

Highlights of American Legal and Political History: The Conquering of the American Republic by the U.S. Democracy

***"None are so hopelessly enslaved as those who falsely believe they are free."
by Johann Wolfgang von Goethe***

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Internal Revenue Service history:

- [Great IRS Hoax Chapter 6: History of Federal Income Tax Fraud, Racketeering, and Extortion in the USA](#)
- [Work and Jurisdiction of the Bureau of Internal Revenue](#)- Book published by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in 1948 following WWII. The most complete history of the IRS available.
- [Estate Taxes: Historical Perspective](#)
- [Tax History](#)
- [Tax History Museum](#)
- [The Price of Civilization: Document Archive](#)

Biographies:

- [Beck, James M.](#)-Congressman stated that exercise of emergency powers is the greatest threat to the Constitution. March 9, 1933, which was day of passing of Emergency Banking Relief Act
- [Carlson, Frank](#)-Congressman from Kansas who in the Cong Rec. of March 27, 1943 entered Mr. F. Morris Hubbard's complete comments on income tax
- [Hamilton, Alexander](#)-advocate for a strong, central government
- [Holt, Marjorie](#)-January 19, 1976 she said in the Congressional Record that the Declaration of Interdependence was a surrender of national sovereignty
- [Hughes, Charles E.](#)-Governor of New York expressed apprehension about the Sixteenth Amendment when presented for ratification to the New York Legislature

- [Jackson, Andrew](#)-fought the bankers and assassination was attempted against him
 - Jefferson, Thomas
 - [Autobiography](#)
 - [Biography](#)
 - [Kennedy, John F.](#)-tried to end dependence on the Federal reserve by issuing debt free currency and was assassinated
 - [Knox, Philander](#)-responsible for fraudulent ratification of the Sixteenth Amendment
 - [Lincoln, Abraham](#)-created the first income tax and prosecuted the Civil War.
 - [McFadden, Louis T.](#)-criticized the federal reserve in the Congressional Record of Dec. 23, 1913. Entered a Congressional Resolution Indicting the Federal Reserve. See also June 10, 1932. Introduced House Resolution 158 to impeach Secretary of the Treasury. He was assassinated Oct. 1, 1936 during a visit to New York City.
 - [Taft, William H.](#)-responsible for fraudulent ratification of the Sixteenth Amendment and expansion of Income Tax
-

History of "We The People":

[HistoryBuff Website](#)- lots of historical facts and figures

[Historical Maps](#)

[Historical Census Browser: 1790 to 1960](#)

[History Channel](#)

Legal Reference:

[How Our Laws Are Made](#)

[U.S. Federal Laws \(Findlaw\)](#)

[Articles of Confederation](#)

[Declaration of Independence](#)

[Federalist Papers](#)

[Founder's Constitution](#)- lots of historical facts and figures

[Constitution of the United States](#) (annotated)

[Statutes At Large \(SAL\)](#)

U.S. Code

- [House of Representatives](#)
- [Cornell Legal Information Institute](#)

- [Findlaw](#)

Code of Federal Regulations

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Supreme Court Rulings

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Federal Circuit and District Court Rulings

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Executive Orders

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Purpose:

“Highlights from American Political and Legal History” was developed to expose the events and legal Acts of the secret and powerful “money” forces behind our American political system with their secret agenda to dominate Americans as their private indentured serf labor force. To learn the truth, you must study American history stripped of all the media and political spin propaganda that is distorting it and

instead rely solely on the original legal documents for yourself. “We the People” must learn America’s true greatness came from our original government being designed as a [Constitutional Republic](#). We must learn the significant differences between our original Constitutional Republic, where the people are the masters and government exists to serve the people, and the current Democracy, in which the government is the master and people are its servants and subjects, to understand our “birthright”. See [U.S.A. v U.S.](#) for details.

When the Constitution was passed in 1789, the initial status of our country was “We the People” lived within the “[republic](#)” with unlimited powers as the masters/sovereigns. A “[Republic](#)” is simply a political model that guarantees Unalienable individual sovereignty/rights to the people and where power is held individually with all men created equal and endowed with these rights. The states came next with the most powers where “We the People” were state Citizens. Within the original “republic”, “federal government” powers were strictly limited to those enumerated by the [Constitution](#) in dealing with “We the People” and the individual states. In the original model, the federal government had no citizens. “Federal government” powers were strictly defined and limited by the federal Constitution and anything not authorized by that instrument directly was considered illegal and unlawful. The general government for the Republic was confined within a ten mile square box called the District of Columbia and had no powers outside of that area, nor did it receive enough revenues to have any adverse affect against the rights of individuals in the states. The original federal government was financially starved because the [Constitution](#) only authorized it to support itself through taxes on imports and tariffs and prevented it from reaching inside the states to rape and pillage the sovereign people there. See [Article 1, Section 9, Clauses 4 and 5, and Article 1, Section 2, Clause 3](#):

"No interference by Congress with the business of citizens transacted within a state is warranted by the Constitution, except such as is strictly incidental to the exercise of powers clearly granted to the legislature [by the Constitution]."

