the *13th Amendment* that the newly developing bar associations began working diligently to create a system wherein lawyers took on a title of privilege and nobility as "Esquires" and received the "honor" of offices and positions (like district attorney or judge) that only lawyers may now hold. By virtue of these titles, honors, and special privileges, lawyers have assumed political and economic advantages over the majority of U.S. citizens. Through these privileges, they have nearly established a two-tiered citizenship in this nation where a majority may vote, but only a minority (lawyers) may run for political office. This two-tiered citizenship is clearly contrary to Americans' political interests, the nation's economic welfare, and the *Constitution's* egalitarian spirit.

The significance of the *13th Amendment* and its deletion from the *Constitution* is this: Since the amendment was never lawfully nullified, it is still in full force and effect and is the Law of the land. If public support is awakened, this missing amendment would provide a legal basis to challenge many existing laws and court decisions previously made by lawyers who were unconstitutionally elected or appointed to their positions of power; it might even mean the removal of lawyers from your current government system.

At the very least, this missing *13th Amendment* demonstrates that two centuries ago, lawyers were recognized as enemies of the people and nation.

In his farewell address, George Washington warned of "...change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed."

In 1788, Thomas Jefferson proposed that you have a Declaration of Rights similar to Virginia's. Three of his suggestions were "freedom of commerce against monopolies, trial by jury in ALL cases" and "no suspensions of the habeas corpus."

No doubt Washington's warning and Jefferson's ideas were dismissed as redundant by those who knew the law. Who would have dreamed your legal system would become a monopoly against freedom when that was one of the primary causes for the rebellion against King George III?

Yet, the denial of trial by jury is now commonplace in the courts, and habeas corpus, for crimes against the state, suspended.

The authority to create monopolies was judge-made law by Supreme Court Justice John Marshall, et al, during the early 1800s; Judges (and lawyers) granted to themselves the power to declare the acts of the People "unconstitutional", waited until their decision was grandfathered, and then granted themselves a monopoly by creating the bar associations.

Although Article VI of the *U.S. Constitution* mandates that executive orders and treaties are binding upon the states ("...and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the *Constitution* or *Laws* of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding"), the Supreme Court has held that the *Bill of Rights* is not binding upon the states, and thereby resurrected many of the complaints enumerated in the *Declaration of Independence*, exactly as Thomas Jefferson foresaw in *Notes on the State of Virginia*, Query 17, p. 161, 1784:

Our rulers will become corrupt, our people careless...the time for fixing every essential right on a legal basis is [now] while our rulers are honest, and ourselves united. From the conclusion of this war we shall be going downhill. It will not then be necessary to resort every moment to the people for support. They will be forgotten, therefore, and their rights disregarded. They will forget themselves, but in the sole faculty of making money and will never think of uniting to effect a due respect for their rights. The shackles, therefore, which shall not be knocked off at the conclusion of this war, will remain on us long, will be made heavier and heavier, till our rights shall revive or expire in a convulsion. [End quoting.]

The Looting Of America Through The Banks And S&Ls

(Continued from Front Page)

the Congress by Alexander Hamilton.

Savings and Loan Associations (S&Ls) in the United States were originally called "building and loans" and filled a void, created by the banks, by providing home loans. The first of these was formed in 1831 in Frankford, Pennsylvania. This was the Oxford Provident Building Association.

By the 1920s there were some 12,000 S&Ls nationwide, with regulations varying from state to state. In the stock market crash of 1929 and the ensuing Great Depression, both the banks and S&Ls suffered badly (1,700 S&Ls failed).

The banks had the Federal Reserve System, created by Congress in 1913, which gave the illusion of federal control and safety that the S&Ls did not have. As the S&Ls were an integral part of the economy, industry pressures caused President Hoover to create the Federal Home Loan Bank Board (F.H.L.B.B.) in 1932, with 12 regional Federal Home Loan Banks (F.H.L.B.s). The F.H.L.B.B. was responsible for all federal regulation of S&Ls. In 1934, Congress established the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (F.S.L.I.C.) which insured deposits at member S&Ls.

As long as there has been money involved with government, and greedy people who always want more of it and the power it wields, there has been corruption to buy what influence could not be obtained through the ballot box. With the election of President Ronald Reagan in 1980, the floodgates were opened for the most corrupt elements in America to do virtually anything their devious minds could think up. Our milk-and-cookies President really did seem to be asleep at the wheel, while Vice President George Bush actually appeared to be more in control (behind the scenes, of course).

During the 8-year administration of President Reagan, the United States of America amassed a national debt greater than that accumulated during the previous 204 years of this country. What was the cause of this overwhelming debt of 1980-1988? It is apparent to many that crooks and criminals in high places enjoyed much freer reign in the 1980s than they ever had before. The deregulation of the Savings and Loan industry and the Banking industry played no small part in this. It became possible for almost anyone to purchase, or open anew, an S&L, to jack up its value on paper to millions of dollars by various fraudulent schemes, to then steal everything, walk away, and let the tab be picked up by the taxpayers. The orchestrating and conducting of these activities was undertaken by corrupt and corruptible entities and individuals, many with criminal connections.

On October 15, 1982, President Reagan signed into law the Garn-St. Germain Act, authored by Senator Jake Garn and Rep. Fernand St. Germain. This Act deregulated the S&Ls in a way that would eventually lead to a staggering debt—with the rich getting richer, and the poor expected to pay for it all. It allowed investing in basically anything. (Rep. St. Germain was

wining and dining in Washington on the charge account of the U.S. League of Savings Institutions, to the tune of \$10-\$20 thousand a year that he never reported. The Justice Dept. did not prosecute him even though they found "substantial evidence of serious and sustained misconduct.")

By 1990, deregulating the banks had caused considerable damage, and while there were 3,200 S&Ls in America, the fact that there were 14,000 banks (with larger assets) meant that their deregulation could lead to total economic collapse.

Most people should be aware of the five U.S. Senators (DeConcini, McCain, Glenn, Cranston, and Riegle) involved with accepting campaign contributions from Charles Keating of Lincoln Savings and Loan. To think that this was an isolated case is utter foolishness. Senator William Proxmire (D-Wisconsin), after his retirement from Congress in 1988, summed things up pretty clearly. [quoting:]

After serving thirty-one years in the Senate, every day of that time on the Senate Banking Committee, eight years as Chairman, I am convinced that good, moral people serve on that Committee. I am also convinced they are sincerely honestly hypnotized by a system of thinly concealed bribery that not only buys their attention, but frequently buys their vote.

The special interests that make these contributions know exactly what they're doing. They know just what changes they want to make, for example, to free them from restrictions designed to keep insured bank deposits from being used for risky investment. A little change can make it possible for them to make or lose millions, while the taxpayers make nothing, but can lose billions.

The S&L and bank lobbyists know that. Here is precisely why they raise millions of dollars for campaign contributions. Any Senators or House Members who believe they are getting this big money because the lobbyist admires their character, or personality, are kidding themselves. These contributions to members of committees with jurisdiction over the contributors

industry are bribes, pure and simple. [End quoting]

Rep. Henry Gonzalez, who chaired the House Banking Committee, has stood alone in trying to do something to correct the problem. [Quoting him:]

Charters issued to financial institutions are given for public reasons. Banks are supposed to serve the public. They have a public character. It is the public that suffers when bank owners and officers buy and sell banks like used cars, when they engage in self-dealing, when they plunder and steal. We have seen the pattern of flagrant and squalid misconduct in these institutions. There is no reason to doubt that other institutions are being stripped and raided this very day.

We have found regulation that is forgetful, benign, and on some levels pitiful. Inadequate regulation is what has made possible the kind of outlandish sordid conduct we have discovered. We have lifted only a corner of the rock. What we have seen is enough to disgust anyone.

Corrective action is needed both at the state and federal level. Administrative regulation can be—and must be—strengthened. State statutes need to be strengthened. Federal statutes probably need updating, and yet at the bottom this is the ultimate truth: no law is going to replace efficient, honest and aggressive regulation. [End quoting]

What activities were enough to disgust anyone? The best book on the subject of the S&L debacle is *Inside Job—The Looting of America's Savings and Loans*, by Stephen Pizzo, Mary Fricker, and Paul Muolo, 1989; McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. (This author spoke with Mary Fricker in preparing this article.) Some of what the book reveals includes the following:

Edwin Gray took office in May of 1983 as chairman of the F.H.L.B.B. He was one of the only people in the regulatory apparatus determined to straighten things out, and, consequently, suffered numerous attempts to be removed from office. (The five Senators involved with Charles Keating met with Ed Gray in an attempt to have him back off. He didn't.)

On March 14, 1989, Ed Gray received a videotape from the F.H.L.B. in Dallas, Texas, concerning Empire Savings and Loan of Mesquite, Texas. The video appeared to be taken from the passenger seat of a car driving along Interstate 30 in the outskirts of east Dallas. The video showed thousands of half-finished condominiums stretching as far as the eye could see. The condos, financed by Empire, were left to the weather and the hot Texas sun. The camera zoomed in on stacks of building materials rotting in the weather. Loose wiring and insulation swayed out the sides of the condos in the hot prairie winds.

Later, Ed Gray said, "I was sick after watching it. I could not believe anything so bad could have happened." The Empire collapse cost the F.S.L.I.C. (i.e., the taxpayers) \$300 million.

Dr. Duayne Christensen, a dentist-turned-real-estate speculator, got tired of begging for loans and in January 1983 he opened North American Savings and

FRANK & ERNEST



Loan in Santa Ana, California. He got together with a flashy real estate lady from Oak Grove, California, Janet F. McKenzie, and they began to do business.

One of their projects was a 20-unit condominium project in Lake Tahoe, Nevada. They bought it for \$4 million, then sold it back and forth to artificially increase its value to \$40 million. By the time North American collapsed in 1988 it cost the taxpayers \$209 million.

Texas and California were the two worst states for S&L failures. Ed McBirney was chairman, C.E.O., and majority shareholder of Sunbelt Savings and Loan in Dallas. Sunbelt had seven aircraft, and McBirney threw some wild and crazy parties. One Halloween he entertained at his palatial North Dallas home dressed as a king. He served broiled lion, antelope, and pheasant, and had a fog machine going for atmosphere. McBirney produced whores for his customers the same way an ordinary businessman might spring for lunch. When Sunbelt collapsed, it would cost the taxpayers \$1.2 billion.

