

Restoring the Lost Republic

by GrandsonOfLiberty, July 2015



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We all know that money rules the world, not governments. This sentiment was, perhaps ironically and prophetically, best coined (pardon the pun) by Baron Nathan Mayer Rothschild when he said: *“Give me control over a nation’s currency and I care not who makes its laws.”*

Before I lay out the details of the following **3 POINT ACTION PLAN**:

1 – TAKE YOUR MONEY OUT OF THE BANK!

2 – STOP PAYING VOLUNTARY/ILLEGAL/UNDUE FEDERAL INCOME TAXES

3 – GET FAMILY, FRIENDS, AND THOSE YOU KNOW WHO HAVE TAKEN AN OATH TO DEFEND THE CONSTITUTION TO ACTUALLY ENFORCE IT

about what *you* can do to **protect yourself** and **help restore the republic of the United States of America**, it is critical for you to firstly get acquainted with some essential background information. Although this paper is lengthy, I’ve done my best to write it in the simplest of terms whereby anyone can easily understand the complex web of finance and politics which has been woven in the fabric of this great nation. Feel free to skip directly to the parts that interest you the most. There is something for everyone in this article; even seasoned financial journalists will find new and revealing material that they have never seen before. Enjoy your journey of enlightenment and first step towards restoring the former glory of the republic of the United States of America. Together we can make a difference.

Money, Currency, Debt, & Credit Backgrounder:

The key word in the introductory paragraph is **“money”**. Governments and economic & financial systems need money to operate. Unfortunately, the term money is often confused with those of **“currency”**, **“debt”**, and **“credit”**. I will attempt to clarify the differences between these to help you better understand them.

Money is something that is generally accepted as a means of payment for goods & services and repayment of debt. Money has 3 functions: 1) a medium of exchange; 2) a unit of account; 3) a store of value. The third one – a store of value – is particularly important; since you work hard for your money, you want it to be able to maintain its **“value”**, or purchasing power, over time.

Early on in the American republic (and most other republics or nations for that matter) **currency** included coins and paper notes or certificates. Most coins were made of nearly pure silver while the certificates were backed by either gold or silver. Just have a look at some old currency notes from

1928; a \$10 note stated that it was redeemable in gold coin (see Figure 1) and the \$1 in silver coin (see Figure 2). The key idea is that it was backed by something of real value.



Figure 1 – A \$10 Gold Certificate from 1928 which was redeemable in gold coin¹



Figure 2 – A \$1 Silver Certificate from 1928 which was redeemable in silver coin²

Over time money got replaced by “fiat currency” and “credit”. **Fiat currency** is not backed by anything of real value, nor is it can be redeemed for anything of value; it is simply something created by governmental decree stating that it has value and can be used for payment of goods & services, taxes, and debt.

Fiat currency takes the form of paper notes. The Chinese invented fiat (paper) currency during Song Dynasty in the 10th century. Since then, there have been thousands of such fiat currencies that have been created and used by nations around the globe. Initially, such currencies were backed with something of value such as gold or silver; but over time, their issuers would either lessen the ratio of the backing or simply remove it altogether. Consequently, the nations (their central banks) simply ended up printing more and more paper notes lessening the value of each note as time went on; this is what we call **inflation**. History proves to us the undisputable fact that there has never been a single

unbacked fiat currency that hasn't gone to its intrinsic value of zero. Yes, you read that correctly, out of the thousands of fiat currencies ever created in history, not a single one has survived indefinitely.

Debt is also something of prime importance in our economic and financial systems. Debt is something that is owed, especially in the form of money. For example, if you don't have money you may borrow some from a relative and pay him back later in the future. A company can borrow money from a bank; but the bank will charge it **interest**. That means that the company must repay the total amount borrowed plus extra money to cover the interest. Banks usually lend money at a certain **interest rate**. Governments also borrow money from banks; they need the money to pay for goods & services, pay their employees, fund projects, pay for wars, etc.

Credit, like debt, is not money. It's simply a method of payment. Credit can be used to buy goods or services or to pay for things. Think of a credit card. Credit is not money.

The Legitimacy of the Federal Government in Washington D.C.

There seems to be a lot of confusing information out there (not to mention a lot of disinformation) regarding the **legitimacy, jurisdiction, and authority** of the federal government (i.e., the *Congress* which is comprised of the *Senate* and the *House of Representatives*). Now, by no means am I a constitutional lawyer, nor a regular one for that matter, but I will do my best to attempt to simplify and clarify things as much as possible. For this, I think it is best to look at the source or stem from which law in this country is derived, namely the ***Constitution for the United States of America***³.

The first thing to look at is *where* the federal government is located. According to the *Constitution* which was created on September 17th, 1787 and ratified on June 21st, 1788, the site that would serve as the country's capital – Washington, D.C. – was selected as per ***The Residence Act of 1790*** (officially ***An Act for Establishing the Temporary and Permanent Seat of the Government of the United States***)⁴ and would come into effect in 10 years time. The ***District of Columbia Organic Act of 1801*** (officially ***An Act Concerning the District of Columbia***)⁵ was passed by *Congress* in accordance with Article 1, Section 8 (last two clauses)⁶ of *Constitution* and thus confirmed that the District of Columbia would serve as the permanent seat of government.

The part that confuses many people is a duplicate act of *Congress* – the ***District of Columbia Organic Act of 1871*** (officially ***An Act to provide a Government for the District of Columbia***)⁷ which was also laid out by *Congress*. Its first section reads as follows:

That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the limits of the District of Columbia be, and the same is hereby, **created into a government by the name of the District of Columbia**, by which name it is **hereby constituted a body corporate for municipal purposes**, and may contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, have a seal, and exercise all other powers of a municipal corporation not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States and the provisions of this act.

How was it possible that to create a municipal government by the name of *District of Columbia* when it had already been created and officially recognized 70 years earlier in 1801?

There are many lawyers and legal organizations⁸ who see this act as one that was illegally and most importantly, unconstitutionally, executed or enacted by the *Congress* and is thus null and void.

Moreover, under this Act of 1871 the District of Columbia would now be seen as a “body corporate”, or corporation. The confusing part here is “for municipal purposes” which seems to imply that it is a ‘municipal corporation’⁹. Some cities, such as Chicago¹⁰ for example, are set up as corporations. In England the ‘City of London’¹¹ is incorporated and actually is administered by the ‘City of London Corporation’¹².

A corporation can have its own charter (a distinct set of rules which can be seen as laws). Thus the District of Columbia could have its own distinct set of laws.

In the Front Matter (Organic Laws) of **United States Code**¹³ we see reference to the **CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**¹⁴. Four things are noticeably different with the title on this page compared to the original “We the people” document of 1787. Firstly, the word “The” is omitted. Secondly the word “for” has been changed to “to”. Thirdly, the title appears all in CAPITAL LETTERS (something commonly done in corporate legal documents). And fourthly, there is a footnote “1” at the end of the title. Now, why have these changes been made? I would, at the very least, certainly think that the writing [of the title] of such a critically important legal document would have been more diligently undertaken. Wouldn’t you?

Some would argue that under the Act of 1871, the corporation simply copied the text of the original *Constitution* in order to legally separate or distinguish it from the original 1787 document written by the Founding Fathers. Once more, I am not a lawyer, but these four changes in the title alone appears extremely odd, not to mention disturbing, to me. Moreover, **Title 28—Judiciary And Judicial Procedure—SUBCHAPTER A—DEFINITIONS AND GENERAL PROVISIONS— § 3002. Definitions**¹⁵ reads as follows:

- (15) "United States" means—
- (A) a **Federal corporation**;
- (B) an agency, department, commission, **board**, or other entity of the United States; or
- (C) an instrumentality of the United States.