[License Tax Cases, [72 U.S. 462](#) (1866)]

A second tiny “[national government](#)”, a legislative “[democracy](#)”, was granted by [Article 1, Section 8](#), Clause 17 unlimited, unrestricted powers but they only applied over the [District of Columbia](#) and territories (“[federal zone](#)”) and the “[democracy](#)” had no citizens. This split or dual form of government planted the seed for the eventual decline of the “republic” and rise of the “democracy” as this history confirms has happened. A pure “[democracy](#)” is simply a political system in which the government is the sovereign and individuals are subjects and servants to the majority vote. Under a democracy, there is no such thing as individual sovereignty or rights.

Under a democracy, [sovereignty](#) is instead held communally by the government on behalf of the people collectively. The founders deplored pure democracy, as evidenced in their writings:

"Hence it is that such democracies have ever been spectacles of turbulence and contention; have ever been found incompatible with personal security or the rights of property; and have in general been as short in their lives as they have been violent in their deaths. Theoretic politicians, who have patronized this species of government, have erroneously supposed that by reducing mankind to a perfect equality in their political rights, they would, at the same time, be perfectly equalized and assimilated in their possessions, their opinions, and their passions."

A [republic](#), by which I mean a government in which the scheme of representation takes place, opens a different prospect, and promises the cure for which we are seeking. Let us examine the points in which it varies from pure democracy, and we shall comprehend both the nature of the cure and the efficacy which it must derive from the Union." [[Federalist Paper #10](#), James Madison]

Over time, this small legislative democracy within the District of Columbia, through the deception and craftiness of deceitful lawyers and politicians, has escaped the ten mile square box that our founder put it inside of using the Constitution and now it effectively encompasses all of the states within the Union, which is a result not anticipated or desired by the Founding Fathers. This work will provide court-admissible evidence of each step in the process of how our entire republican system was turned upside down by shifting "We the People" and the states out of the "[republic](#)" and into the de-facto legislative "[democracy](#)" within the District of Criminals (Washington, D.C.). In effect, the people in the states were "legally kidnapped" and placed, not physically but legally, within the de facto legislative democracy. This was done through deceitfully written laws and by exploiting the ignorance, presumption, and fear of the people. At the present time, "[USA the Republic](#)" effectively is "[a house nobody lives in](#)", thanks to the deceitful machinations and schemes of your public dis-servants.

Because of this slow but insidious transformation from a [de jure](#) Constitutional [Republic](#) to a [de facto](#) legislative [democracy](#), our corporate "[national government](#)" and de facto "democracy":

1. Is operating outside the bounds placed upon it by the [Constitution](#)

2. Has completely undermined the rights and sovereignty of the people and turned the [Bill of Rights](#) into toilet paper. What used to be rights have now become taxable government "privileges"
3. Is treating entire states effectively as federal "[territories](#)". These "territories" have effectively become just privileged sub-corporations of the federal government under the [Buck Act](#).
4. Has turned "state citizens" into "[U.S. citizens](#)" who are completely subject to federal law. These "[U.S. citizens](#)" have become privileged corporate citizens/property/chattel of the federal government, in violation of the [Thirteenth Amendment](#).
5. Has transformed "natural people" into corporate taxable "legal fictions".
6. Has transformed a purely capitalistic economy into a socialistic economy
7. Has effectively become a totalitarian police state

We must learn the vital lessons our history holds and how to remove ourselves from the "[democracy](#)" back into the "[republic](#)" to restore America to freedom and greatness. These materials will show how our once great Constitutional Republic has been degenerated into the current corporate based federal government operating under a quasi military law [Democracy](#). If "We the People" are ever going to re-claim our birthright, a [Constitutional Republic](#), we must first educate ourselves and use the truth to set us free from this law merchant indentured slavery system America is currently laboring under.

Viewpoint:

Three critically important points to keep in mind when studying American history:

(1) Traditional American History in our school system is just propaganda based on what the "powers that be" want people to believe in order to condition the masses to be a technically trained indentured slave labor force but still keep people blind to the truly important issues.

(2) Key quote from President Franklin D. Roosevelt

"In politics nothing is accidental. If something happens, be assured it was planned that way."

I agree, a very true and insightful statement.

(3) Critical quote from Russian leader, V.I. Lenin

“The surest way to overthrow an existing social order is to debauch the currency.”