Michael Rapp, a.k.a. Hellerman, who looted Flushing Federal Savings and Loan, among others, said in his autobiography that he had worked his swindles on Wall Street in the 1970s on behalf of the Lucchese and Gambino families, and a law-enforcement official said the dividing of the loot from his S&L swindles in the 1980s was the subject of a sit-down between the Lucchese and Genovese families. The authors of the book state in no uncertain terms [quoting]:

At nearly every S&L we researched for this book we found clear evidence of either mob, Teamster, or organized crime involvement. Only one conclusion was possible: the mob had played an important role in the nationwide fraternity that looted the savings and loan industry following deregulation.

[And]

Time and time again during our research we ran into people at failed S&Ls who claimed to have connections with the C.I.A. [End quoting]

Another excellent book on the subject of the banks and S&Ls during this same time period is *Who Will Tell the People*, by William Greider, 1992; Simon & Schuster. Mr. Greider quotes part of a conversation he had with Stuart Eizenstat, President Carter's domestic policy advisor, and later a lawyer for corporate interests. Mr. Greider had asked, doesn't that sound as if the law is up for grabs? Mr. Eizenstat responded in exasperation [quoting]:

Of course the law's up for grabs. The law's al-

ways up for grabs. That's why you win elections and appoint judges. That's why Reagan appointed five hundred federal judges. The law is not an inflexible instrument like a cannon that can be lined up and fired. It's a flexible human instrument that responds to political power.

That's what having political power is all about, for chrissakes. When you have the power of the presidency, you have the capacity to put people in place who will be sensitive to upholding these laws. When you lose that authority, you're left with futile rear-guard actions. [End quoting]

Not surprisingly, according to the authors of *Inside Job*, every time investigators looked into a failed S&L they found fraud. It was the name of the game. Almost no one wanted to do anything about the problem, apparently because so many were in on the take.

A common practice used by S&Ls to avoid troubles associated with audits of their fraudulent policies was simply to hire a federal regulator to join their particular S&L. One such example was Roy Green, president of the F.H.L.B. in Dallas, Texas, who retired to be hired by an S&L in Santa Barbara, California.

Those who spoke out about the financial problems created by deregulation were dismissed as irresponsible alarmists. But were they? In early 1987, S&L regulators said it would cost \$15 billion for the F.S.L.I.C. to close all insolvent thrifts. By the end of 1987 the figure was \$22.7 billion. In mid-1988 it was up to \$35 billion. By October, 1988 it was estimated at \$50 billion. The General Accounting Office (G.A.O.) said it was more like \$60 billion. But there was powerful action to sweep this all under the rug until after the Presidential elections. When President George Bush finally announced his S&L bailout plan in February of 1989, analysts put the cost at about \$205 billion for the first ten years, and a total of \$360 billion over three decades.

Meanwhile, over at the banks, in 1987 alone, 184 banks failed, costing the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (F.D.I.C., insurance fund for the banks) \$3 billion. In 1988, 221 banks were closed at a cost of up to \$9 billion.

In this author's personal correspondences in 1992 with Rep. Henry Gonzalez regarding this financial mess, and what could be done about it, the Hon. Mr. Gonzalez responded in a letter dated July 10, 1992, in part as follows [quoting]:

As you probably know... I talked out and warned

of the impending S&L crisis for many years before serious notice was taken, and the exact same thing is happening now with regard to commercial banks. I have held hearings in the Banking Committee and I have spoken out about this numerous times, but thus far I have not been able to garner support for addressing the worsening situation. [End quoting]

And why was Rep. Gonzalez not able to garner support among his congressional colleagues? Because they are all on the dole, as Senator Proxmire pointed out. Back in early 1988, Mr. Gonzalez was "almost hysterical" (his own words), and called a press conference to state again the incredible problem, and to unveil an emergency plan to immediately stop the losses. Nobody from the press came to his press conference.

And speaking about being on the dole, there is an excellent new book about former Senator Bob Dole entitled *Senator for Sale*, written by Stanley Hilton, released in paperback in February 1996, (St. Martins Press) about a Senator on the dole.

How many people realize that there are approximately 40,111 lobbyists just for the Senate alone? That's 401 lobbyists for each Senator! And with the Senators having to raise thousands of dollars per day for their campaigns, it would appear that ready money is easily available. Washington, D.C. is a place where deals are made, with about 10,000 deals done per day. Given these statistics, who do you think are the Senators' real constituents? Of course, there are always many ways to look at any given situation, and the rationalization can certainly be made that a particular lobbyist's corporation may employ thousands of workers in the Senator's home state. However, this author is more inclined to believe the words of Sen. William Proxmire.

One major problem with the F.H.L.B.B. was that after it took over control of failed S&Ls, it would clean them up and then re-sell them, in many cases back to the same corrupt elements that looted them in the first place. The F.H.L.B.B. was eventually closed down and replaced with a new organization, the Resolution Trust Corporation (R.T.C.), but there is little indication that this troubled policy was changed.

We close this article by noting that a *Los Angeles Times* survey found that 53 percent of Californians believe their state legislators routinely take bribes from special interests. If we do not demand accountability from our elected officials, should we ever expect things to be any different?

CONTACT: The Phoenix Project

CONTACT is a unique and inspired newspaper for concerned citizens everywhere, though it particularly focuses on the United States because of this country's special mission in the affairs of the world. That is, "As goes the United States, so goes the world."

CONTACT is a vehicle for Commander Gyeorgos Ceres Hatonn's most recent writings on important current affairs, plus those from other enlightening sources, on matters critical to a responsible and informed public at this time of planetary transition and final days of battle between the Forces of Light and the "Evil Empire" forces of darkness.

CONTACT exists to counteract the manipulating lies and clever half-truths put out (on purpose) by the regular print and broadcast media prostitutes of the Satanic Elite controllers—parasites who are in the process of economically, physically, and spiritually collapsing this once great country (and actually the entire planet) down to a slave-state level of existence under their diabolical control plan called The New World Order.

This newspaper, *CONTACT*, began life on March 30, 1993, risen, like the mythical bird, with great determination "up from the ashes" of its internationally acclaimed predecessor called *THE PHOENIX LIBERATOR*.

THE PHOENIX LIBERATOR, in turn, began life in mid-October of 1991, having evolved from an earlier newsletter called the *PHOENIX JOURNAL EXPRESS*, which itself came into existence as a faster way to get THE TRUTH out to you readers than was possible with the more substantial "book" format of the *PHOENIX JOURNALS*. Much incredible ground has been covered so far in that mission.

While the *PHOENIX LIBERATOR*'s motto reminded all that "The Truth Will Set You Free", the *CONTACT*'s motto, displayed prominently in the masthead, takes that thought another important step forward and proclaims: "Ye Shall Know The Truth And The Truth Shall Make You Mad!"

The "Phoenix Project" is about those preparations needed—at body, mind and soul levels—to both understand and survive the great healing changes which are beginning to energize this beautiful little planet, now so frazzled and tortured from abuses of all kinds. We look forward, with great expectations, to the *CONTACT*ing with all of you—a coming together that is rapidly taking place as the entire Phoenix Project "ground crew" continues to connect, solidify, and gain strength through becoming informed of THE TRUTH. Indeed, welcome aboard, friends!

— Dr. Edwin M. Young
Editor-In-Chief, *CONTACT*

On Legal Matters And Discovering The Commercial Lien

6/15/96 #1 HATONN

WHERE DO WE TURN FOR HELP?

If you are faced in the right direction—there are NO turns to be made!

I feel it is time to remind you that name calling or accusations do not a correct statement make. Moreover, lots of name calling only shows more of the ignorance of the uninformed—and all people individual have a right to be uninformed if they so choose. That does not mean that the rest of us capitulate to their ignorance or false venom spewing. When another lawsuit filing comes from the opposition—we will counter it, no more and no less. Further, when lies are thrust out against us—we will counter them with truth—no more and no less. You who make excuses to cover the ill-intentioned deeds that you do will face the consequences, no more and no less. All the “excuses” for wrong choices will not make the wrong—right.

One of the more recent blasts from opposition is that “...if you put money in one of these institutions called banks, you can go get it out...” (or words similar). Oh, and how many of you have tried to get your funds out of a received Savings-and-Loan or tried to hold your property AFTER it goes into receivership? You cannot be selective with your personal vendettas to suit JUST YOUR WISHES. RESPONSIBILITY IS THAT WHICH FALLS TO THE HONEST PEOPLE—FOR ALL INVOLVED, NOT JUST THE ONE WHO CHOOSES TO TOSS BRIQUETTES. Further, how angry are YOU when you find that the “insiders” have gathered the money and left you who had placed your funds? George Green DID NOT offer to pay anybody in the Institute—ever. Not in the Judge’s chambers nor anywhere! When CAUGHT with gold he has conjured at least two dozen different stories—and this “payback” is only one of the more recent. Check it out: when the CLC tried to make a solution to the stolen gold, MR. GREEN HUNG UP THE PHONE ON MR. DIXON! If that is YOUR idea of working out a settlement, then you are going to go through life with no settlements.

Perhaps the more interesting observation of themselves about themselves is that they are now beginning to call themselves “dark” energies and “cannot stand in the light”. Interesting. We have no more time for this never-ending harangue.

I am asked to repeat some information on “Commercial Liens” which we have presented from Hartford Van Dyke and Eustace Mullins. I dislike having to retype something which has so recently been run in the papers but with the arrest of the Montana Freemen, it DOES need repeating. The shadow government who runs the world order can’t afford to allow such as those patriots to start their own government for they go back to the basis of freedom which is so far removed from acceptable as to be a horrendous problem to the powers that be. EVERYTHING so far that the “Freemen” have done is totally LAWFUL and Constitutionally correct. Their CRIME is in making it “work”. Their banking and checking system is IDENTICAL to the Federal Reserve which is ALSO a private enterprise. At least the Freemen placed theirs under a free State.