Many legal, moral, and constitutional questions can be raised by this definition and affirmation. Would the *District of Columbia Organic Act of 1871* “re-confirm” the District of Columbia as a “federal corporation”? Is the *District of Columbia Organic Act of 1871* in itself legal, constitutional, and enacted? Did *Congress* have the constitutional and legal authority to provide a legal government for the District of Columbia a second time? Would the charter of this corporation *only* apply to the territory *within* the District of Columbia? If so, what would that mean for the enactment and validity of its laws within each of the fifty States of the Union? Is the corporation’s charter in fact the *United States Code*? If not, what is it exactly? Does the ‘United States’ have a board [of directors]? Who exactly owns this corporation? In no way do I wish to even attempt to answer these questions; I will leave them up to the experts in their respective fields to ponder and debate.

Department of the Treasury & The Federal Reserve (The Fed):

Let's begin with a simple question: **who has the legal authority to issue and regulate the money supply in the United States?** To answer this critical question we must first refer back to the *Constitution* (of 1787). Article 1 – Section 8 – clause 5 of the *Constitution* states:

[The Congress shall have Power] To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

As per the *Constitution* only Congress has the power to create the money supply, nobody else does.

On September 2, 1789, Congress passed ***An Act to establish the Treasury Department***¹⁶ to facilitate the management of money resources in the United States.

According to Wikipedia¹⁷:

The Treasury **prints and mints all paper currency and coins in circulation** through the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the United States Mint. The Department also **collects all federal taxes through the Internal Revenue Service**, and **manages U.S. government debt instruments**.

On the Treasury's own website¹⁸ ('Organization and Functions' section) it is also indicated that they are responsible for the **"production of coin and currency"**.

So, we can confirm that they do indeed **"produce"** or **"print"** the currency, as can be noticed from the official green colored seal of Treasury (visible on the right hand side of notes) along with the signature of the Secretary of the Treasury (currently Mr. Jacob Lew) on paper notes. By looking at paper notes (see Figure 3 below) you will also notice the seal of the Federal Reserve System (on the left hand side).



Figure 3 – A \$5 Federal Reserve Note from 201319

But who actually **"issues"** the currency? What really I mean by this is who **"creates"** this currency? Notice I use the word "currency" because these notes are NOT money – they are **debt instruments**.

So, if the Treasury Department is not the entity who is creating the money supply, then what exactly are they responsible for?

If you look at the **Mission**²⁰ of the U.S. Department of the Treasury it reads as follows:

Maintain a strong economy and create economic and job opportunities by promoting the conditions that enable economic growth and stability at home and abroad, strengthen national security by combating threats and protecting the integrity of the financial system, and manage the U.S. Government's finances and resources effectively.

Part of the Treasury's mission states: "*strengthen national security by **combating threats and protecting the integrity of the financial system, and manage the U.S. Government's finances and resources effectively.***" With over \$18.5 trillion in national debt²¹ (an enormous *threat* in itself) and a central bank (The Federal Reserve) engaged in reckless debasement ("money printing") of the nation's currency, one could easily argue that they are in fact *mismanaging* the nation's finances, *not* using their resources effectively, and are thus failing miserably at this part of their mission.

The Federal Reserve (The Fed)

The Federal Reserve acts as the Central Bank of the United States and is currently **the sole entity that has the control over the nation's money supply**. It was created in 1913 through the **Federal Reserve Act**^{22,23,24}. The Fed is organized as a "System" (The Federal Reserve System) which simply means that it is composed of 12 reserve banks (districts)²⁵ located across the nation along with a Board of Governors²⁶ located in Washington D.C.

A few years before its creation, what was to become The Federal Reserve was conceived by a small cast of politicians and big bankers at a highly secretive meeting held on a private resort on Jeckyll island²⁷ (in the state of Georgia). The following two books describe the meeting in great detail:

- The Creature from Jeckyll Island²⁸, by G. Edward Griffin²⁹; and
- The Secrets of the Federal Reserve³⁰, by Eustace Mullins

Among the attendees were United States Senator **Nelson Aldrich**³¹, **A. Piatt Andrew** (Assistant Secretary of the Treasury), **Frank Vanderlip**³² (president of the *National City Bank of New York*, now called *Citibank*), **Henry P. Davison** and **Benjamin Strong** (representing *J.P. Morgan & Company*, now simply called *JP Morgan Chase* – currently the biggest bank in the U.S.), **Charles D. Norton** (president of the Morgan-dominated *First National Bank of New York*), as well as **Paul Warburg**³³ (a German-born American banker representing the interests of the Warburg family, a Jewish banking dynasty).

Benjamin Strong later served as Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for 14 years³⁴.

The name they came up with for the Central Bank was "The Federal Reserve". But, its name is both misleading and deceptive. There is nothing "Federal" about The Federal Reserve; it's a private corporation that has the power to act on its own and is **not accountable to the federal government**. On its own website³⁵ it states:

...It is considered an **independent central bank** because **its monetary policy decisions do not have to be approved by the President or anyone else in the executive or legislative branches of government,...**

In other words, **neither the President nor Congress has control over the actions that the Federal Reserve takes.** Therefore, it is indeed an independent entity from the Federal Government.

Although Congress does have some “oversight” on the Fed – mostly by holding congressional hearings (whereby they question members of the Fed, such as the Fed Governor) – they are virtually powerless over the actions of Fed policies and, most of all, of their ensuing disastrous consequences. You can find many examples of this throughout the last century. But perhaps one of the most ridiculous examples occurred after the *Financial crisis of 2007–08*³⁶ when U.S. Representative Alan Grayson questioned Elizabeth Coleman (the Inspector General of the Federal Reserve System) about where \$9 trillion dollars in credit went missing from the Fed’s books³⁷; she either didn’t have a clue about where the funds went or she was not willing to share that information in the hearing. A video of this hearing can be viewed on YouTube (see the footnote above for the link); it’s definitely worth the watch!

Knowing very well that such hearings were, in essence, pointless, the former U.S. Representative Ron Paul nevertheless took the opportunity to express his views (back in 2011) to the then Chairman of The Fed – Mr. Ben Bernanke – about the unconstitutionality and the failure of the Federal Reserve³⁸.

Who owns the Fed?

Let’s first have a look at what the Federal Reserve has to say regarding this very question; if you look at its website regarding this question³⁹ you will see:

The 12 regional Federal Reserve Banks, which were established by the Congress as the operating arms of the nation's central banking system, **are organized similarly to private corporations**--possibly leading to some confusion about "ownership." For example, the Reserve Banks issue shares of stock to member banks. However, owning Reserve Bank stock is quite different from owning stock in a private company. The Reserve Banks are not operated for profit, and ownership of a certain amount of stock is, by law, a condition of membership in the System. **The stock may not be sold, traded, or pledged as security for a loan; dividends are, by law, 6 percent per year.**

This web page is not really helpful in answering the question; in fact, it avoids giving a clear answer regarding this very important matter. All it says is that the 12 regional banks of the Fed are organized “similarly” to “private corporations” and their stock (shares) cannot be sold. Usually, with private corporations, shares of stock can be sold. But with the Fed, the member banks are never allowed to sell their shares. In other words, nobody else will ever be able to buy shares and gain ownership of the Federal Reserve. Only the member banks who own these shares are entitled to these 6 percent dividends per year; that means that **profits made by the Fed** (through interest income derived through its lending activities) **are distributed back to the member banks, none of this money ever goes to the Federal Government.** Accordingly, when they state “*Reserve Banks are not operated for profit*”, they are indeed not being truthful.