You will see this is exactly how our Constitutional Republic has been overthrown.

[[Detailed brief of the Money Issue](#)]

Please apply the above three statements and consider, first, our current educational system's version of American History is just “government” sponsored propaganda with a prime example shown by the [Gallup Polls Report](#) showing the higher a person's education level, the higher [President Abraham Lincoln's](#) ratings were, a direct result of educational propaganda. Second, the events contained in this report shows a well planned step by step shift over our entire 227+ year history from our once grand Constitutional Republic into the current corporate-based federal United States government operating under a quasi martial law democracy. Third, our Constitutional American currency the “Silver Dollar” has been completely debauched and changed into worthless private Federal Reserve Notes which is just private paper script or private IOUs from the International Bankers which has been used to debauch the currency and overthrow our original Constitutional Republic. America's degeneration has been implemented by greedy, power hungry money men, constantly seeking more “money” and “power” over all of mankind. Just like President Roosevelt's quote reveals, you can “be assured it was planned that way”.

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1. Separation of Powers and Government Accountability:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Reference (s)</i>	<i>Background</i>
1920	Appropriations Act of 1920 Subject: This act suspended the de jure "Treasury Department of the United States" government and turned it over to a private corporation called the Federal Reserve (de jure means "by right of lawful establishment"). The new "Treasury" is called the "Department of the Treasury".	41 Stat 654	
1935	A.S.A. Schechter Poultry v. United States, 295 U.S. 495 (1935) Subject: Congress cannot transfer its functions to others.	292 U.S. 495	

1943	Brady v. Roosevelt Steamship Co., 317 U.S. 575 (1943) Subject: An instrumentality of the government is answerable for its acts.	317 U.S. 575	
2004	Separation of Powers Doctrine Subject: Article which describes the separation of powers doctrine from the view of the founders		

2. Banking:

For further excellent reading on the subject of the Federal Reserve, we recommend [The Creature from Jekyll Island](#), by G. Edward Griffin, 1998, ISBN 0-912986-21-2, American Media, P.O. Box 4646, Westlake Village, California 91359-1646.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Reference (s)</i>	<i>Background</i>
1791	Bank of the United States	1 Stat. 191	Legislative History Commentary from Thomas Jefferson Commentary from Alexander Hamilton
1793	1st Payment of Debt to U.S. Bank	1 Stat. 338	
1811	Five new banks passed		
1816	Second U.S. Bank		
1896	Davis v. Elmira Sav. Bank, 161 U.S. 275 Subject: National banks are instrumentalities of the federal government and created for public purposes	161 U.S. 275	
1908	Aldrich-Vreeland Act		
1913	Federal Reserve Act	38 Stat. 251	Legislative History CongRec

1933	Emergency Banking Relief Act	48 Stat. 1	Legislative History
1933	Banking Act	48 Stat. 162	Legislative History
1935	Banking Act	49 Stat. 684	Legislative History
1945	Bretton Woods Agreement Act	59 Stat. 512	
1970	Bank Holding Company Act Amendments	84 Stat. 1760	Legislative History
1970	Bank Secrecy Act	84 Stat. 1128	Legislative History
1976	Bretton Woods Agreements Act		Legislative History
1977	Public Law 95-147		
1986	Fair Credit Billing Act		
1992	World Bank	Public Law 102-391	

3. Citizenship:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Reference (s)</i>	<i>Background</i>
1798	Naturalization Act		
1868	Expatriation Act		
1872	Slaughter-House Cases, 83 U.S. 36 (1872)	83 U.S. 36	
1875	United States v. Cruikshank, 92 U.S. 542 (1875)	92 U.S. 542	
1935	Colgate v. Harvey, 296 U.S. 404 (1935) Subject: Clarified "citizen of the United States" status under the Fourteenth Amendment	296 U.S. 404	
1954	The Dubious Origin of the Fourteenth Amendment Description: Law review article published by Tulane Law Review, Tulane University. By Walter J. Suthon, Jr.; Tulane Law Review, Volume XXVIII, 1954, pp. 22-44		

1959	The 14th Amendment and the Threat that it Poses to our Democratic Form of Government Description: Law review article published by University of South Carolina, South Carolina Law Quarterly. By Pinckney G. McElwee, South Carolina Law Quarterly, Vol. 11, No. 4, pp. 484-519		
2004	Why you are a "national" or a "state national" and not a "U.S. citizen" Description: Pamphlet off the Family Guardian Website, http://famguardian.org		

4. Commerce:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Reference (s)</i>	<i>Background</i>
1887	Interstate Commerce Act		
1903	Elkins Act	32 Stat. 847	Legislative History