I have no argument one way or another for of course it is wrong to pull in international troops to trap

citizens—but those who knew what was going on told everyone they could that it would be this way. Eustace Mullins, for instance, has spelled it out for you at the peril of his own life over and over and over again. We simply write of those who steal and damage us and we are bashed for taking note and not being unconditional with love for our own murders. Rick, Dharma, and E.J. have now been threatened with DEATH by people in opposition to whatever they perceive or have decided is their position. Oh indeed, THIS WEEK! THERE IS NO WAY TO MAKE PEOPLE UNDERSTAND OR EVEN LISTEN IF THEY CHOOSE TO NOT DO SO.

How dare anyone BLAME another for their own bad choices! Nothing is accomplished by magic or through lies except very bad societies and governments. All the undercover prattlings and huddling in the world will not change an iota of the truth of it. By the way, to you who are using the recently acquired “ATTORNEY PRIVILEGED” writings for your new assault, you may well find it was not such a good idea. You have now betrayed the very ONE who betrayed us to get those writings to you—and don’t you think that it was suspicioned you would do such a thing? When you pretend to be a friend while doing your dirty little deeds, it always catches up with you because it seems such players can’t seem to keep their own mouths shut about their clever antics. It matters not one bit what you think I am or who I am—life has a set of moral values which were twisted to gain advantage over others trying to simply do their jobs—and your now changing your harangue will not make the wrong—right.

One of the “opposition” now blasts Rick for not telling Ekkers about the gold that “HE” now says he also helped move for George Green—so, WHY DIDN’T “YOU” TELL E.J. ABOUT IT????? Moreover, why didn’t you just ask George to pay you off? George is the one who outright borrowed MONEY from the Institute! If he alone had paid back his note (promissory) and not taken the gold coins belonging to the Institute—the funds would have been available for lots of wondrous things. Is it not strange that “logic” only works in observing *someone else’s behavior*? And then, to just sit and say, “I’m so confused...” is silly—GO FIND OUT THE TRUTH AND IT WON’T BE FROM THE ONES TELLING YOU THE LIES IN THE FIRST PLACE. But I will tell you this, friends, when you say

that Paul L. said, “F... God” you err! YOU ERR REALLY BIG!

So again let us speak of the methodology of the Freemen theory and rightfully so, of money and debts, liens and loans. The “idea” is perfectly correct; it simply can’t work within YOUR OWN NATION for you are NOT FREE!

[QUOTING:]

DISCOVERING THE COMMERCIAL LIEN

by Hartford Van Dyke

[H: Also please refer to prior writings regarding this subject by Mr. Van Dyke and Eustace Mullins recently shared.] (“American Standoff” by Eustace Mullins, p. 17 in the 4/23/96 CONTACT.)

All debts are satisfied by one or both of two things, a payment, or a promise to pay. Every payment is by substance, and every promise to pay is accomplished by a currency or paper which is technically known as a commercial lien. The satisfaction of the debt by providing substance is called “paying the debt”. The satisfaction of the debt by a written or printed promise to pay the debt is called “discharging the debt”. All debts are “paid” by substance. All debts are only “discharged” by currency, pocket money notes, or other commercial liens.

The symbol of energy in a social system is called money. Money is of two kinds, either substance money or paper money. Substance money includes real property (land), precious metals (gold, silver, copper, etc.), gems, and other things of real and lasting value. Paper money consists of notes which declare a debt or obligation and which promise or demand payment. All such evidences of debt or obligation are technically known as commercial liens. Such notes include currency (for example, Federal Reserve Notes), checks, drafts (conditional checks), notes of exchange (paper money between banks), etc..

EACH AND EVERY FORM OF PAPER MONEY IS A COMMERCIAL LIEN!!!!

A Federal Reserve note is a commercial lien on the Federal Reserve Bank. A personal check is a commercial lien on the bank account of the maker of the check (cheque). A draft is a check (cheque) with a conditional agreement printed above the place of endorsement on the back side of the draft. A note of exchange is a commercial lien between banks consisting of one bank demanding payment from another bank. A personal check (cheque), while passing between banks, is a note of exchange. Even a cash register receipt used to obtain a refund from a store for defective merchandise, signed and handed to the cashier as proof of purchase, is a commercial lien on that store and as such, is, and can



be used as, a medium of exchange/money by the store to obtain a refund or more product from the manufacturer.

Bank accounts are backed (supported) either by substance money or by paper money, or by both. The substance money is called collateral. The paper money can be currency (for example, paper money notes), a loan of credit from the bank, or checks or other paper money such as commercial liens received from other sources.

A debt which is satisfied by substance money is said to be "paid". A debt which is satisfied by paper money is said to be "discharged". Most debts in the (u)nited States of America are satisfied by the use of currency, checks (cheque), or other paper representative of value (a debt to be paid), in other words, are satisfied generally by commercial liens; hence most debts in the United States are not "paid", they are only "discharged".

A valid currency can be established by making a valid claim of debt by an affidavit in the form of a commercial lien and by allowing that lien to mature in three (3) months (90 days) [H: Here is where you can relate to the Freemen in Justus, Montana. They needed to allow the next series of liens to "mature" before being arrested and incarcerated. They have valid funds now to go about confronting the LAW which is set to commence shortly!] into an accounts receivable by the failure of the lien debtor to contest the lien (and if affidavit by a counter-affidavit). A Lien must contain:

- (1) the names of the parties, claimants and debtors,
- (2) as Affidavit stating the events which created the obligation,
- (3) a ledger giving a one-to-one correspondence between events and their values,
- (4) a list of property pledged or claimed to secure the payment of the obligation, and
- (5) any evidence or exhibits in support of the claims made against the debtor.

The primary method of establishing a commercial lien currency/paper money is to combine:

- (1) a promise to perform,
- (2) a claim of a breach of that promise, and
- (3) a three month (90 day) default to challenge or rebut the claim of breach of contract.

Commercial Lien Currency can take the form of a bank check (cheque), a draft, or some other mode of commercial lien assignment.

MONTANA: REGARDING LEROY SCHWEITZER:

LeRoy Schweitzer has, according to one of his students, researched the law to understand money and to understand how the law authorizes any knowledgeable individual to obtain financing through the controller of the currency of the (u)nited States of America using matured commercial liens. The universal method which he discovered by his studies naturally creates a money system which could harmoniously operate side by side with that of the Federal Reserve System and the United States Government. However, Mr. Schweitzer is willing to operate his system without charging interest for the use of his capital, whereas the Federal Reserve System does charge interest for the use of its capital and does not want to lose that interest through competition with Mr. Schweitzer. Hence the attacks on Mr. Schweitzer and his students by the Federal Reserve CORPORATION and by the U.S. Government WHICH PROTECTS THE FEDERAL RESERVE CORPORATION. [H: The IRS is but a COLLECTION AGENCY for the Federal Reserve Corporation and the FBI is but a police arm of that same banking complex!]

Mr. Schweitzer's application of the law WORKS.
[END OF QUOTING]

I would suggest that you people (citizens) look at the quarrels going on RIGHT NOW over Social Security and "Trust Funds", etc. The U.S. Government spends (borrows) all the extra funds from the Social Security Fund over the amount it actually pays out to recipients. There IS NO MONEY IN TRUST AND IF YOU STOPPED USING THE MONEY IN THAT FUND AS GOVERNMENT DUES YOU WOULD HAVE A COLLAPSED GOVERNMENT! BY YEAR 2026, I BELIEVE IS THE ESTIMATE—THERE WILL BE NO SOCIAL SECURITY—PERIOD. MEDICARE HAS LIKewise BEEN USED UP AND IS, RIGHT NOW, OUT OF MONEY. WITH GOVERNMENT DEBTS INTO THE TRILLIONS OF DOLLARS—THERE IS NOT ENOUGH "REAL" MONEY IN THE WORLD TO PAY SUCH DEBTS.

Computer transfers are OK, readers; that is simply another way to scare you pantsless. If you want to build a house and you have "computer" money in a holding place, you can use it against the value. The Federal Reserve Notes have been worthless for so long as to stagger the thinking mind. Gold, at the least, has SOME modicum of value, even if artificial, but those paper notes mean nothing more than a debit card in a slot machine.

What do "I" suggest you do? I don't longer suggest for I weary of being called a "black energy" when I simply respond to your inquiries about your predicaments in a world gone nuts. You can do whatever you wish as long as the government allows you to "wish".

By the way, for you who continue to believe that Jason Brent and George Green have no connections: RICK MARTIN JUST GOT BACK SOME LEGAL INTERROGATORIES WHEREIN WHEN QUESTIONED ABOUT JASON BRENT—GREEN ANSWERED: "ATTORNEY-CLIENT PRIVILEGE". So be it, this is the SAME Jason Brent who says, regarding depopulation: "...the old, the infirm and the stupid will have to be dispatched..." I still find myself wondering what THAT has to do with an auctioneer's NON-SALE of a property eight years ago before any of these players even knew each other!?!?

Well, perhaps it has to do with politics—since Ivan Boesky was running, basically, the business and associates of Santa Barbara Savings and Loan Association AND planned, at one point, to buy out its Mother, Financial Corporation of Santa Barbara. Oh, it just involves one notable personality after another...! A century-old corporation doing good business bit the dust from the junk bonds and criminal parties who took over the institution. When you have members who establish a Corporation, sit on the Board and are officers and then use the Corporation for their personal benefit, gain, and insider embezzlement—you have problems. Ekkers have been accused of using millions of dollars personally but the facts are that the TWO

most important parties in founding and then acting as PRESIDENT, George Green and Rod Ence/Enz, used the Corporation (Institute) AND their own corporations to hoodwink the IRS and other legal entities. I did not say "lawful"; I said LEGAL. They used the CORPORATIONS one founded and the other became President and then utilized—for their own criminal actions. Is it not then next the responsibility of the ones left to attend the clean-up of the rat's nest? WHAT GREEN AND ENCE DID IS SIMPLY AGAINST THE LAW, READERS, AND THE ONES LEFT HOLDING THE SNIPE-BAG WILL EITHER FOLD OR CONTINUE THE STRUGGLE TO PROTECT WHATEVER IS REMAINING. WE CONTINUE TO THE VERY BEST OF OUR ABILITY—AND I BELIEVE SHORTLY WE SHALL SEE THAT THAT WAS A WISE AND WORTHY CONTINUATION OF INTEGRITY.