Now, wouldn’t it be nice to see who exactly the member banks are? Because here, we are not only talking about 12 banks. Rather, we are talking about a much larger number. Unfortunately, the Federal Reserve doesn’t mention on its website (nor will it reveal it by other means) who exactly the

private member banks are. As with most “private corporations” they are not required by law to reveal its shareholders (owners).

Thus, the only way we can answer the question is by looking at two things in particular: first, by examining the actions the Fed has taken in the past; and secondly, through the fruits of painstaking research conducted by different people and organizations over the years.

We needn't look too far back to see who has benefited from the rich coffers of the Fed. In the aftermath of the *Financial crisis of 2007–08*, the Federal Government passed the TARP (Troubled Asset Relief Program)^{40,41} program which, in itself, secured over \$700 billion in taxpayer funds to bail-out troubled banks. Although initiated by Congress and the U.S. Treasury, the Fed was ultimately in charge (under which authority I am not sure) of disbursing these funds and did so in a very secretive manner. So secretive in fact, that when *Bloomberg News* was investigating the matter with the Fed in order to find out who the recipients of the TARP program were, they were denied access to that information. *Bloomberg* thus had to initiate a legal battle and use the *U.S. Freedom of Information Act* in order to get the Fed to disclose the recipients of TARP funds.^{42,43} Apart from TARP, the Fed also provided nearly \$13 trillion of dollars in aid through at least 11 other programs to help troubled banks.^{44,45} Not only did the Fed provide funds to American banks and companies, but is also provided hundreds of billions of dollars to European banks^{46,47}. Another report from *Bloomberg* showed that **407 banks and companies had tapped Federal Reserve emergency programs during the 2007 to 2009 financial crisis**^{48,49}. From these reports, we can safely assume that there may very well be at least a few hundred banks that are integrated (most likely through share ownership) within the Federal Reserve System and that possibly even more companies are (most likely in an indirect fashion). Among these are the nation's major banks such as *JP Morgan Chase, Citigroup, Bank of America, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley*. Each of these major banks are shareholders of many other banks and businesses.

A research report entitled ***Federal Reserve Directors: A Study of Corporate and Banking Influence*** published in 1976⁵⁰ indicates that several European and American banking families including the likes of the **Rothschilds, J. Henry Schroder, the Rockefellers, Alan Pifer** (President of Carnegie Corporation of New York), and **Maurice F. Granville** (Chairman of The Board of Texaco Incorporated) were the principle shareholders of the Federal Reserve (in 1976); in addition, the charts from this research report reveals a complex web of hundreds more powerful banks, families, and corporations that are included in the mix.

A more recent (2011) research endeavor entitled ***The Federal Reserve Cartel*** (a 5 Part Series) by Dean Henderson^{51,52,53,54,55,56} also digs into the matter revealing the same usual suspects.

I think if one were inclined to investigate the precise ownership structure of the Federal Reserve today, it would probably take years of investigative hard work to compile. In my opinion, there wouldn't really be a point in investigating the precise ownership of the Fed. What really matters is that everyone knows that these rich bankers, families, and corporations are the owners and beneficiaries of the Federal Reserve System.

How does the Fed create money?

Firstly, I want to emphasize that the Fed creates currency, not money. I say this because what distinguishes money from currency is that money has a store of value over a long period of time. Since Federal Reserve currency notes are not backed by anything at all, nor can they be redeemed for anything but other currency notes, they are indeed not a store of value over the long term.

So how does the Fed create currency? In brief, it creates currency out of thin air **as debt** with the simple action of creating a book entry.

Specifically, here are the steps of currency creation:

1. When the U.S. government needs money to pay its bills it asks the Treasury Department to create bonds to be sold on the market. (These bonds increase the national debt);
2. The Treasury then sells these bonds to the big banks;
3. These big banks then sell these same bonds to the Fed (which they actually own) at a profit;
4. The Fed buys those bonds with checks it writes (even though the account from which the checks were written has a \$0 balance);
5. The Fed gives those checks to the banks **thus creating currency in the system**;
6. Then, those banks use those funds to lend and create more currency into the banking system;
7. The process repeats.

This process may seem confusing to many. But as shown in steps 4 and 5 above, the Fed literally creates currency out of thin air by making a book entry on a computer. By doing so, **they are actually committing fraud**, as they are writing checks from an account that has no funds. If you or I were to do that, we would be convicted of fraud. But the Fed has been permitted to operate like this for a very long time. They even admit this as per the following quote⁵⁷:

“When you or I write a check there must be sufficient funds in our account to cover the check, but when the Federal Reserve writes a check there is no bank deposit on which that check is drawn. When the Federal Reserve writes a check, it is creating money.” – Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, Putting It Simply (1984)

The important thing to note here is that **each and every dollar of currency that is created is created as debt**. Consequently, **interest must eventually be paid on each and every one of those dollars**. Thus, it is mathematically impossible to ever repay all this debt and interest *without* increasing additional debt (dollars) in the system (in order to pay merely the interest on the previous dollars issued). It's a perpetual cycle that was viciously designed this way by the creators of the Federal Reserve System in order to ensure a steady flow of income to its shareholders – the big banks.

Since the Fed purchases the bonds from the Treasury, they are entitled to interest payments on those bonds. In other words, the federal government needs not only to pay back those bonds, but also the cost of borrowing (interest) to the Fed.

It is plain and simple for anyone with half a brain to see, the Federal Reserve System is nothing more than a looting mechanism for the big banks.

The BIG QUESTION

If Congress, through its authority over the Treasury Department, has the authority to mint and coin money then why is letting the Federal Reserve do it?

Think about it for a minute. They have the power to issue currency at **zero cost** but instead are still letting the Fed do it and must pay them enormous amounts of interest. Why the hell would they do that? The simple answer is that in the last hundred years the powerful banking interests in this country have undoubtedly been in control of both Congress and, many would also argue, of the presidency itself. I've provided many quotes from past presidents regarding this very issue at the bottom of this article.

John F. Kennedy was perhaps the only president who had the courage to take on these banksters when in 1963 he enacted **Executive Order 11110**^{58,59} which gave back power to the U.S. Government to issue currency without going through the Federal Reserve. These were known as **United States Notes** and were, most importantly and significantly, **interest free**. As can be seen in the following figure, these currency notes were easily distinguishable from Federal Reserve Notes in that they used a red seal (as opposed to the green seal seen on Federal Reserve Notes) and were titled 'United States Note' rather than 'Federal Reserve Note'.



Figure 4 – A \$5 United States Note from 196360

These 1963 United States Notes (available in \$2 and \$5 denominations) were actually silver certificates and thus were backed by silver held by the Treasury as stated in the Executive Order:

“to issue silver certificates against any silver bullion, silver, or standard silver dollars in the Treasury not then held for redemption of any outstanding silver certificates, to prescribe the denominations of such silver certificates, and to coin standard silver dollars and subsidiary silver currency for their redemption,”

After President Kennedy's assassination in November of 1963, these United States Notes were immediately taken out of circulation. This is an absolute tragedy. At the end of 1963 the National Debt was about \$306 billion⁶¹; it has since ballooned to over **\$18.5 trillion today**, or roughly **\$56,755 per American citizen**⁶². Who will end up paying this debt? Of course it is the current citizenry and future generations of Americans.

The good news, however, is that Executive Order 11110 seems to have never been repealed by any U.S. President^{63,64,65}. In other words, it is still in effect; yet no president has used it since the death of President Kennedy. Regardless, the U.S. Government still has the power under the *Constitution* to issue debt-free and interest-free currency. Why it chooses not to remains a mystery, not to mention a tragedy.