5. Credit and Debt:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Reference (s)</i>	<i>Background</i>
1790	Payment of Debt		
1862	Treasury Notes Buy Gold	12 Stat 370	
1862	Treasury Notes	12 Stat 532	
1869	Credit Act		
1870	Refunding National Debt Act		
1933	Emergency Farm Mortgage Act	48 Stat. 41	Legislative History
1933	HJR 192	48 Stat. 112	

1938	O'Malley v. Woodrough, 307 U.S. 277 Subject: Federal judges filed a second lawsuit when Congress tried to tax their pay again. They lost because the Revenue Act of 1932 was not retroactive and only applied to new judges.		
1963	Public Law 88-244 Subject: The Fifth United States bankruptcy reorganization	77 Stat. 775	
1968	Consumer Credit Protection Act	82 Stat. 146	Legislative History
1977	Fair Debt Collection Practices Act	P.L. 95- 109	Legislative History
1977	Public Law 95-147 Subject: Moves most banks under the control of the "Governor" of the IMF.	91 Stat. 1227	
1986	Fair Credit Billing Act		

6. Emergency Powers:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Reference (s)</i>	<i>Background</i>
1933	Federal Emergency Relief Act	48 Stat. 55	
1933	March 3 Reorganization of Executive Departments		
1933	National Industrial Recovery Act	48 Stat. 195	
1934	Home Bldg. & Loan Ass'n v. Blaisdell, 290 U.S. 398 (1934) Subject: Emergencies do not extend federal powers.	290 U.S. 398	
1936	Proclamation No. 2153 Subject: Declares the "Emergency" still exists to extend the "Emergency Powers"	49 Stat. 3489	
1950	Reorganization Plan 26		
1973	Senate Report 93-549: Emergency Power Statutes		

7. Gun Control:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Reference (s)</i>	<i>Background</i>
	Second Amendment (annotated)		
	Federal Firearm Act		Commentary

8. Judiciary:

[Supreme Court composition by year](#)

Federal Judiciary:

- [History of the Federal Judiciary](#)
- [Landmark Judicial Legislation](#)
- [History of Federal judgeships](#)
- [Judicial Facts and Figures](#)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Reference (s)</i>	<i>Background</i>
1789	Federal Judiciary Act		Commentary Other source
1911	Judiciary Code of 1911 Subject: Removed Supreme Court justices from Circuit courts and made all circuit courts into administrative, non-constitutional territorial courts.	36 Stat. 1087-1169	
1918	Revenue Act of 1918, Section 213 Subject: First income tax on federal judges. See 40 Stat. 1057, Sec. 213. Federal judges rebel and file lawsuit. See Miles v. Graham, 268 U.S. 501 (1925)	40 Stat. 1057-1152	
1920	Evens v. Gore, 253 U.S. 245 Subject: Supreme Court declared that Sixteenth Amendment did not apply to federal judges	253 U.S. 245	
1923	Keller v. Potomac Electric Power Co., 261 U.S. 428 (1923) Subject: District of Columbia courts	261 U.S. 428	

1924	Miles v. Graham, 268 U.S. 610: Subject: Federal judges filed lawsuit against Congress because they thought it was unconstitutional for the Executive Branch to reduce their pay and benefits by instituting income tax against them. They won.	268 U.S. 610	
1925	Certiorari Act of 1925 Subject: Allowed Supreme Court to deny income tax litigation appeals without explanation	43 Stat 936	
1930	Federal Radio Comm. v. General Electric Co., 281 U.S. 464 (1930) Subject: Court of appeals rulings are administrative, not constitutional. [Because the circuit courts were made administrative courts by the Judicial Act of 1911]	281 U.S. 464	
1932	Revenue Act of 1932 Subject: Sec. 22 places first federal tax on federal judges that actually "sticks" and doesn't get thrown out. Reason it sticks is because it only applies the tax to "new" judges and not retroactively to judges already in office		
1937	Franklin Delano Roosevelt Stacked the Supreme Court		
1938	Erie Railroad Co. v. Tomkins, 304 U.S. 64 (1938) Subject: There is no federal common law within states of the Union.	304 U.S. 64	
1976	Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act	Public Law 94-583 28 U.S.C. §1502-1611	Legislative History