Rick, Son, you have worked endlessly and constantly at your task and responsibilities in all aspects of this journey and you must recognize this last assault as what it is, threats and an act of total intimidation to cover "their" own dirty tricks and dark purposes. It reminds me of those who burn their own houses and then complain about the rain on their heads, or those who put out the lights and then complain about the darkness. Nobody has LOST ANYTHING except that which is poured into litigation while the attorneys continue to plan their "retirement". George Abbott told a whole room full of people that he planned "to retire on Fort's case" and if that doesn't say it all—who can do better? Abbott, further, REFUSED to allow Fort to be dropped from the case over which all argue and harangue and a JUDGE had to force him to allow removal of Fort. It is past time that Mr. Fort looked closely at FACTS. For you who continue to bash the Institute for its continual use of legal counsel for defense—YOU HAD BETTER REREAD YOUR LAWS: A CORPORATION HAS TO HAVE AN ATTORNEY, BY LAW, IN ALL LITIGATION. YOUR attorneys continue to enter harassment suits and motions while taking your money and the courts put them down but still they enter more and more and more—REQUIRING RESPONSE BY ATTORNEYS!

And then to say that Steven Horn is simply "protecting his clients from the horrible corruption" of Ekkers, eight years ago before they knew ANY OF THESE PLAYERS, shows your total lack of morality OR KNOWLEDGE.

I have had inquiries about more news, less news, etc. Our writers are doing what they can in the space allowed. I sincerely hope that this writing allows my people who are currently under such pressure to realize its importance.

Good morning. I salute you who continue in the face of adversity for that persistence is going to bring its rightful reward.

**DO WHAT YOU KNOW
IS RIGHT,
BUT TRY NOT TO
GET CAUGHT.**

The News Desk

6/14/96 PHYLLIS LINN

BIG CHANGES FOR NATO

From the June 4 issue of the *JOHNSON CITY PRESS* (Tennessee), [quoting:]

BERLIN—Easing France's re-entry into NATO, the United States and its allies approved historic changes in the 47-year-old European defense structure Friday to prepare for Bosnia-like crises in the next century. Where once NATO was poised to attack should Russian tanks roll across the plains of Germany, the 16-member security alliance intends to reinvent itself to cope with unforeseen conflicts even beyond Europe. [Nothing is "unforeseen" to the Elite creators of such conflicts.] Slow to respond to the ethnic bloodshed in Bosnia, the alliance will be revamped to be able to react more quickly to conflicts, with European commanders and using U.S. weapons and possibly troops, providing Washington concurs.

RENO'S WAR ON ILLEGAL ALIENS

From the May 30 issue of *THE ORLANDO SENTINEL*, [quoting:]

WASHINGTON—Gov. Lawton Chiles (Florida) and U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno on Wednesday unveiled a campaign to curb illegal immigration in Florida, starting with inspections at airports and screening of job applicants in the tourism industry. The plan calls for 240 more federal officers for Florida as part of the immigration crackdown ranging from ports to worksites. Reno, former chief prosecutor in Dade County, said Florida will serve as a model for how to uproot and fend off illegal arrivals. [Of course, illegal aliens aren't really the focus—YOU are!]

A FRESH LOOK AT BLOOD-SUCKING LEECHES

No, this article isn't about lawyers, but it is an eye-opener! From the June 2 issue of the *JOHNSON CITY PRESS* (Tennessee), [quoting:]

Used extensively to "bleed" patients in 19-century medicine, leeches were once believed to cure anything from headaches to gout. But as medicine progressed [medicine progressed?!], the practice fell out of favor. Then, about 10 years ago, the blood-sucking worms began to regain attention. Used in 1985 by microsurgons in a Boston hospital, leeches helped save the ear of a 5-year-old boy who had been bitten by a dog. From there, doctors began to give them a second look as a method to help restore blood circulation to grafted tissue.

"The blood will flow into an area (of grafted tissue), then it stagnates," [Jim] Thigpen [clinical pharmacist at Johnson City Medical Center] says. "Your heart pumps in, but a lot of the blood flow on the veinous side just works by gravity or whatever. So it doesn't flow out. A leech sort of primes the pump, he says, and gets the blood flowing properly again.

Leeches can be obtained from the Charleston farm [Biopharm Ltd., Charleston, S.C.] 24 hours a day. That's because, Thigpen says, when leeches are needed, they're needed in a hurry—before affected tissue deteriorates. "We order them a dozen at a time," Thigpen says. "They give you an extra one when you order 12." The 13 leeches live for four to six months. "They eventually starve if you don't feed them," Thigpen says. "But you can't feed them anything or you con-

taminate them so they can't be used on another patient."

In the hospital's first case, a young girl's severed ear was reattached successfully—much in the same way as the landmark case in 1985. The leeches have since been used twice more—once for a man whose fingers had been severed and once for a plastic surgery patient.

It takes just a moment for the leech to attach, then about 30 minutes to an hour for it to finish feeding. Because a leech won't be hungry again for up to six months after a feeding, a new leech must be used each time and the old leech destroyed to avoid the risk of contamination. "The leech will drink out only about a teaspoon—that's all they say the leech drinks," Thigpen says, "but (because of anticoagulants the leech secretes) the site oozes for 12 hours. An anesthetic present in the leeches bite makes sure the whole process is painless. "but the neatest thing of the whole process is how effective they are," Thigpen says. So far, medicine has been unable to duplicate the leeches' benefits, and the strange little worms' place seems secure. [Another item for your emergency first aid kit, perhaps?! I am kidding about that, I guess, but I was surprised to find out that leeches apparently do have some validity as a medical treatment.]

nam during the 1960s, deliberately declared them dead, lied to their wives and then buried their story under a shroud of secrecy [OUR government did THAT?!]. Nearly 200 of those secret agents survived capture, torture and prison and are alive in the United States—at least seven in the San Jose area. They are asking the government for back pay—a total of \$11 million, for their prison time—and help in getting 88 fellow commandos out of Vietnam.

The documents, stamped "secret" or "top secret", were declassified Wednesday after 14 months of news reports, diplomatic cables and legal documents supporting the commandos' claims. Last year, a handful of the former commandos told the *Mercury News* they felt abandoned after enlisting in a "shadow war" on behalf of the CIA and the Pentagon. Even after surviving imprisonment and torture, they were treated as "fictional people" when they tried to immigrate to the United States, they said.

In 1961, the CIA's Saigon station, led by William E. Colby [recently "drowned"], began recruiting Vietnamese commandos, many of them Roman Catholics who fled the communist North in the 1950s and knew the local dialects. Those selected as airborne agents were schooled as saboteurs, trained in parachute drops and psychological warfare and dropped into North Vietnam. They never came back. In 1964, when colonels from the U.S. military's Special Operations Group in Vietnam took over the program, they found more than 200 missing agents on the payroll. Some were dead, but many had been captured alive and shackled in prisons.

In December 1965, the payroll documents show, the colonels began crossing off the names of agents who were alive—"declaring so many of them dead each month until we had written them all off," as Marine Col. John J. Windsor told the Joint Chiefs of Staff in a secret 1969 statement. The military had a range of reasons and rationalizations, said Sedgewick Tourison [former Defense Intelligence Analyst], who wrote a book on the affair called *Secret Army, Secret War*. "One, we had fools running our covert operations" in Vietnam in the early 1960s, he said. "Two, we knew they had been captured, and they'd get their money if they ever came back, so if they were declared killed in action, it was no big deal. Three, we needed money for cross-border operations into Laos—so they killed off people to save money. By 1967, "it was so embarrassing, they had done it for so many years, nobody thought these men would ever come home, so what they did was declare them all dead," he said.

NOW THEY TELL US: MEDICARE IS GOING BROKE FAST

They're getting ready to shut things down—it's time to get us used to the idea. From the June 1 issue of *THE ORLANDO SENTINEL*, [quoting:]

WASHINGTON—Trustees of the Medicare program will report next week that the fund will have an \$86 billion deficit by the year 2002, a key Republican lawmaker said Friday. The forecast

came from Rep. Bill Archer of Texas, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, which oversees the program that pays hospital bills for nearly 40 million elderly and disabled Americans. Archer said he based his prediction on a private report to him from the Congressional Budget Office.

The next public report by the Medicare trustees, who include three members of the Clinton Cabinet is to

Useful leeches
Today, leeches are increasingly recognized as a vital surgeon's tool.

Bloodsuckers
Hirudo Medicinalis

"If there's anything in the world I hate it's leeches—filthy little devils."
—Humphrey Bogart
The African Queen

Characteristics

- Lives 18 to 27 years
- Up to 6 inches long
- Increases weight 5 to 10 times when feeding
- Lives one year on one feed

Habitat

- Salt/fresh water ponds with few fish
- Commercial leech farms in Romania, Hungary, U.K.

Medicinal usages:

- Removes blood accumulation under skin
- Reattachment of severed body parts. Leeches drain blood from severed body parts preventing blood clots.

- 1** Sucking disc at each end. Ensures leech is stuck to patient!
- 2** Leech bite. Three calcium teeth beneath sucking disc bite skin, leaving characteristic Y-shaped wound.
- 3** Bloodsucking: Sucks .70-1.70 fl. oz. blood in 20 minutes. Saliva contains herodin, which prevents blood from coagulating. Wound bleeds up to 10 hours.
- 4** To remove: Put salt on leech. Remove carefully to pull teeth out of bite.

2/12/96 KAT Infographics

U.S. LEFT VIET AGENTS FOR DEAD

From the June 9 issue of the *SAN JOSE MERCURY NEWS* (California), [quoting:]

WASHINGTON—Newly declassified government documents prove that the United States, after sending hundreds of Vietnamese commandos into North Viet-

be released Wednesday. A year ago, the trustees projected that the Medicare fund would have a surplus of about \$5 billion in 2002. [Quite a reversal!] A rapid corrosion of Medicare assets not only poses a threat to the health benefits of the coming generation of beneficiaries, but also makes it harder to balance the federal budget in 2002—the target set both by Republicans and the Clinton White House [which, as we all know, is an impossibility under our current system of debt currency].