The 16th Amendment and the IRS (Internal Revenue Service):

Those are probably the three most dreaded letters in the English alphabet – IRS. Income taxes come to mind immediately when you hear about the IRS. Some basic questions: Is income tax constitutional? Is there a legal basis for the taxation of individuals' incomes? Is it legal for the IRS to collect income taxes from the wages of American workers?

Historical Background regarding income tax

Let's begin with some historical background knowledge. Generally speaking, there is no clear mention in the original *Constitution* regarding taxes on individuals' incomes per se. But there are three areas of interest:

Article I, Section 2, Clause 3⁶⁶ of the *Constitution* states:

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union,...

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1⁶⁷ of the *Constitution* states:

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

Article I, Section 9, Clause 4⁶⁸ of the *Constitution* states:

No Capitation, or other direct Tax, shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

The Revenue Act of 1861^{69,70} was the first federal statute that proposed a federal income tax; it was motivated by the need to help fund the American Civil War. It was to be a temporary tax and clearly specified that it was to be terminated in 1866 according to records from the 37th Congress⁷¹ as stated hereunder:

"SEC. 92. And be it further enacted, That the duties on incomes herein imposed shall be due and payable on or before the thirtieth day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and in each year thereafter **until and including the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six and no longer;**..."

Then in 1894 Congress enacted ***The Revenue Act*** or ***Wilson-Gorman Tariff of 1894***⁷² to impose a flat rate federal income tax. But in 1895 the U.S. Supreme Court struck down this income tax provision, as confirmed in the case *Pollock v. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.*⁷³ Basically, the court found that the income tax was a *direct tax* which could only be imposed if the tax was “apportioned” according to the population of each state; and since this tax was not apportioned, it was thus found unconstitutional⁷⁴.

The 16th Amendment

The **16th Amendment** to the *Constitution* (note: some sources state it was proposed on July 12, 1909 while the actual document reads March 15, 1909) was to allow Congress to levy an income tax without apportioning it among the states. The amendment reads as follows^{75,76}:

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

On February 25, 1913, Secretary of State Philander C. Knox certified that this amendment had become a part of the Constitution.⁷⁷ However, there are two issues regarding the validity of the 16th Amendment. The first one is that the amendment was not adequately ratified⁷⁸ and the second one is that by prior case precedent, it was deemed unconstitutional; there have been many court cases supporting such arguments^{79,80,81,82,83}. U.S. District Court Judge James C. Fox even stated in 2003: “*If you...examined [The 16th Amendment] carefully, you would find that a sufficient number of states never ratified that amendment.*”⁸⁴ Tax Attorney Peter Gibbons stated: “*Congress tried to enact an income tax in 1894, the Supreme Court said that was unconstitutional. They tried again in 1913, the 16th Amendment conferred no new power of taxation.*”^{85,86}

Whether the 16th Amendment really is in full force or not is up to much debate. The fact, nevertheless, is that many have been able to demonstrate that it has never been fully ratified nor was it ever constitutional. More legal examples will be provided in the next section (IRS).

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS)

As noted in the section immediately above this one, *The Revenue Act of 1861* was created and later repealed. But, confusingly, another act entitled *The Revenue Act of 1862*⁸⁷ was also created and signed into law by President Lincoln. The difference here is that this latter act established a *Commissioner of Internal Revenue*. As stated on the IRS web page entitled ‘Brief History of IRS’, this income tax was repealed 10 years later⁸⁸; it is also mentioned on this website: “*Congress revived the income tax in 1894, but the Supreme Court ruled it unconstitutional the following year.*”

So, if the IRS itself states that the Supreme Court ruled the income tax as constitutional, then on what legal basis does it entitle itself to collect such taxes?

If we return to the IRS’s website in an attempt to locate the answer to this important question, we can only find the following text under ‘The Agency, its Mission and Statutory Authority’⁸⁹:

Statutory Authority

The IRS is organized to carry out the responsibilities of the secretary of the

Treasury under section 7801 of the Internal Revenue Code. The secretary has full authority to administer and enforce the internal revenue laws and has the power to create an agency to enforce these laws. The IRS was created based on this legislative grant.

Section 7803 of the Internal Revenue Code provides for the appointment of a commissioner of Internal Revenue to administer and supervise the execution and application of the internal revenue laws.

Here above, there are red two flags to consider. Firstly, they mention that the IRS is “*organized to carry out the responsibilities of the secretary of the Treasury under section 7801 of the Internal Revenue Code*”; yet if you read the code (7801 – ‘Authority of Department of the Treasury’⁹⁰), it appears that only the ‘Secretary of the Treasury’ has such authority. Also notice the lowercase “s” for the word “secretary” as well as the absence of “United States” in front of this same word – **which could easily (and legally) imply a secretary from the IRS entity rather than the one from the ‘United States Department of the Treasury’.**

Secondly, it is mentioned that secretary has “...*full authority to administer and enforce the internal revenue laws...*” **yet it doesn’t specifically state which laws.** The only law or code it refers to is the ‘Internal Revenue Code’ (which can be viewed from the Cornell University Law School’s Legal Information Institute website⁹¹). Now, isn’t it strange that there isn’t any mention in this section about the ‘Revenue Act of 1913’⁹² (a.k.a., ‘The Tariff Act of October 3, 1913’) which is supposed to be the legal basis under which a national income tax can be levied (purportedly through authority of the 16th Amendment) on individuals?

Something even more strange is the simple fact that it is extremely difficult to locate the full text of the ‘Revenue Act of 1913’ on the internet. The only website I could find which contains the full text⁹³ of the act is one that is archived at <https://archive.org/> – a website that takes backup snapshots of websites around the web at different time intervals. You would think that such an important act would be easily accessible online – even linked or referenced to from *Wikipedia* – but it is not.

The only legal basis the IRS seems to claim their authority upon is the ‘Internal Revenue Code’ which comes from the ‘United States Code’. And as discussed earlier in this paper, it is debatable whether the ‘United States Code’ itself does indeed fall under the supreme law of the *Constitution For the United States of America*.

Even when you examine the text of the ‘Internal Revenue Code (in ‘Subtitle A – Income Taxes’⁹⁴ and all its Chapters), you will not find any mention that individuals are actually required to pay income taxes (try to search and find keywords such as ‘required’, ‘obligated’, ‘liable’, and so on). And, more importantly, neither will you find any mention of any law under which they state that you are required to pay income tax. Put simply, the text of the code tells you what you should pay (in terms of amounts and so on) but nowhere does it say that you are obligated to pay.

Moreover, many have argued that paying Income Tax to the IRS is a voluntary, not obligatory, endeavor. This has been mentioned and documented in several court cases^{95,96}. And even U.S.

Congressmen Xavier Becerra and Harry Reid have both stated that it's a voluntary tax system⁹⁷; you can watch the video of Harry Reid confirming this⁹⁸.

After conducting extensive research, former IRS agents Sherry Jackson⁹⁹ and Joseph Banister^{100,101,102} have discovered that indeed there is no law that exists for individuals to pay income tax. They both left the IRS and have since decided to inform the public despite being bullied and intimidated for speaking out. Both have been interviewed by Alex Jones on his TV show called Infowars^{103,104,105,106,107}. Joseph Banister also appeared alongside U.S. Representative Ron Paul on CNBC in 2007 discussing the matter¹⁰⁸.

Many individuals have challenged the IRS on this argument that income taxes are voluntary only to be met with ensuing aggressive tactics from the agency. Such tactics are described in great detail in the article entitled 'IRS: The Biggest Scam in History' by Sheriff Richard Mack^{109,110,111}. You can also watch and listen to a video which details all of Mack's points and arguments¹¹². Mack is a member of 'Oath Keepers'¹¹³ which advocates that its members disobey any orders that they are given if they believe they violate the *Constitution* of the United States.