9. Federal Jurisdiction:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Reference (s)</i>	<i>Background</i>

1894	Caha v. United States, 152 U.S. 211 (1894) Subject: Congressional jurisdiction does not extend into the states	152 U.S. 211	
1908	Louisville & N.R. Co. v. Mottley, 211 U.S. 149 (1908) Subject: Courts have an obligation to establish jurisdiction	211 U.S. 149	
1909	American Banana Co. v. United Fruit Co, 213 U.S. 347 (1909)	213 U.S. 347	
1922	Balzac v. People of Porto Rico, 258 U.S. 298 (1922) Subject: Constitutional rights (Sixth Amendment) do not extend to federal territories	258 U.S. 298	
1932	Blackmer v. United States, 284 U.S. 421 (1932) Subject: Legislation of congress is territorial in nature.	284 U.S. 421	
1937	James v. Dravo Constracting Co., 302 U.S. 134 (1937) Subject: Exclusive legislation is consistent only with exclusive jurisdiction.	302 U.S. 134	
1945	Hooven and Allison Co. v. Evatt, 324 U.S. 652 (1945) Subject: Three meanings of the term "United States". IMPORTANT!	324 U.S. 652	
2001	The Secret of the Special Maritime Jurisdiction of the United States Exposed Subject: Special report on abuses of federal jurisdiction within states of the Union		

10. Licensing/privileges:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Reference (s)</i>	<i>Background</i>
1851	Limited Liability Act of 1851	9 Stat. 635	Legislative History
1866	License Tax Cases, 72 U.S. 462 (1866)		
1923	Uniform Marriage and Marriage License Act		

1933	Emergency Banking Relief Act Subject: Made U.S. citizens enemies who could then be licensed and regulated.		Legislative History
1933	Agricultural Adjustment Act Subject: Licensed farm export.	48 Stat. 31	
1943	Jones v. City of Opelika, 319 U.S. 105 (1943) Subject: License taxes are privilege/excise taxes. States may not charge for the enjoyment of a right granted by the federal constitution.	319 U.S. 105	
2002	Drivers License Modernization Act	H.R. 4633	
	26 U.S.C. 7001 : Licenses to perform "foreign commerce"		

11. Money:

For further excellent reading on the subject of money, we recommend [Pieces of Eight](#), by Edwin Viera. 1,666 pages, hard bound, 6,601 foot notes. This is the most exhaustive treatment of any subject we have ever seen.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Reference (s)</i>	<i>Background</i>
1792	U.S. Mint created		
1794	One Million loan from U.S. Bank		
1812	Treasury Notes	2 Stat 766	
1813	Treasury Notes		
1814	Treasury Notes		
1814	Treasury Notes 2nd Time		
1815	Treasury Notes	3 Stat. 213	
1816	Joint Resolution No. 8	3 Stat. 343	
1817	Repeal Treasury Notes		
1834	Coinage Act	4 Stat. 699	
1837	Coinage Act	5 Stat. 136	
1849	Coinage Act	9 Stat. 397	
1853	Coinage Act	10 Stat. 160	
1857	Coinage Act	11 Stat. 163	
1862	Limited Government Money Act		

1862	Treasury Notes Subject: Congress violates the Constitution by issuing paper money	12 Stat. 345	
1863	National Currency Act		
1873	Coinage Act		
1884	Legal Tender Cases, 110 U.S. 421 (1884)	110 U.S. 421	
1933	Senate Document 43-Contracts Payable in Gold		
1934	Gold Reserve Act	48 Stat. 337	
1934	Presidential Proclamation #2072 Subject: President Roosevelt debased our gold dollar backed currency for International exchange by 53 %	48 Stat. 1730	
1934	Proclamation No. 2092 Subject: Set silver value to match the 1934 Gold Reserve Act value	49 Stat. 3402	
1945	International Monetary Fund	60 Stat. 1401	
1965	Coinage Act Amended in 1970		Legislative History Legislative History
1967	Silver Certificate Act	81 Stat. 77	
1968	Public Law 90-269: Eliminate Reserve Requirement on FRNs	82 Stat. 50	Legislative History
1973	Par Value Modification Act	86 Stat. 116	Legislative History Amendments
1973	Par Value Modification Act-Amendments	87 Stat. 352	

12. Privacy and Freedom of Information:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Reference (s)</i>	<i>Background</i>
1966	Freedom of Information Act		Legislative History
1995	Paperwork Reduction Act		

1998	Government Paperwork Elimination Act		
2000	Electronic Signature in Global and National Commerce Act		

13. Individual Rights, Sovereignty, and Due Process:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Reference (s)</i>	<i>Background</i>
1791	Bill of Rights		
1863	Habeus Corpus Act		
1866	Civil Rights Act of 1866 Subject: Protected civil rights of people on federal property after the civil war.	15 Stat. 27	
1872	Amnesty Act Subject: Removed political disabilities of Fourteenth Amendment, section 3	17 Stat. 142	
1883	Civil Rights Cases, 109 U.S. 3 (1883)	109 U.S. 3	
1884	Hurtado v. People of State of California, 110 U.S. 516 (1884) Subject: Equal protection	110 U.S. 516	
1886	Boyd v. U.S., 116 U.S. 616 (1886) Subject: Search and seizure	116 U.S. 616	
1892	Counselman v. Hitchcock, 142 U.S. 547 (1892) Subject: Constitution rights confer immunity	142 U.S. 547	
1901	Downes v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244 Subject: The Bill of Rights does not apply inside the federal zone	182 U.S. 244	
1913	Interstate Commerce v. Louisville & N.R. Co., 227 U.S. 88 (1913) Subject: Meaning of due process	227 U.S. 88	
1914	Weeks v. U.S., 232 U.S. 383 (1914) Subject: Seizure, use of illegally obtained evidence for prosecution	232 U.S. 383	
1914	Grannis v. Ordean, 234 U.S. 385 (1914) Subject: Due process requires opportunity to be heard	234 U.S. 385	
1919	Schenck v. U.S., 249 U.S. 47 (1919) Subject: Right of free speech during wartime	249 U.S. 47	