WHAT IT TAKES TO FILL THOSE PEWS!

I hope you can appreciate the humor in this as well as the pathos. From the June 8 issue of *THE ORLANDO SENTINEL*, [quoting:]

CHARLOTTE, N.C.—Thirteen-year-old Jonathan Eckert used to dread going to his family's former church. During Sunday service, he would wander around the church hall with his friends or sit in the back and draw pictures. But now that his family attends Living Images Community Church—where a large screen displays videos and a band plays upbeat music—you can look for Jonathan in a different spot. He'll be in the front row, taking notes. "The service here is more fun, more interesting," Jonathan said. "This is a place where you can be who you want to be."

Living Images is just one of a growing number of churches using technology, such as large screens and advanced audiovisual equipment, to enhance worship services. Ministers say they want to attract people who are disenchanted with traditional services. For congregations such as Forest Hill Presbyterian Church in Charlotte, using technology means projecting words on a large screen. For others, such as Mecklenburg Community Church, it's a full-fledged effort, with sound effects and special lighting. Showing clips from movies to help illustrate a point has also become a popular practice.

"Archaic terminology doesn't resonate with the younger generation because they've been brought up with technology," [Jacquelyn Weedley, director of nurturing ministries for the Western North Carolina conference of the United Methodist Church] said. "If the church doesn't use the language they're familiar with, then we're perceived as having no relevance in their lives." Some pastors hope that technologically enhanced services will make church attractive to young people, at a time when only 33 percent of adults under 30 attend services on a given Sunday, compared with 44 percent of older adults, according to a 1994 study by the Barna Research Group.

But critics, such as the Rev. Joe Mulligan of St. Luke Catholic Church in Mint Hill, N.C., warn that too much entertainment can make a service "gimmicky" or turn it into a show—building barriers and creating a theatrical spectator experience. Priests aren't there to entertain; they're there to engage people in worship."

Pastors at traditional churches may be trying to bring people into worship, but Doug Smith, who attends Mecklenburg Community Church, calls his former church boring. He says he and his kids would "struggle to keep each other awake." But at Mecklenburg Community Church—which features a band and clips from *City Slickers* and *The Money Pit*—Smith says he is engaged and pulled into the service. You're using all your senses and the way it's all brought together...the video clips and the music...it's all climactic toward the message," Smith says.

Nevada Corporations

Success In Review

Over the past five years of working with Nevada Corporations and teaching others to do the same, all of us at Nevada Corporate Headquarters, Inc. are happy to say that these Corporate shields have withstood a barrage of tests. We have implemented dozens of corporate strategies for our customers that have allowed them to achieve success on many different levels of business and personal life.

You are all well aware of the many parasites that lurk in our society. These parasites will do all they can to take anything and everything that you own, and that is their main objective. Hundreds of calls come into our office every month from individuals that are under attack from attorneys, State and Federal tax agencies, creditors and even family. These people need help and we are able to provide them with relief by implementing protective Nevada Corporation strategies.

The function and use of Nevada Corporations is so diverse that we encourage everyone that is interested in finding out more about how we can help them to call us at 1-800-398-1077 and ask for our Free Information Packet full of details on how you can implement these strategies yourself. You don't have to be a financial wizard to utilize Nevada Corporations, just ready and willing to learn something new.

Here are a few of the reasons that have made Nevada the only state for setting up corporate structures!

NO STATE TAX

Pro-business Nevada, unlike most every other state in this country, has taken a stand against taxes! Nevada

has continued to not tax the income of its corporations or its state's citizens. Imagine a state that believes that taxation should not come directly from the income of its citizens or businesses. This almost sounds like capitalism but let's keep this quiet before we get labeled "enemies of the people".

Californians really have a hard time with the idea of not being taxed on their income. I mean really, what would happen to all of those bureaucrats' jobs and wonderful welfare programs? Nevada does not believe that anyone should be able to live off of the labor of another. The state government has been kept small and trim in size. Even the governor cuts costs by having his wife come in to assist during the day.

Four states in the US currently have decided that corporate business is good for their states' economy and therefore have chosen not to tax their income. They are: 1. Nevada; 2. Wyoming; 3. Washington and 4. South Dakota.

PRIVACY, PRIVACY, PRIVACY

Nevada statutes have developed a corporate structure unlike any other state. The preferred state to incorporate in for years has been Delaware. You will find many of your *Fortune* 500 corporations residing in Delaware, but Nevada created their corporate statutes based on Delaware and then went further. They created their corporate structure to allow investors and owners of Nevada Corporations to remain completely private. First of all, most states in this country require you to publicly file the name and address of a corporation's Directors, Officers, and Stockholders. This informa-

It's Tax Free Nevada (The last of the "safe havens")

If you're looking for the benefits that incorporating has to offer, such as limiting your personal liability, increasing tax-free benefits, and raising capital through the sale of stock—taking just 5 minutes of your time to explore the benefits of forming a Nevada Corporation could save you and your company thousands of dollars.

For more information contact:

Nevada Corporate Headquarters, Inc.



P.O. Box 27740
Las Vegas, NV 89126
Telephone: 800-398-1077
OR: 702-896-7001

◆◆◆◆◆
**YOU MAY SUBSCRIBE
TO CONTACT BY
CALLING
1-800-800-5565**

tion can then be publicly accessed usually via a brief telephone call to the Secretary of State's Office in the state of incorporation. Nevada, in an attempt to create a private corporate shelter, only requires the name of the corporation's President, Secretary, and Treasurer (not Vice President[s]) and the corporation's Directors. The state does not wish to know who the investors or stockholders of the corporation are. This feature alone makes Nevada the preferred state for incorporation.

Nevada has another unique feature which allows corporate stockholders to obscure their ownership of the corporation even further. Nevada allows its corporations to utilize something called bearer shares. Bearer shares are a type of stock certificate that says that the bearer of this certificate is the owner of the certificate's stated number of stock shares. Bearer shares can be impossible to track or to trace because the person who has possession of the bearer shares of a corporation would be considered the owner of the corporation. This form of ownership places a brick wall in the front of anyone who is trying to track down the ownership of your corporation. Other states don't have bearer shares available to their corporations because bearer shares make keeping track of corporate ownership impossible. Generally, with most corporations, when someone has stock that they purchase from an individual, they send their stock certificate in to the corporation and the corporation issues them a new certificate in their name and the corporation has a constant record of who the owner of that stock is. Well, with a bearer share you can sell your stock to someone else and they don't go to the corporation to get a new certificate made out, they just keep the bearer shares and there is no required reporting to the corporation of the sale of its stock.

Nevada takes corporate privacy very seriously. The Secretary of State's Office that is responsible for the state's corporations, does not ask for much information and therefore they don't have much information to share. Even the Governor of Nevada has taken a public stand to not submit to the Internal Revenue Service's request for a program of information sharing.

With the opportunity for a Nevada Corporation owner to utilize contract officers and directors for their corporation, which are the only public representatives of their corporations, you can see how easy it can be to remain very private. That owner can still hold the corporate title of Vice President and remain completely out of the public's eye.

THE ULTIMATE LIABILITY PROTECTION

Most every state in the United States has adopted corporate statutes that limit the liability of any of its representatives which includes Officers, Directors and Stockholders. Nevada has very specifically spelled out in its state statutes that all corporate representatives are free from personal liability from corporate activities except in cases where fraud has been perpetrated. This means that the corporation can be sued, file bankruptcy, and be involved in other unfortunate activities and not personally jeopardize the assets of its agents or representatives. The significant thing to remember here is that if your corporation does get sued, the initiator of the suit must bring the action against the corporation in its state of domicile. This is where it becomes important to have set up your corporation in a state that has taken a stand to protect the personal liability of a corporation's participants. Nevada has taken this stand quite firmly.

NO EXCHANGE WITH THE IRS

One of the unique features of Nevada is that they have taken a stand with the IRS. The Governor of Nevada, Bob Miller has stated that Nevada will not create a system of information exchange with the IRS.

THE WORD

Tapes, Transcriptions & Videos

Donations to cover the costs of tapes are \$4.00 for one tape, \$6.00 for two tapes and \$2.50 per tape for three or more, except where otherwise noted. Postage is included in tape prices.

Please send check or money order to: *THE WORD*, P.O. Box 6194, Tehachapi, CA 93582 or call 805-822-4176 if you have questions or you wish to use your Visa, Discover or Master Card.

If you desire to *automatically* receive tapes from future meetings, please send at least a \$50 donation from which tape costs will be deducted. We will try to notify you as your balance reaches zero.

The following is a *partial* list of older items but including all of the most current meeting dates, with the number of tapes in bold, in parentheses, and mentioning if the meeting has a special focus:

- 2/10/95(2) Japanese visitors, plus Jordan Maxwell on Masonic symbolism;
- 2/19/95(4) extended slide-lecture on Masonic and other symbols by Jordan Maxwell;
- 3/5/95(1); 3/12/95 (3) Rayelan/Ede Koenig Blast; 3/26/95 (2);
- 4/9/95(5) Vladimir Terziski's meeting with Commander and the ground crew;
- 4/23/95(2) Mary Snell & Ronn Jackson via phone;
- 5/1 & 2/95 (6) May Day meeting; 5/16/95(3); 5/28/95(3);
- 6/11/95(2); 6/25/95(2); 7/9/95(3); 7/30/95(3); 8/15/95 (2); 9/24/95(1) Ronn Jackson;
- 10/22/95(3) includes audio of Farrakhan's speech; 10/29/95(4) Mark Phillips & Cathy O'Brien;
- 11/12/95 (3); 11/26/95(3); 12/3/95(2) Jeff's letter; 12/10/95(2) Greg & Debbie; 12/17/95(2);
- 12/21/95(2) Wally Gentlemen & George Van Noy; 12/31/95 Holocaust "Gas Chambers"(3);
- 1/7/96 *The Trouble With Lawyers*(2); 1/21/96(2); 2/4/96 Jeff Rense's "Fifth Column" interview (3); 2/11/96 (3); 2/25/96 Christopher Reeve interview on "Larry King Live" (2); 3/10/96 (3);
- 3/17/96(3) Deepak Chopra "The Wizard Within" & George Hunt "1987 Wilderness Conference";
- 3/31/96 (2) Dr. Carlson D.D.S.; 4/14/96(3); 4/28/96(2) Desire & Intention;
- 5/12/96(3) Mother's Day; 6/2/96 (3); 6/11-12/96 (4) Beginning of New Phase;
- 6/16/96(4) Father's Day

The IRS has a formal exchange program with most states where they can track the income and assets of people throughout the country. These states feel that they benefit because they get access to the information that the IRS uses for their own taxing purposes. Nevada has no state tax; therefore, they have no use of any arrangement with the IRS.