Is the IRS a lawful agency of the United States Government?

Assessing whether the IRS itself is a lawful government agency is something that must also be considered. Firstly, if we refer to the relevant section of the U.S. Code (Title 31 – MONEY AND FINANCE) under Chapter 3 – DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY - Subchapter I – ORGANIZATION¹¹⁴ we can easily notice that there is no mention of the 'Internal Revenue Service' that falls under the Department of the Treasury (as it does for the 'United States Mint' for instance).

There are no existing records that show that the IRS was created by an act from Congress.

On the IRS's website (Brief History of IRS) it is mentioned that in the 1950's "*The Bureau of Internal Revenue name was changed to the Internal Revenue Service*". But the only 'Bureau of Internal Revenue' that was formed is that from the country of the Philippines¹¹⁵ in 1904 shortly after its first civil government was created under U.S. President William H. Taft (who was the General-Governor of the Philippines, in 1902).

The name change from the 'Bureau of Internal Revenue' to the 'Internal Revenue Service' (IRS) appears to have been done in 1953 by United States Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey; yet no congressional or presidential authorization for this change appears anywhere and it would appear that he had exercised his authority as a trustee of the Internal Revenue Bureau of Puerto Rico^{116,117,118}.

In his 1954 Annual Report¹¹⁹, Humphrey does make reference to "Puerto Rico trust fund collections". And if you examine the U.S. Code (Title 31 – MONEY AND FINANCE – 1321 - Trust funds) there is mention of a "**Puerto Rico special fund (Internal Revenue)**" (item 62)¹²⁰.

Having not been created by an Act of Congress and not being a legitimate government agency, it would certainly appear that the IRS is not legally allowed to collect taxes from citizens of each state, but perhaps only from those from Puerto Rico (and possibly from residents and employees of the Federal Government in Washington, D.C.).

Where do the tax revenues the IRS collects go?

The next fundamental question one should ask about the IRS is: Where does the tax money it collects from individuals go to? There are countless websites that provide data regarding this. Most will list the obvious such as spending for the military and defense, Social Security, Medicare & Medicaid, interest on the debt, and so on¹²¹.

According to 'The Center on Budget and Policy Priorities' – a nonprofit, nonpartisan research organization – sources of federal tax revenue for 2014 indicate that 46% of revenue comes from Income Tax, 34% from Payroll Tax, 11% from Corporate Income Tax, and 9% from other taxes¹²². This website also indicates that the interest on the debt amounts to \$229 billion, or about 7 percent of the 2014 budget.

But if you look at the TreasuryDirect.gov website, the figure stated for 2014 exceeds \$430 billion¹²³ which would put the figure for interest on the debt closer to 12% of the entire budget. Needless to say this amount is staggering and will continue to grow sharply and exponentially in the years to come.

But how exactly do the funds collected from the income tax actually make it into the programs described above? This question is very difficult to answer, as the mechanics through which funds are disbursed and allocated each and every year are extremely difficult to trace and follow.

An attempt at this unenviable task was undertaken back in 1980's under the Reagan administration. In 1982, an investigation called 'The Grace Commission' was requested by President Ronald Reagan to uncover the amount of waste and inefficiency in the US Federal government^{124,125}. The Grace Commission report found that:

"... 100 percent of what is collected is absorbed solely by interest on the federal debt and by federal government contributions to transfer payments. In other words, all individual income tax revenues are gone before one nickel is spent on the services [that] taxpayers expect from their government."

In other words, all the revenue collected from income tax goes to pay the interest on the debt and not a cent goes to the aforementioned services.

From these findings, it is not unreasonable to conclude that the IRS is a collection agency for the Federal Reserve and its greedy banks.

Is it mere coincidence that both the Federal Reserve and the 'Revenue Act of 1913' (which created the income tax under the alleged 16th Amendment) were created in the same year?

One must also keep in mind that when the Fed charges these huge amounts of interest (as stated above) to the U.S. Government, a significant portion is also used for the 6% dividend they pay its member banks each and every year.

This is the biggest and most deceitful scam ever deployed on a country and its citizens by greedy bankers and complicitly corrupt politicians.

3-POINT ACTION PLAN:

1 – TAKE YOUR MONEY OUT OF THE BANK!

Although most people feel their money is quite safe in the bank, the current banking system – whether in North America or Europe – is extremely fragile and vulnerable. We saw proof of this during the last *Financial crisis of 2007–08*. Basically, the American taxpayer (via the machinations of the Federal Reserve) were on the hook to bail-out banks that were insolvent (that means many banks didn't have enough funds to pay money owed to its customers and other banks and financial institutions).

What most people don't know is that **the whole banking system is built on two fallible principles: 'fractional reserve banking' and 'leverage'**. And, as explained below, these two principles make the system extremely risky – especially for *you* the depositor.

'Fractional reserve banking' means that a bank only holds a 'fraction' (very small part) of their customers' deposits in cash; the rest is mostly loaned to other individuals or businesses in order for the bank to make some profit through interest income. This fraction is known as a 'reserve requirement' and depending on the size of the bank, it would only need to hold between 0% and 10% in cash.

But in practice, most banks hold less than 1 or 2% in cash. Therefore, if one day 3% of a bank's customers decided to get all their cash from the bank, the bank wouldn't have enough cash on hand to provide to its customers. This would be called a 'bank run' or 'run on the bank'.

In banking the term **'leverage'** has two meanings:

- 1.** A bank lends on the basis of what is called 'leverage'. Banks must follow a certain **'leverage ratio'**. For example, a leverage ratio of 4% means that for every \$1 of capital that a bank holds in reserve, the bank can lend \$25 ($1/25 = 4\%$). If the leverage ratio falls to 3%, it would mean that for every \$1 of capital that a bank holds in reserve, the bank can lend \$33 ($1/33 = 3\%$). Most banks in the U.S. are required to follow a leverage ratio of 3% or more.

Now, immediately you can see an increase in the risk. For instance, if the bank lends money to several different businesses and only two of them default on their loans, they have already lost money against what was originally held in the bank (i.e., capital of \$1 – loss of \$2 = -\$1).

So, it's quite easy to see that when a financial crisis occurs and many businesses go bankrupt, banks will easily lose a hell of lot more than what they have on hand.

2. The second meaning of 'leverage' occurs when a bank uses *borrowed money* to make investments (such as buying company stocks or bonds for instance). Most big banks in the U.S. borrow money to make investments. Of course these can be risky if the investments fail, as the bank would be obligated to pay back the lender money it didn't have in the first place.

The most scary thing is that **the biggest banks in the U.S. such as JP Morgan Chase, Citigroup, Bank of America, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, Morgan Stanley, and many others all have an absurd number of investments on their books.** Many of these are highly speculative (risky) investments called **derivatives**. According to a very recent report from Zero Hedge, *Citigroup* has over \$70 trillion in derivatives while *JP Morgan* has just over \$65 trillion^{126,127}. Think about these mind-boggling figures for a moment. Do you think that should these investments turn sour, these banks will be able to pay? Of course not. Thus, who will be have to pay the piper when one of these banks goes bankrupt? It will either be depositors, taxpayers, or both.

Big banks aren't afraid to take such risks with depositors' money, as if things run afoul they assume that the government (via the Federal Reserve) will bail them out. Moreover, bank CEOs and officers aren't afraid of taking such investment risks knowing that if these fail they will never go to prison, as they are deemed untouchable, or 'Too Big To Jail'.

Hopefully, what I mentioned thus far will resonate with you. I am hoping that you are now more aware about some of the inherent risks of what can happen to your money held in a bank.