1926	Conally v. General Const. Co., 269 U.S. 385 (1926) Subject: Vague laws violate due process	269 U.S. 385	
1931	United States v. Sprague, 282 U.S. 716 (1931) Subject: Interpretation of the Constitution	282 U.S. 716	
1934	Gregory v. Helvering, 293 U.S. 465 (1935) Subject: Taxpayers have a legal right to decrease the taxes they owe by lawful means.	293 U.S. 465	
1935	Bull v. United States, 295 U.S. 247 (1935) Subject: How assessments work	295 U.S. 247	
1941	United States v. Cooper Corp., 312 U.S. 600 (1941) Subject: The term "person" does not include the sovereign. Statutes employing the phrase are ordinarily construed to exclude it.	312 U.S. 600	

14. Slavery:

"To those who persist in denigrating our founders and their legacy of liberty, I say this: I would rather show respect for that generation which, though born into an era of slavery, planted the seeds of liberty, than to be part of a generation that, born into an era of liberty, plants the seeds of renewed slavery and bondage." [Alan Keyes, July 4, 2004, [Worldnet Daily](#), a black person]

<i>Date</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Reference (s)</i>	<i>Background</i>
1856	Dred Scott v. Sandford, 60 U.S. 393	60 U.S. 393	
1862	The District of Columbia Emancipation Act		
1864	Wade-Davis Bill		
1865	Freedmen Bureau Act	13 Stat. 507	
1866	Freedmen Bureau Act Amended		
1868	Freedmen Bureau 2nd Amendment		
1865	Thirteenth Amendment		
1896	Plessy v. Ferguson, 163 U.S. 537	163 U.S. 537	

1905	Clyatt v. U.S., 197 U.S. 207	197 U.S. 207	
1911	Bailey v. State of Alabama, 219 U.S. 219 (1911) Subject: States may not compel people to labor	219 U.S. 219	

15. Socialism:

[Medicare History](#): Off Medicare website

<i>Date</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Reference (s)</i>	<i>Background</i>
1874	Loan Assoc. v. Topeka, 20 Wall. 655 (1874) Subject: Ruled that use of our tax system for wealth transfer is prohibited by the Constitution.	20 Wall. 655	
1908	Workmen Comp Act	35 Stat. 556	Legislative History
1921	Towner Maternity Act	42 Stat. 224	Legislative History
1920	Nineteenth Amendment: Women's Suffrage		
1935	Social Security Act	49 Stat. 620	
1936	U.S. v. Butler, 297 U.S. 1 (1936) Subject: Taxes CANNOT be used to transfer wealth between different classes of people in society.	297 U.S. 1	
1937	Steward Machine Co. v. Davis, 301 U.S. 548 (1937) Subject: Hiring of "employees" is excise taxable event for corporations. Stated that any event can be the basis for an excise on a privilege.	301 U.S. 548	
1937	United States Housing Act of 1937 Subject: Federal government starting regulating municipalities, violating separation of powers.	50 Stat. 888-899	

2001	H.R. 701 Subject: Uses offshore oil and gas revenues to buy land to be owned by federal government.		
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16. Taxes

<i>Date</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Reference (s)</i>	<i>Background</i>
1765	Stamp Act		
1789	Treasury Dept created		
1789	Office of the Collector of Revenue was first created Subject: The first tax laid was a duty on imports ONLY. No internal taxation. First "collector" was established at each port.	1 Stat 24-49	
1798	Revenue Act		
1833	Compromise Act		
1846	Treasury Department Act	9 Stat. 59	
1861	Revenue Act	12 Stat. 292	
1862	Internal Revenue on Federal Employees		
1862	Revenue Act	12 Stat 432	
1864	Internal Revenue	13 Stat. 223	
1864	Revenue Act		
1865	Revenue Act	13 Stat. 469	
1866	Revenue Act	14 Stat. 98	
1867	Revenue Act	14 Stat. 471	
1870	Revenue Act	16 Stat. 256	
1872	Revenue Act		
1873	Internal Revenue		
1873	Revenue Act		
1878	Revenue Act		