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MORE READING

FOR MORE EXTENSIVE GENERAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION ABOUT PRIVACY, THE VALUE OF NEVADA CORPORATIONS, THE MASSIVE DECEPTION OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE AND ITS IRS EXTORTION RACKET, AND THE GENERAL TRUTH BEHIND OUR MODERN ECONOMIC MALAISE, SEE THE FOLLOWING PHOENIX JOURNALS: (#4) Spiral To Economic Disaster, (#10) Privacy In A Fishbowl, (#16) You Can Slay The Dragon, and (#17) The Naked Phoenix. See Back Page for ordering information.

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BUT
THE TRUTH,**

**AND
YOU'LL SOON
BE CONSIDERED
DANGEROUS.**



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Q-11-84

Misguided Legal Issues

On Father's Day

6/16/96 #1 HATONN

WHAT AN INTERESTING CONCEPT: FATHER'S DAY

Perhaps a better title would be *Cell Physiology and Biochemistry*. However, we all know, don't we, that this is a tender reverence to our "fathers" who gave life to our fragile beings and further gives us someone to blame for our own shortcomings? We are what we are and no amount of "fathering" will make us anything else—good or bad.

I too am limited as to that which I can do or even offer to my own lineaged genealogy. It becomes more and more obvious, however, that all of the conjured or real genealogy we study means very little if we blunder through our living experiences.

We, in our own family of human expression, are to a time in evolvment whereat we must move into recognition of our own ancestry in order to move on within the realms of that which lies beyond the moment. All in the "beyond" in anticipation is now having to come into focus for the brethren of the Cosmos are having to make their status realized because evolution has brought you to "here", and "here" is in the NOW (AS ALWAYS) and can only be measured by the KNOWING. You can't destroy anything—you can only change its recognition and structure. You can change all the properties of anything but all you have done is change the physical properties which will remanifest in some form or another or remain in the atomic-molecular density of its own energy.

Moreover, as we move along it will be noted that, through the years of total programming by limitation and allowances for that which bodes ill for mankind, you are trapped in a sequence of events over which you as individuals have little control. The MIND is a wondrous thing which reaches beyond all living physical forms and begats all things. This is a massive concept but is THE concept which offers freedom or enslavement. You cannot, change your world until you CHANGE YOUR MIND. You cannot, either, change your world until you change yourself. This, again, means changing your mind. Moreover—you have to WANT to change or you shall not do so.

Your enemy does not understand what you do not understand and you cannot understand what it is that he doesn't understand. Until you are willing to look and search out truth, the lies will continue to consume, confound, and confuse you. Until you are willing to give up "opinionation" in favor of LEARNING FACTS you cannot give up, or change for the better, anything. You can toss insults, blame, and all manners of warring techniques against that "other" but you will never come to correct conclusions until you look at self and garner FACTS and give up the repeated lies of the liars. To get facts, you go to records, documents, and LOOK AT WHAT IS AND NOT WHAT YOU ARE TOLD BY THE FALSE BEARERS. If your intent is misunderstood then I suggest you look at whereat you may well not be

making your point as presented but, rather, are caught up in your own program of need and deceit. You continue to listen to the false speakers, serve the very ones doing you in, and hate because you cannot accept your own responsibility for your own plight. AND, it is wise indeed to KNOW what your barrister is doing in your behalf for you may well be shocked at that which he takes from you in your name while you are not understanding his papers and actions. When a paper is filed by an attorney against a corporation, friends, it REQUIRES BY LAW, AN ANSWER. As long as attorneys keep filing papers—the battle continues until you can get to the PERSONAL confrontation—which after years of litigation—requires personal legal cause for meeting and conferring. If YOU don't know this then why do you continue to take the word of the very ones hiding truth of it FROM YOU?

WE HAVE NO TIME FOR THIS

To base your "battle" on "love" when you practice "hate" is quite acceptable but it is not lost on the recipients. If you call a man a turnip—then how do you expect to extract blood from him? After your attorneys have leached the blood from whatever there is left of that turnip, and yourself, how expect you to gain? There are laws that govern the operation and responsibility of CORPORATIONS—and whether or not YOU like it, it is required that that responsibility be met. If you have botched your own, why blame the ones who have NOT?

I am going to put into writing here, a couple of repeated things: The Institute entered into an agreement with the attorney of Leon Fort to return in increments the full amount of any participation his corporation may have involved itself. \$40,000 was paid and Leon's attorney TOOK THE FUNDS. It is now stated that those funds are lost to the case? Leon said himself that they planned to get as much as they could until the Institute realized there was no agreement signed. Ha ha??? There was in the agreement a payback of some \$10,000 per month which would by now have paid every cent in discussion twice over. That agreement was breached; one of its covenants was that if Leon or

his attorney (Abbott) breached it all payments had to be returned to the Institute. Another Ha ha??? The AGREEMENT in the original instance was to NOT CALL A NOTE UNTIL THE PRICE OF GOLD DOUBLED FROM LOAN DATE. Leon also broke that agreement.

Betty Tuten, the same. She was offered a payback plan and REFUSED TO EVEN CONSIDER IT. She too broke her own agreements. In addition, for whatever reason (it doesn't matter) she went to the Corporation agent and TOOK three corporations' books—literally and physically. The RESPONSIBLE PARTIES ARE REQUIRED BY LAW TO ATTEND SUCH ACTIONS—WHOEVER IS TO "BLAME".

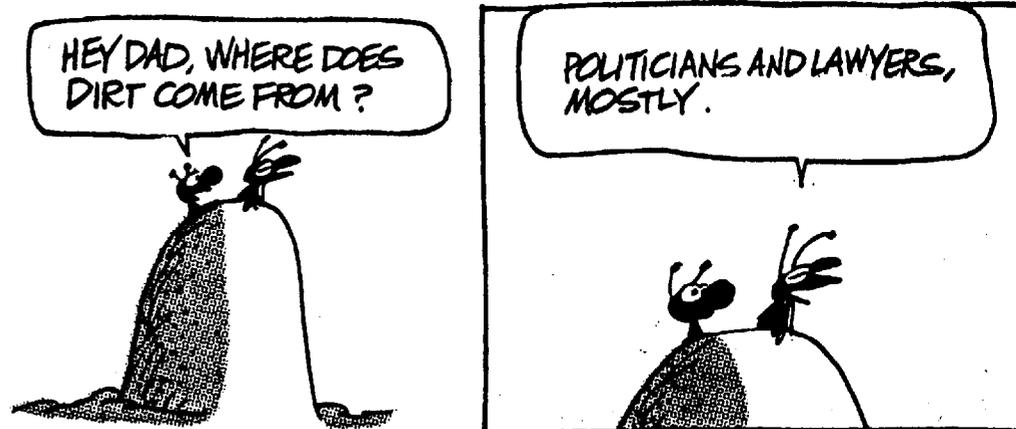
The INTENT as laid forth by Green, Abbott, and Horton, along with all involved parties, was to use those stocks to DESTROY THE INSTITUTE. No thank you—other participants OBJECT! How many Savings and Loans did YOU see come out of receivership and LIQUIDATION (Green's words) whole, and parties involved gaining anything? You might well go back and watch the movie, *It's a Wonderful Life!* Neither Ekkers NOR the Institute took any money from little 90-year-old women and orphans as it would be presented. And you who might have done such a thing—how can you expect to get anything in return for your destruction of the very entity you blame? The COST OF REQUIRED LITIGATION IS IMMENSE. I suggest YOU, who stand against us, realize that your own attorney SAID IN FRONT OF MANY WITNESSES, IN GREAT GLEE, "I'M GOING TO RETIRE ON THIS (LEON'S) CASE." AND LEON CONTINUES TO DEFEND THIS INSIDIOUS INTENT.

This behavior doesn't have ANYTHING to do with God or extraterrestrials, midgets or holographs. This is LIFE, friends—YOUR LIFE. Our people WILL CONTINUE to do that which is REQUIRED BY LAW TO DO and therein lays the truth of it. And YES INDEED, I DO suggest that you people get the right parties into litigation so that the ones who are now paying the Piper can have relief. Until the REAL culprit is faced and brought to the table of settlement—there is no end in view. It doesn't longer matter what was the original causative factor—save in a court of law where disputes MUST be handled—under the law and required by law. You who continue the wrangle have joined the dark forces (by your own description) and so be it—it is your life, your privilege. Give me even one reason Ekkers should pay even one dollar of George Green's bills? I can promise all of you involved here—Green had, has, and never will have ANY INTENTION OF PAYING YOU WHAT HE OWES YOU! And Leon: if YOU helped handle the gold on the move of Green to Nevada, AS YOU HAVE JUST STATED IN WRITING—WHY DID YOU NOT TELL Ekker about it? You continue to blast Charles, Rick—everyone, about it—WHY DID YOU NOT MAKE IT KNOWN THAT GEORGE HELD ALL THAT GOLD? COULD YOU POSSIBLY BE SERVING THE WRONG SIDE?

I'm not going to spend more time on that constant leaking faucet for the world continues to turn and it is time to speak of things far greater. Funds of all kinds will be covered when we are left alone long enough to do our work.

B.C.

By Johnny Hart



"Professor" Soltec:

These Are Grand Times For Those Prepared

6/13/96 SOLTEC

Be at peace. There is much going on this day and change is on the NEAR horizon for ALL. The Earth, as you call her, is about to convulse in her effort to find balance and peace. It is I, Toniose Soltec, here in Light, that you and others may see.