Unfortunately, there is even more bad news in the form of additional risks of holding your money in the bank.

Another major concern bank depositors have is what we call "bail-ins". A **bail-in** occurs when a bank literally steals money from its depositor's accounts in order to overcome its insolvency during a banking crisis. This happened to several banks in the country of Cyprus in 2013. Shortly after, several European countries started drafting legislation in their own countries that would enable them to also plunder their citizens' savings. It is unclear at this point whether the United States has also drafted or produced bail-in legislation to protect its banks. I say this because a recent bill introduced in Congress called the TPP (Trans Pacific Partnership) is a highly secretive one which even the congressmen and congresswomen are only allowed to read in private and not take notes of or photograph the secretive contents of the bill.^{128,129,130} This has recently caused much public outrage. Many have argued that since this bill is highly secretive, it is undoubtedly written for the benefit of the big corporations, banks, and other interest groups – mostly at the detriment of ordinary citizens. Moreover, others are worried that secret bail-in legislation could indeed be included in the TPP bill and, if passed, there's nothing the public would be able to do about it should it one day manifest itself; it will be too late.

Another trend which has been becoming more and more apparent in North American and Western Europe is the so called '**War on Cash**'^{131,132,133}. Governments and Central Banks are getting more and more worried about people holding physical cash instead of keeping it in their accounts. You see, if your money is in the banking system it is really in *digital* (not tangible or physical) form. In fact, the total U.S. currency supply (all paper dollars and coins) in circulation is about \$1.1 trillion while deposits (in digital form) at U.S. banks are over \$9.3 trillion¹³⁴. As you can see from these figures, most of the currency in the U.S. is tied up in the banking system. And have you noticed how many more bank charges have been added in the last few years to your account and how difficult it has become to get large portions of your money out of the bank? Moreover, banks are imposing more and more controls whereby they make it more difficult for their customers to withdraw or move funds (including wire-transfers).

Finally, many people believe that their bank deposits are insured by the FDIC (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation) up to the amount of \$250,000. While this may be true in theory, it's a whole other matter in practice – especially should another major financial crisis (which could wipe out many large banks) occur. **Data from 2013 shows that the FDIC had insurance funds to cover \$25 billion in deposits**^{134,135}. **However, the number of deposits at commercial US banks totaled \$9,294 billion (or almost \$9.3 trillion).** Thus, in the event of a nation-wide banking crisis or a major 'run on the banks', the FDIC Deposit Insurance would prove highly insufficient. In other words, the majority of depositors could be wiped out of their bank deposits if their bank goes belly up.

For all these reasons stated above, **it is imperative that you take most of your cash out of the bank as soon as possible. Leave just enough funds in your bank account to cover your monthly expenses**, as you want to keep the convenience of being able to pay bills online. **In the event that your bank confiscates your bank deposits, at least the amount will be limited to what's in your account.** Keep some cash at home or in a safe location. **You can also use cash to purchase real assets (food, supplies, and other necessities), gold and silver (in the form of coins or small bars), etc.** This has the added benefit that in a nationwide crisis, you will have not only have cash-in-hand but also much more at your disposal. The idea is that tangible assets – those you *physically possess* and that are under *your* control – cannot be taken from you and could be used to support your future needs.

If enough people – perhaps even only 3 to 5% of the population – follow the advice stated above, it will force a major overhaul in the banking system, perhaps laying the foundation for a much better and stronger system.

Many countries around the world (especially in Asia) are now using alternative banking/payment systems to the traditional banking model whereby customers can make payments online or via their mobile phones with funds taken directly from their accounts. Customers love these types of accounts, as they have fewer restrictions than with traditional bank accounts. Some actually pay a decent amount of interest on deposits. And customers can more easily and conveniently access their money. Some of these alternative systems (such as bitgold.com) also hold customers deposits in the form of

grams of gold. Customers prefer this kind of system, as their deposits are not in an unbacked fiat currency but rather in the form of something of real and tangible value. This is something that is long overdue in North American and in Europe and it wouldn't surprise me that these types of banking/payment systems become the global norm within a few years.

2 – STOP PAYING VOLUNTARY/ILLEGAL/UNDUE FEDERAL INCOME TAXES

Since you work hard for your money you want to make sure that you can keep as much of it as possible. You already assume a great deal of expenses such as rent or mortgage payments, food, car related expenses, and so on. Another thing that eats away at your earnings is the high level of inflation (which really means the decrease in purchasing power of the U.S. dollar). In other words, most things just keep costing more and more. This means you have less money left over for your personal savings, education, retirement, vacations, and so on.

Doing proper **tax planning** is a great way to reduce what you need to pay in terms of direct and indirect taxes and thus maximize the money you get to keep. There are very good websites on the internet on the subject of tax planning that can give you some outstanding tips; so be sure to check them out. Alternatively, you can get a competent and experienced tax expert or lawyer to help you out.

With regards to determining whether or not you are really obligated to pay a federal income tax will be determined by your own meticulous research. Each case may be different and this can vary depending on the type of employment you have, the state you live in and other factors. But ultimately, owing (or not owing) and paying (or not paying) federal income tax really depends on:

- which law(s) that exist that require you to pay; and
- being able to stand up for and defend your legal rights.

For this first point above, **you can ask somebody who works at your Local IRS Office¹³⁶ to show you the law which requires you to pay a federal income tax.** As was previously outlined in this paper, they will have difficulty in citing a specific law which explicitly and clearly states that you are required to pay the income tax. Be thorough with your questions to their officers or agents; don't let them give you vague answers but insist on getting clear and precise ones. Take notes or bring a personal recording device with you (of course asking permission to use it) to record what has been told to you (these could be used to your advantage later on should you need to support your status or defend yourself).

If you are convinced that there is no specific law which requires you to pay federal income tax then you will likely have to be able to defend your position and hold strong. This may entail actions such as warning letters from the IRS or even an IRS agent who will try to use your county sheriff to seize property from you (this is illegal as described in the next section).

So **know your rights and express them to the IRS agent or the sheriff**; you could even get a lawyer to help you exert your legal and constitutional rights; he or she will know the proper laws and statutes and will remind the IRS agent or sheriff of them. If ever you are brought to trial, you can **ask whether the judge has taken an oath of office** (which would include supporting and defending the *Constitution*, more below on this subject); the point being that the judge will also need to know which (if any) laws are applicable to your case.

Now, some of you might be asking yourselves: *“But my employer already automatically deducts my income tax from my pay; so what can I do?”* Good question. Easy. You can **ask the Human Resources department of your company or organization to provide you with a form called a ‘Withholding Exemption Certificate’ or a ‘Withholding Allowance Certificate’**. When you claim that you do not have any tax liability you can instruct your employer not to withhold federal income tax from your employment revenue at the source and this is fully acceptable and consistent with the Internal Revenue Code (3402 - Income tax collected at source)¹³⁷ section (n) which reads as follows:

(n) Employees incurring no income tax liability

Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, an employer shall not be required to deduct and withhold any tax under this chapter upon a payment of wages to an employee if there is in effect with respect to such payment a withholding exemption certificate (in such form and containing such other information as the Secretary may prescribe) furnished to the employer by the employee certifying that the employee—

- (1) incurred no liability for income tax imposed under subtitle A for his preceding taxable year, and
- (2) anticipates that he will incur no liability for income tax imposed under subtitle A for his current taxable year.

If you look at the IRS form ‘W-4 Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate’ (for 2015) you will see a section (which appears in Figure 5 below) that relates to you having no tax liability and you can **indicate this on the form and return it to your employer instructing them to no longer withhold federal income tax from your salary at the source**. Moreover, according to the law it is *you*, not your employer, who is responsible for determining and paying (if need be) federal income tax.