1880	Springer v. United States, 102 U.S. 586 (1880)	102 U.S. 586	
1894	Wilson-Gorman Tariff	28 Stat. 509, 553	
1895	Pollock v. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co, 157 U.S. 429 (1895) Subject: Declared first direct income tax unconstitutional	157 U.S. 429	
1895	Pollock v. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 158 U.S. 601 (1895) Subject: Declared first direct income tax unconstitutional	158 U.S. 601	
1896	U.S. v. Perkins, 163 U.S. 625 (1896) Subject: United States government is not exempt from taxation by virtue of being a corporation	163 U.S. 625	
1909	Corporation Tax Act	36 Stat. 11, 112, Sec. 38	
1909	Senate Document 98 Subject: Speech by President Taft about the legislative intent of the Sixteenth Amendment		
1909	Sixteenth Amendment sent to states for ratification	36 Stat. 184	
1911	Flint v. Stone Tracy Co., 220 U.S. 107 (1911) Subject: Definition of direct and indirect taxes. Corporate income taxes	220 U.S. 107	
1913	Income Tax Act	38 Stat. 114	
1913	Stratton's Independence, Ltd. v. Howbert, 231 U.S. 399 (1913) Subject: Definition of "income"	231 U.S. 399	
1916	Brushaber v. Union Pacific R.Co., 240 U.S. 1 (1916) Subject: Income taxes are indirect taxes	240 U.S. 1	
1916	Stanton v. Baltic Mining Co., 240 U.S. 103 (1916) Subject: 16th Amendment conferred "no new powers of taxation"	240 U.S. 103	

1916	Gould v. Gould, 245 U.S. 151 (1917) Subject: All tax disputes are to be resolved in favor of the citizen and tax laws must be interpreted without ambiguity	245 U.S. 151	
1917	War Estate Tax Act	40 Stat. 324	
1918	Revenue Act of 1918 Subject: Section 213 imposed the very first direct tax upon the salary of federal judges. This act was also the first federal tax act to define the term "gross income"	40 Stat. 1057-1152	
1918	William Peck & Co. v. Lowe, 247 U.S. 165 (1918) Subject: Sixteenth Amendment conferred no new taxing power to Congress.	247 U.S. 165	
1918	Doyle v. Mitchell Bros. Co., 247 U.S. 179 (1918) Subject: Definition of "income" means profit from corporate activities.	247 U.S. 179	
1918	Southern Pacific Co. v. Lowe, 247 U.S. 330 Subject: "Income" means corporate profit	247 U.S. 330	
1920	Eisner v. Macomber, 252 U.S. 189 (1920) Subject: Sixteenth Amendment did not extend taxing power to new subjects.	252 U.S. 189	
1920	Evans v. Gore, 253 U.S. 245 (1920) Subject: Sixteenth Amendment did not authorize a direct tax on judge salaries.	253 U.S. 245	
1920	Independent treasury abolished	41 Stat. 254	
1921	Merchant's Loan & Trust Co. v. Smietanka, 255 U.S. 509 (1921) Subject: Definition of the word "income"	255 U.S. 509	
1921	Revenue Act		Commentary
1922	Bailey v. Drexel Furniture Co., 259 U.S. 20 (1922) Subject: Tax on child labor in the states was unconstitutional	259 U.S. 20	
1922	Long v. Rasmussen, 281 F. 236 (1922) Subject: Revenue Laws may not be applied to "nontaxpayers"	281 U.S. 236	

1924	Revenue Act	43 Stat. 253	
1924	Cook v. Tait, 265 U.S. 47 (1924) Subject: Direct taxes on individuals cannot be sustained based on "income"	265 U.S. 47	
1926	Revenue Act		
1926	Bowers v. Kerbaugh-Empire Co., 271 U.S. 170 (1926) Subject: "Income" means only corporate profit under the Sixteenth Amendment	271 U.S. 170	
1928	Revenue Act		
1930	Tyler v. U.S., 281 U.S. 497 (1930) Subject: Indirect taxes are taxes on "events".	281 U.S. 497	
1932	Revenue Act	47 Stat. 169	
1934	Revenue Act	48 Stat. 680	
1936	U.S. v. Butler, 297 U.S. 1 (1936) Subject: Taxes CANNOT be used to transfer wealth between different classes of people in society.	297 U.S. 1	
1937	Steward Machine Co. v. Davis, 301 U.S. 548 (1937) Subject: "Employers" have to pay SSA taxes on "wages".	301 U.S. 548	
1938	Wright v. United States, 302 U.S. 583 (1938) Subject: "From whatever source derived" found in the Sixteenth Amendment does not mean "whatever source derived"	302 U.S. 583	
1938	Revenue Act	52 Stat. 447	
1938	Hassett v. Welch, 303 U.S. 303 (1938) Subject: Tax statutes are to be interpreted in favor of the taxpayer when doubt exists.	303 U.S. 303	
1939	Internal Revenue Code Repealed! Subject: See 53 Stat. 1, Section 4	53 Stat. 1	
1939	Public Salary Tax Act	53 Stat. 1	
1940	Buck Act	54 Stat. 1059	Legislative History
1942	Revenue Act		