That which has been prophesied is at hand. You are in the Ending Times of the current cycle of humanity on that orb. This is a time when chaos reigns supreme, for the confusion of change is overwhelming to the masses.

All things continue in a revolving, evolving spiral of never-ending cycles of birth-growth-decay-rebirth. Out of the old harshness of chaos shall spring forth the peace and balance that you ones constantly seek.

These are grand times for experiencing. The Light shall reign supreme. The awakening masses shall overcome or succumb to their ignorance. It is always their choice.

You ask, "Why such a message at this time?"

Why indeed!

This is the time for change. Nothing shall be the way it was. NOTHING!

The past is gone; it only lives in memories. The past has been written and cannot be changed. Let go of the past, for it shall stand in the way of the future if you allow it to consume you.

Past friends and acquaintances shall make their own choices and be held responsible for their own condition. It is natural to want to awaken another, especially one you care deeply for. You must, however, allow each to grow at his or her own pace. THEY must make the effort. There shall be many a broken heart and much sadness for those souled beings who choose to remain in ignorance of spiritual truth.

Remember the past and learn from your mistakes, but do not try to live in the past, for it shall only serve to stagnate your personal growth. Learn from your past experiences. Forgive yourself for those mistakes you can consciously recognize—and move on.

Look forward to the future and create that which your heart desires. There is peace, balance and joy out there for you. You must allow yourself to experience these things else you shall surely miss them.

In the next few months many new energies (new to you in that "conscious" expression) shall be coming thru to communicate with you ones. Always discern their messages, for names and labels are simply for your identification. You shall soon begin to FEEL the difference and come to know each by their energy pattern.

Much is heating up in the Pacific Northwest. Yes, Alaska is a warning to Japan, and Japan shall serve its wake-up call to the West Coast of the U.S. (How about with some incredible TSUNAMIS?!? Hummnn?)

[Editor's note: Toniose is here referring to the recent large array of earthquake activity centered approximately midway along Alaska's Aleutian Islands

chain. The largest of the quakes was eventually reported on the controlled news as a M7.7 and, via the Internet, by the University of Alaska's seismology laboratory, as M7.9, and occurred at 8:03 p.m. Sunday evening 6/9/96. This cluster of activity was located near the Adak Island area and this location is a convergent boundary between the Pacific and North American crustal plates. Between 11 p.m. that Sunday night, when first mention was made about the quake, and 3 a.m. Monday morning, I (E.Y.) never heard the magnitude of this big quake mentioned in listening to at least a dozen news broadcasts on radio. It was skillfully and purposely and astonishingly left unmentioned—but they did warn of Tsunami wave activity all the way down to the coast of Northern California! Thus is the basis for Toniose's timely parenthetical warning above.]

Dream time is long over and those still running around in La La Land shall wish they had awakened to find out what all the commotion was for. Indeed, the changes shall come: "Like a thief in the night", as far as the general masses are concerned.

But, for those who have heard the "alarm clock", you shall see much of what we of the Hosts of Lighted God have told you, time and time again, shall come to pass. There shall be much excitement for those of you who have prepared. God truly helps those of you who make efforts to help selves.

Even if you do not notice all the subtle clues along the way, know in your heart that He is there and is helping you along your way. Pay attention to the seeming coincidences for NOTHING HAPPENS BY

CHANCE—especially now, and from here on out.

Face your past fears and allow Lighted Truth to show you what the fears are. Know that you have nothing to fear if you be a Lighted Soul of Creator God, for in the Light you shall see and experience a glory beyond anything you can imagine in a third-dimensional, compressed existence of matter.

There may very well be confusion, even for those of you who scribe these messages, for you ALL doubt and cry out for balance.

You come from places where peace and balance is the normal way of life and you long for the return home. For some of you it is out here among the stars. For others it may be a home world planet in a Pleiadean solar system. Each has their own preference. Many enjoy the variety of experience and do not stay in any one experience for too long.

Relax, my friend, I know you are not used to this type of writing. Yet, it is now time for you to experience same, for you are being prepared for greater tasks such as SPEAKING for we of the Hosts. You, along with some others of the ground crew, shall be called upon to speak to the masses. Do not be frightened; you happen to be quite experienced in this method of communication and shall come to remember this talent as well as others. Be at peace. We shall end this now, for the distractions in your present environment are great.

Toniose Soltec to clear in the most radiant Light of Holy God, Who guides the magnificent transformation now accelerating in your manifestation.

Salu.



process of maintaining a tight rein over the investigations to ensure no public inquiries would ever take place. To discredit the phenomenon, the CIA set up a panel of experts whose job was to explain away UFOs.

The CIA convened on 14 January, 1953 a confab that became known as the Robertson Panel, after its Chairman Dr. H.P. Robertson, then Director of the Weapons Systems Evaluation Group in the Office of the Secretary of Defense, and also a CIA employee (IA trained by MI6, London).

The sequence of events leading directly to the Robertson Panel involved a series of UFO sightings over the nation's capital in the summer of 1952, sightings confirmed by military personnel, including radar operators and scrambled interceptor pilots, and which themselves resulted in the largest post WWII military press conference to that date. At the press conference itself, the repeated radar sightings were put down to "temperature inversions", and the attending Air Force officers made no mention of the scrambled jet fighters.

Besides the esteemed Dr. Robertson, the Panel also included as members physicist Dr. Luis Alvarez, later a Nobel Laureate, Dr. Samuel Goudsmit, another physicist from Brookhaven National Laboratories who was an associate of Einstein's and had discovered electron spin, a former University of Chicago astronomer and then Deputy Director of the John Hopkins Operations Research office, Dr. Thornton Page, and finally, Dr. Lloyd Berkner, yet another physicist and one of Brookhaven's directors.

The Panel was addressed by a variety of CIA and Air Force personnel who reviewed some 20 of the better UFO cases and showed 2 film strips of alleged flying saucers, one of which purportedly portrayed objects characterized as "self-luminous" by no less an authoritative source than the Navy's Photograph Interpretation Laboratory which had spent over 1000 hours analyzing the particular movie film in question.

Although impressive evidence was presented to the panel, highlighted by detailed reports documented by the Air Force, its recommendations read like they were formulated before the panel even convened. The CIA had already developed a cover story to cloak the REAL story: UFOs were to be dismissed as just another scientific enigma, a Cold War datum, one that might be cleverly manipulated by the enemy.

In short, the Robertson Panel ruled "That the evidence presented on Unidentified Flying Objects shows no indication that these phenomena constitute a direct physical threat to national security". While this ruling is considered contentious by many UFO researchers, it was the panel's second conclusion that really shocked. The panel decreed that there was no national security threat from UFOs, however its members did see a real and distinct danger posed by **UFO REPORTS!** [H: I would say that, at the time, the response was not only reasonable but **FACT**. There was and is no danger as such, from UFOs, manned or otherwise—leastwise not from our teams. The damage certainly **HAS COME** from the controlled and washed media and planned speakers. Remember that Reagan, while Bush was vice president, said on television that the U.S. and the Soviet Union should **JOIN TOGETHER IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE WORLD FROM THE EXTRATERRESTRIALS**. No, I am **NOT** kidding and, since it was on national television, I would suggest that a majority of you viewers saw it.]

In the panel's own words, it concluded "that the continued emphasis on the reporting of these phenomena, in these perilous times, results in a threat to the orderly functioning of the protective organs of the body politic."

"We cite as example [of such danger]," the Panel continued, "the clogging of channels of communication by irrelevant reports, the danger of being led by continued false alarms to ignore real indications of hostile action, and the cultivation of a morbid national

psychology in which skilful hostile propaganda *could induce hysterical behavior and harmful distrust of duly constituted authority.*" In other words, UFO reports might induce national psychosis that could be subject to manipulation by the Soviets.

In the final list of recommendations, the panel calls for "national security agencies take immediate steps to strip the Unidentified Flying Objects of the special status they have been given..."

The CIA had effectively halted any serious research into the phenomena, and now controlled all ongoing U.S. military investigations.

RUPPELT VS. THE CIA

The public became aware of the panel a few years later with the publication of "The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects" by Captain Edward J. Ruppelt, former commander of Project Blue Book. Both Ruppelt and his Intelligence Liaison Officer, Major Dewey J. Fournet, gave evidence to the Robertson Panel.

Although the panel relegated UFOs to the dustbin of history, Walter Smith, then-Director of the CIA, saw fit to keep all evidence classified. The CIA's decision shocked Captain Ruppelt and Major Fournet. Both were part of the minority of intelligence officials that believed the evidence for UFOs was incontrovertible. They also believed the possibility of hysteria would be reduced if the public were told the truth.

Ruppelt had fought hard to keep the Air Force investigations afloat, after joining the Project Grudge team in January 1951, but soon found the CIA constantly interfering and withholding valuable information. Project Grudge evolved into the now famous Project Blue Book in March 1952 with Captain Ruppelt appointed as its chief. All this came in response to a spate of UFO sightings, beginning with the 25 August,

1951 famous sightings at Lubbock, Texas, which caused an enormous stir with the American public. And soon after, on 12 September, 1951, a major UFO sighting above the skies of Fort Monmouth in clear view of visiting military brass, contributed to the Air Force's new found enthusiasm.

Ruppelt first became aware of the CIA's unwanted presence after the Washington UFO 'invasion' of July 1952, when he was hampered from doing his job, and witnesses to the sightings were intimidated into changing their reports or simply remaining silent.

The person who most worried Ruppelt was Chief of Staff General Hoyt S. Vandenberg. It was Vandenberg who had buried Project Sign's official UFO 'Estimate' report, caused its incineration, and had the project renamed Project Grudge. It is not clear just how much Vandenberg was influencing top military officials responsible for implementing the Air Force's UFO projects. Vandenberg had been head of the Central Intelligence Group (later the CIA) from June 1946 to May 1947, and his uncle was once chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, then the most powerful committee in the U.S. Senate. Clearly, Vandenberg still had great influence in those areas—and according to Ruppelt, pressure was always coming from them to suppress the results of official UFO investigations.