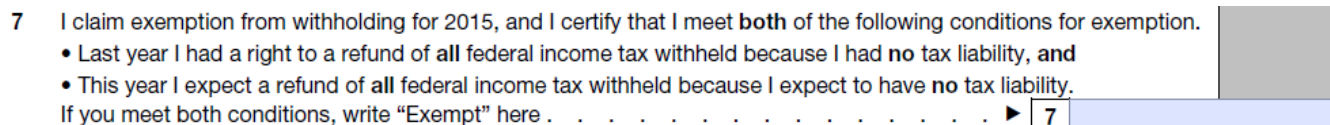


Figure 5 – Claiming “Exempt” status on an IRS form ‘W-4 Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate’¹³⁸

3 – GET FAMILY, FRIENDS, AND THOSE YOU KNOW WHO HAVE TAKEN AN OATH TO DEFEND THE CONSTITUTION TO ACTUALLY ENFORCE IT

Needless to say it has become quite clear that members of Congress and the President of the United States of America have breached their respective oaths of office as demonstrated in this paper as well as in countless other instances that are reported daily in both the mainstream and alternative news media. **In short, 536 people (435 members of the House of Representatives, 100 from the Senate,**

and 1 President) out of a population of over 325,000,000 have taken it upon themselves to mostly serve the interests of the big banks, corporations, and lobby groups leaving *We the people* aside.

536 is a very miniscule number when you think about it. How can proud American citizens let a mere 536 people control some of the most important aspects of their lives and just sit idly by and do nothing of real substance about it? Is it because of laziness, fear, or ignorance of the law, their rights, and their duties?

Most Americans personally know a family member, friend, or acquaintance that serves either in the military, the National Guard, their state legislature, as a county sheriff, a judge, or as a civil service employee. What all these members have in common is that **they have all taken an oath to defend the Constitution**^{139,140,141,142,143,144}. The sad news, however, is that many of these members aren't fully informed about the law. The website **Oathkeepers.org** serves as a great starting point; so be sure to recommend it.

As an example, when an IRS agent wants to seize property from a citizen in a county, he or she must first contact the sheriff of the county to assist in the seizure (because the IRS agent has no legal authority to seize any property at all); if the sheriff agrees to seize the citizen's property, the sheriff is actually breaking the law and committing a crime (Second Degree Felony – Conversion of Property). Moreover, in this case the citizen is unaware of his or her lawful rights and may too easily give up the property.

It's also worth noting that, in reality, the sheriff is the highest constitutional executive authority in the county, even over federal agents, with the added authority to throw them out of his or her jurisdiction.

The lesson for this part of the plan is twofold:

1. **Get informed about your legal rights regarding everything** (your financial assets, privacy, property, land, and so on).
2. **Talk with every person you know and trust who has taken an oath to defend the Constitution and ask them if they know the law well and if they are faithfully executing their oath to support and defend the original Constitution.**

This plan to restore the Republic of the United States of America is an **extremely simple and easy one to implement**. All that is required is ACTION – action on *your* part! With this plan, no fruitless protests or letters to your congressman are required; no violence is needed; you needn't be fearful of the authorities. YOU (and 325 million Americans) have the power to make it happen. Do your part and encourage others to do the same. Let's bring the power back to ***We the People***.

Conclusion:

In summary, most of the ills of the nation stem from a **rotten central banking system** conceived, designed, and established by greedy, dishonest, and immoral banksters and the financial elite for *their* exclusive benefit; this is the root cause.

Don't confuse the root cause with the **symptoms**:

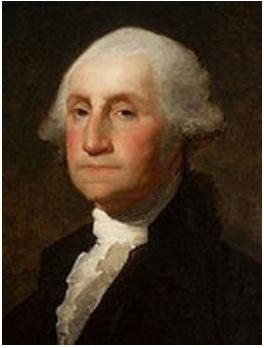
- The **corrupt congressmen and congresswomen**¹⁴⁵ (*with the sole exception of former House representative Ron Paul*) and their failed policies (including their approval of countless wars^{146,147,148,149,150,151,152} which have killed millions) which are continuously fueled by their acceptance of dirty bribes by powerful lobby groups, big banks, and industry cartels^{153,154,155}. Countless examples can be found in the sectors of health care¹⁵⁶, pharmaceuticals¹⁵⁷, the military-industrial-complex^{158,159,160}, and so on.
- The **offshoring of jobs by American corporations**^{161,162,163,164,165,166} fueled by more failed congressional policies and greedy corporations who are interested in funneling profits almost exclusively to their shareholders (at the costly detriment of their other stakeholders: their employees, customers, communities, and the environment). In addition, by moving most of their operations overseas, these large corporations have sheltered themselves from paying corporate taxes in the U.S.^{167,168,169,170,171}. This level of greed has unquestionably destroyed the prospect of sustained growth and employment for future generations of Americans.
- An Orwellian **Surveillance State**^{172,173,174,175,176,177} and the **Militarization of Police Forces**^{178,179,180,181,182,183,184,185} **across the country**. I don't believe I need to expand too much on these two aspects of American society, as most of you are already aware of the fundamental changes which have taken place over the past decades. Instead, we could pose some pertinent questions. What is the motivation behind the government (through its respective spy agencies such as the CIA, NSA, and countless others) undertaking such mass surveillance programs on its own people? Why are they spending so much money and devoting so much time and effort on these endeavors which contribute next to nothing to our society? Couldn't that time and money be better spent on more productive programs (such as infrastructure rebuilding for instance) to help boost the economy? Are they afraid of the 300 million+ firearms that are currently in the possession by American citizens? Are they anticipating and worried about mass riots which may occur across the country when the next financial meltdown and inevitable demise of the U.S. dollar rears its ugly head?

All these are mere *symptoms* of the larger root cause. Everything comes down to **money and power**.

If we really want to remove the cancer that plagues this nation we must attack the root cause, not the symptoms. It's the only way it will ever work! Once the rotten central banking cartel is eliminated, a natural course of events will follow that will restore an economic system with more honest and efficient financial and monetary markets. Only then will the Republic have a chance to regain its former glory.



Quotes from U.S. Presidents



George Washington (1789 – 1797)

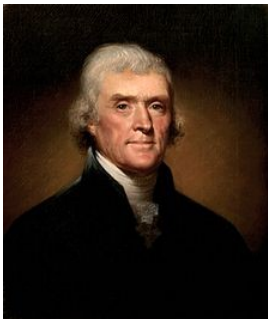
“But if in the pursuit of the means we should unfortunately stumble again on unfunded paper money or any similar species of fraud, we shall assuredly give a fatal stab to our national credit in its infancy. Paper money will invariably operate in the body of politics as spirit liquors on the human body. They prey on the vitals and ultimately destroy them. Paper money has had the effect in your state that it will ever have, to ruin commerce, oppress the honest, and open the door to every species of fraud and injustice.”

John Adams (1797 – 1801)

“All of the perplexities, confusion, and distress in America arises, not from the defects of the Constitution or Confederation, not from want of honor or virtue, so much as from downright ignorance of the nature of coin, credit, and circulation.”



Thomas Jefferson (1801 – 1809)



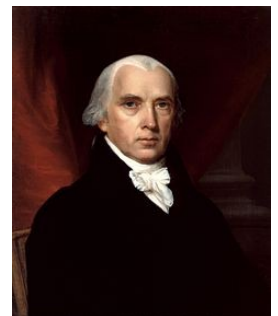
“If the American people ever allow private banks to control the issuance of their currency, then by deflation, the banks and corporations that will grow up around the banks will deprive the people of all their property until their children wake-up homeless on the continent their fathers conquered. The issuing power should be taken away from the banks and restored to the people, to whom it properly belongs.”

“I believe that banking institutions are more dangerous to our liberties than standing armies.”

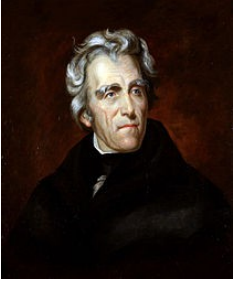
“The modern theory of the perpetuation of debt has drenched the earth with blood, and crushed its inhabitants under burdens ever accumulating.”

James Madison (1809 – 1817)

“History records that the money changers have used every form of abuse, intrigue, deceit, and violent means possible to maintain their control over governments by controlling money and its issuance.”



Andrew Jackson (1829 – 1837)



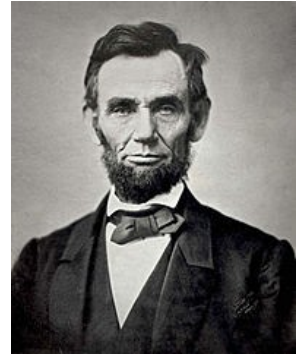
“If congress has the right under the Constitution to issue paper money, it was given them to use themselves, not to be delegated to individuals or corporations.”

“You [the international bankers] are a den of vipers. I intend to rout you out, and by the Eternal God I will rout you out. If the people only understood the rank injustice of our money and banking system, there would be a revolution before morning.”

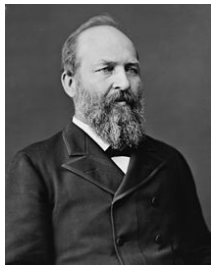
“The bank, Mr. Van Buren, is trying to kill me.”

Abraham Lincoln (1861 – 1865)

“The Government should create, issue, and circulate all the currency and credits needed to satisfy the spending power of the Government and the buying power of consumers. By the adoption of these principles, the taxpayers will be saved immense sums of interest. Money will cease to be master and become the servant of humanity.”



“The money power preys upon the nation in time of peace and conspires against it in times of adversity. It is more despotic than monarchy, more insolent than autocracy, more selfish than bureaucracy. I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me, and causes me to tremble for the safety of our country. Corporations have been enthroned, an era of corruption will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people, until the wealth is aggregated in a few hands, and the republic is destroyed.”



James A. Garfield (1881)

“Whoever controls the volume of money in our country is absolute master of all industry and commerce...and when you realize that the entire system is very easily controlled, one way or another, by a few powerful men at the top, you will not have to be told how periods of inflation and depression originate.”

Theodore Roosevelt (1901 – 1909)

“Issue of currency should be lodged with the government and be protected from domination by Wall Street. We are opposed to...provisions [which] would place our currency and credit system in private hands.”

“The real truth of the matter is, as you and I know, that a financial element in the large centers has owned the government ever since the days of Andrew Jackson.”



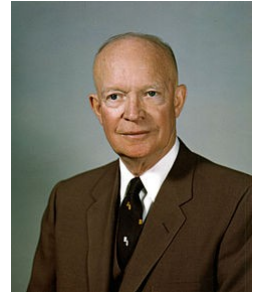
Woodrow Wilson (1913 – 1921)



"I am a most unhappy man. I have unwittingly ruined my country. A great industrial nation is controlled by its system of credit. Our system of credit is concentrated. The growth of the nation, therefore, and all our activities are in the hands of a few men. We have come to be one of the worst ruled, one of the most completely controlled and dominated Governments in the civilized world: no longer a Government by free opinion, no longer a Government by conviction and the vote of the majority, but a Government by the opinion and duress of a small group of dominant men."

Dwight D. Eisenhower (1953 – 1961)

"Whether sought or unsought by the military industrial complex the potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist."



John F. Kennedy (1961 – 1963)

[His address before the American Newspaper Publishers Association, April 27, 1961](#)

"The very word "secrecy" is repugnant in a free and open society; and we are as a people inherently and historically opposed to secret societies, to secret oaths and to secret proceedings. We decided long ago that the dangers of excessive and unwarranted concealment of pertinent facts far outweighed the dangers which are cited to justify it... And there is very grave danger that an announced need for increased security will be seized upon by those anxious to expand its meaning to the very limits of official censorship and concealment. That I do not intend to permit to the extent that it is in my control. And no official of my Administration, whether his rank is high or low, civilian or military, should interpret my words here tonight as an excuse to censor the news, to stifle dissent, to cover up our mistakes or to withhold from the press and the public the facts they deserve to know... Today no war has been declared - and however fierce the struggle may be, it may never be declared in the traditional fashion. Our way of life is under attack. Those who make themselves our enemy are advancing around the globe. The survival of our friends is in danger. And yet no war has been declared, no borders have been crossed by marching troops, no missiles have been fired... If the press is awaiting a declaration of war before it imposes the self-discipline of combat conditions, then I can only say that no war ever posed a greater threat to our security. If you are awaiting a finding of "clear and present danger," then I can only say that the danger has never been more clear and its presence has never been more imminent. It requires a change in outlook, a change in tactics, a change in missions - by the government, by the people, by every businessman or labor leader, and by every

newspaper. For we are opposed around the world by a monolithic and ruthless conspiracy that relies primarily on covert means for expanding its sphere of influence - on infiltration instead of invasion, on subversion instead of elections, on intimidation instead of free choice... It is a system which has conscripted vast human and material resources into the building of a tightly knit, highly efficient machine that combines military, diplomatic, intelligence, economic, scientific and political operations. Its preparations are concealed, not published. Its mistakes are buried, not headlined. Its dissenters are silenced, not praised. No expenditure is questioned, no rumor is printed, no secret is revealed... The question is for you alone to answer. No public official should answer it for you. No governmental plan should impose its restraints against your will. But I would be failing in my duty to the nation, in considering all of the responsibilities that we now bear and all of the means at hand to meet those responsibilities, if I did not commend this problem to your attention, and urge its thoughtful consideration. On many earlier occasions, I have said - and your newspapers have constantly said - that these are times that appeal to every citizen's sense of sacrifice and self-discipline. They call out to every citizen to weigh his rights and comforts against his obligations to the common good. I cannot now believe that those citizens who serve in the newspaper business consider themselves exempt from that appeal... I am asking the members of the newspaper profession and the industry in this country to reexamine their own responsibilities, to consider the degree and the nature of the present danger, and to heed the duty of self-restraint which that danger imposes upon us all. Every newspaper now asks itself, with respect to every story: "Is it news?" All I suggest is that you add the question: "Is it in the interest of the national security?" And I hope that every group in America - unions and businessmen and public officials at every level - will ask the same question of their endeavors, and subject their actions to the same exacting tests... It is the unprecedented nature of this challenge that also gives rise to your second obligation - an obligation which I share. And that is our obligation to inform and alert the American people - to make certain that they possess all the facts that they need, and understand them as well - the perils, the prospects, the purposes of our program and the choices that we face... I am asking your help in the tremendous task of informing and alerting the American people. For I have complete confidence in the response and dedication of our citizens whenever they are fully informed... Without debate, without criticism, no Administration and no country can succeed - and no republic can survive. That is why the Athenian lawmaker Solon decreed it a crime for any citizen to shrink from controversy. And that is why our press was protected by the First Amendment - the only business in America specifically protected by the Constitution - not primarily to amuse and entertain, not to emphasize the trivial and the sentimental, not to simply "give the public what it wants" - but to inform, to arouse, to reflect, to state our dangers and our opportunities, to indicate our crises and our choices, to lead, mold, educate and sometimes even anger public opinion... confident that with your help man will be what he was born to be: free and independent."

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