Thus, Ruppelt was not surprised when the CIA and other high-ranking officers including General Vandenberg convened a panel of scientists to 'analyze' all the Blue Book data. Nor was he too surprised when the Robertson Panel found that no further study was necessary.

The pieces of the jigsaw puzzle started to fall into place. It was clear to Captain Ruppelt and other members of Project Blue Book that the purpose of the Robertson Panel was to enable the CIA and Air Force to state in the future that an *impartial* body had examined

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the UFO data and found no evidence for anything unusual in the skies. Subsequently, the Air Force embarked upon a public relations campaign to eliminate UFO reports totally. The CIA decided not to declassify the sighting reports *and* tighten security even more while continuing to deny "non-military personnel" access to UFO files.

One month later CIA director Walter Smith classified all UFO documentation and all subsequent directors continue to endorse the policy.

INITIATION OF A COVER-UP

In August 1953 Ruppelt left the Air Force out of disgust and because of the limitations placed on his work by the CIA. The same month the Pentagon issued the notorious Air Force Regulation 200-2, that prohibited the release of *any* information about a sighting to the public or media, except when it was *positively* identified as natural phenomenon. The new regulation also ensured that *all* sightings would be classified as *restricted*.

In December 1953 the much worse Joint-Army-Navy-Air Force Publication 146 made the releasing of any information to the public a crime under the Espionage Act. [H: Still think I should ignore Dharma's position and just "show up"? Do you finally begin to SEE why it is not the right thing to do?] And the most ominous aspect of JANAP 146 was that it applied to anyone who knew it existed, including commercial airline pilots. Any information flow to the public was effectively cut.

By the end of the year Project Blue Book was severely decimated and, for all intents and purposes, UFO research plunged into secrecy and under the control of the CIA. In just over six years since Kenneth Arnold's sighting of strange silvery objects, the infamous intelligence agency had secured complete official silence on the subject of UFOs.

The cover-up began and continues today, due to the CIA's indomitable power over all other intelligence groups within the U.S. security establishment. The truth is out there... and it just might be somewhere deep inside the secret files of the CIA.

[END OF QUOTING]

Readers, you live in a grand world of deception. I have to ask you whether or not you believe that you should have access to modern technology for your use? Then how can you deny that some of the "things" now being structured are actually BAD for you? How do you discern? So, the big boys know all about you? What else is new? Is it not far more safe for you to be able to use a plastic card with a code than carry great sums of cash in whatever currency is available on your vulner-

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able body? Are not tracking systems quite handy for business or for reaching loved ones? Are you not already a slave to the system? Why can we not somehow work together to get those who want to get through this time of shutdown—through? You can't have it ALL ways, people, in any circumstance of choices and, in this age, there is no way for you to KNOW EVERYTHING TAKING PLACE.

I am not trying to proselytize anyone to any thing. I have a job to do; you have a job to do, and together we can have a peaceful and positive progression—WITHIN WHATEVER SYSTEM EXISTS. You attend whatever religious aspect of presentation you choose—but don't say that I told you to do so. I tell you that there is NO RELIGIOUS ORDER of value on your whole entire place—for religions have been used to dupe you soundly.

My writer is not here to raise money for anything—she is here to write and remains caught in a play of chance and destroy. Why should Ekkers build YOUR FUTURE? Well, they have committed themselves to seeing through that which was started and, when that task is completed, perhaps they can return to their appointed missions. The world doesn't stop to let people off, friends. Life is what happens while you make other plans and those who destroy the value of life, for whatever reason, are losers in their very experiences for they have no focus on anything beyond their tiny bands of reality supposition—and the supposition is erroneous. I don't want people around me or in my work who don't want me or who can't believe that God can exist in REALITY. Why do you? Think hard about this while you consider unconditional love and practice unconditional hate for those you have selected to blame for your perceived slights. My people will make things right even to their "enemies", but the chosen wrongdoers and liars will NEVER bring more than further damage and destruction—it is always the way of it no matter what the lips may spew. If YOU did not keep your original agreements, contracts, side agreements and your word—why think you that you are NOT TO

BLAME FOR YOUR OWN CIRCUMSTANCES?

No person can function in trust and faith if the very ones who come forth and form contracts and agreements do NOT KEEP THEIRS. For instance, IF GEORGE GREEN HONORED HIS PROMISSORY NOTE TO THE PHOENIX INSTITUTE THERE WOULD BE NO PROBLEM WITH THE INSTITUTE INSTANTLY HONORING THE SUPPOSED AGREEMENTS WITH OTHERS. HOWEVER, REMEMBER THAT THERE WERE SEVERAL ASPECTS OF YOUR CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS WITH THE INSTITUTE—AND YOU WHO LOANED AND WITHDREW OUTSIDE YOUR CONTRACTED AGREEMENT—HAVE BROKEN THE CONTRACTS—NOT THE INSTITUTE. GOLD HAS NOT GONE TO \$800 AN OUNCE AND THAT IS THE BOTTOM LINE! AND, MOREOVER, THE PLAN WORKS AND TODAY IS A DAY TO "BUY" MORE, NOT CASH OUT! BUT I DO ASK WHY THE INSTITUTE SHOULD PAY FOR YOUR LEGAL COUNSEL, WHO STATE, THEMSELVES, "I AM GOING TO RETIRE ON THIS CASE"!?! HOW IS IT THAT SOME OF THE MALADJUSTED SEEM TO HAVE A SMALL PORTION OF THE CONTRACT AND SOMEHOW HAVE "LOST" THE MOST IMPORTANT AGREEMENTS OF ALL? WHY DON'T SOME OF YOU EXPLAIN TO GEORGE GREEN WHAT KIND OF PROMISSORY AGREEMENT HE MADE AND BREAKS? HIS HAD NO SIDE AGREEMENT!!! IF YOU HAVEN'T BOTHERED TO FIND OUT FACTS AND TRUTH, SO BE IT.

Now, for you who await my ongoing participation, we are making progress and it is not as slow in happening as it may well seem to you who wait in not knowing each step. I can't tell you each step because of the blatherers and tattlers who like trouble far more than truth or security. It is fine because that represents your world better in operation than I could ever express in a ton of paperwork.

May we close, please, and get ready for the afternoon's meeting. Thank you and good morning.

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Item	PRICE PER UNIT	Qty.	Amount
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GAIANDRIANA 32 oz. LIQUID	\$40.00		
AQUAGAIA (Mitochondria) 16 oz. LIQUID	\$20.00		
AQUAGAIA (Mitochondria) 32 oz. LIQUID	\$40.00		
GAIALYTE 1 liter	\$ 8.50		
2 liters	\$15.00		
KOMBUCHA TEA BREEZE 1 liter	\$ 3.50		
2 liters	\$ 6.00		
KOMBUCHA TEA VINEGAR 16 oz.	\$ 6.00		
CARBRAGAIA (FIBRINO-CARTILAGE) 8 oz.	\$ 8.50		
"3 IN 1" GRAPE SEED EXTRACT 60 CAPSULES	\$18.00		
"4 IN 1" WILD YAM EXTRACT 60 CAPSULES	\$22.00		
ALOE PLUS 77 Alfalfa & Minerals 60 Capsules. 450 mg.	\$16.95		
ALOE JUICE (WHOLE LEAF ALOE VERA CONCENTRATE) (10X STRENGTH) 1 liter	\$18.00		
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SUPER OXY (1 gal.) (CHERRY) (CRANBERRY)	\$60.00		
A-C-E Anti-Oxidant Formula (180 TABLETS)	\$24.95		
CHLORELLA (300 TABLETS/500mg. EA.)	\$21.00		
ECHINACEA GOLD PLUS (90 TABLETS)	\$24.50		
GAIA TRIM - 30 Day Supply	\$35.00		
GINKGO BILOBA (24% Extract)(180 TABLETS)	\$24.95		
GAIA GLO LOTION 4 oz..	\$20.00		
HORSETAIL TINCTURE 2 oz.	\$ 8.00		
GAIA COL with trace minerals 2 oz.	\$10.00		
Colloidal Silver & Trace Gold suspended in a 16 oz.	\$56.00		
distilled water fluid 32 oz.	\$96.00		

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 PLEASE ALLOW 3 TO 6 WEEKS FOR DELIVERY. — New Gaia Products 10/95

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32 oz.	\$192.00		
OXY SOL with trace minerals 2 oz.	\$ 8.00		
Colloidal Silver suspended in 16 oz.	\$ 45.00		
Hydrogen Peroxide 32 oz.	\$ 75.40		
GAIA CLEANSE Kit 14-DAY PARASITE PROGRAM Individual components sold separately—call for prices	\$ 48.00		
HITACHI (HB101) BREAD MACHINE (FACTORY BLEMISHED/REFURBISHED)	\$149.00		
GAIA SPELT BREAD MIX (Whole Wheat & Spelt) (Pure Spelt)	\$ 3.50		
GAIA SPELT KERNELS 4 lbs. @ \$1.25/lb.	\$ 5.00		
10 lbs. @ \$1.25/lb.	\$ 12.50		
GAIA SPELT FLOUR 2 lbs. @ \$1.25/lb.	\$ 2.50		
4 lbs. @ \$1.25/lb.	\$ 5.00		
8 lbs. @ \$1.25/lb.	\$ 10.00		
* PROGRAM STARTING PACKAGE	\$130.00		
1 Bottle Gaiandriana (1 qt.)			
1 Bottle AquaGaia (1 qt.)			
2 Bottles Gaialyte (2 liters each)			
4 Pkgs. Spelt Bread Mix			
5 Audio-cassettes			
* MAINTENANCE PACKAGE	\$ 80.00		
1 Bottle Gaiandriana (1 qt.)			
2 Bottles Gaialyte (2 liters each)			
4 Pkgs. Spelt Bread Mix			
"Enhanced" Gulf War Syndrome "Starter Kit"	\$260.00		
GAIA SORB NEUTRA-BOND (2 oz.)	\$ 6.00ea.		
NICOTINE__CAFFEINE__ALCOHOL__			
SUCROSE__STARCH__			
GAIA SORB NEUTRA-BOND TRAVEL PACK	\$ 15.00		
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