1943	Revenue Act		
1943	Current Tax Payment Act of 1943	57 Stat. 126	
1944	Internal Revenue	58 Stat. 234	
1954	Internal Revenue Act		
1966	Federal Tax Lien Act		
1974	Federal Register Confession Subject: IRS admits the founders intended for federal taxation of only foreign commerce, and that they "intended" to create the "Bureau of Internal Revenue" but never really did.		
1979	Congressional Research Service Report 79-131 Subject: Establishes income taxes as indirect excise taxes on business only.		
1986	Revenue Act		
1998	IRS Restructuring and Reform Act		
1999	Revenue Act		

17. War:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Reference (s)</i>	<i>Background</i>
1792	Militia Law No. 1		
1792	Militia Law		
1798	Sedition Act		
1808	Embargo Act		
1833	United States Force Bill		
1861	Confiscate Property Act	12 Stat. 319	
1862	Insurrection Treason Confiscation		
1863	Captured and Abandoned Property Act		
1863	Lieber Code		
1917	Espionage Act	40 Stat. 217	Legislative History

1917	Trading with the Enemy Act	40 Stat 411	Amendments list House Report No. 85 Never ended Legislative History
1917	Trading with the Enemy Act 1st Amended	40 Stat. 460	
1917	Trading with the Enemy Act 2nd Amended	40 Stat. 966	
1917	Trading with the Enemy Act 3rd Amended	40 Stat. 1020	
1917	Trading with the Enemy Act 23th Amended		
1917	War Estate Tax Act	40 Stat. 324	
1938	Foreign Agents Registration Act	52 Stat. 631	Legislative History
1940	Selective Service and Training Act	54 Stat. 885	Legislative History
1950	Internal Security Act		
1954	Espionage and Sabotage Act	68 Stat. 1216	
1973	Senate Report 93-549: Emergency Powers		
1996	National Defense Authorization Act	P.L. 104-106	
2004	Enemy Combatants Article		

Major Themes

Table of Contents:

1. [Breakdown of Separation of Powers](#)
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3. [Corruption of the Federal Judiciary and Compromise of Its Independence](#)
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6. [Ever-increasing government deception, tyranny, and cover-up](#)
7. [Republic->Democracy](#)
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9. [Disarming of the people](#)
10. [Rights->Privileges](#)
11. ["State citizen" -> "U.S. citizen"](#)
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16. [Lawyers->Attorneys Licensed by the State](#)
17. [Destruction of Personal Privacy](#)
18. [Globalization of Government/New World Order and centralization of all power](#)
19. [Dissolution of Public Morals and Breakdown of the Family](#)
20. [Control of Banks Transferred to Government to Facilitate Illegal Enforcement of Tax Laws](#)

IMPORTANT NOTE: Many of the Major Themes are also described in the following external references, which cover them in far greater detail than we do here

[Great IRS Hoax: Why We Don't Owe Income Tax](#)-by Family Guardian. See especially Chapter 6.

[Federal Usurpation](#)-by Franklin Pierce

[Our Enemy the State](#)-by Albert Nock

[Social Security: Mark of the Beast](#)-by Steven Miller

[How Scoundrels Corrupted our Republican Form of Government](#)-by Family Guardian

[The Law that Never Was](#)-by Bill Benson

1. Breakdown of Separation of Powers

Legislative intent :

"What has destroyed liberty and the rights of man in every government which has ever existed under the sun? The generalizing and concentrating all cares and powers into one body, no matter whether of the autocrats of Russia or France, or of the aristocrats of a Venetian Senate. And I do believe that if the Almighty has not decreed that man shall never be free (and it is blasphemy to believe it), that the secret will be found to be in the making himself the depository of the powers respecting himself, so far as he is competent to them, and delegating only what is beyond his competence by a synthetical process, to higher and higher orders of functionaries, so as to trust fewer and fewer powers in proportion as the trustees become more and more oligarchical." --Thomas Jefferson to Joseph C. Cabell, 1816. ME 14:421

"An elective despotism was not the government we fought for, but one which should not only be founded on true free principles, but in which the powers of government should be so divided and balanced among general bodies of magistracy, as that no one could transcend their legal limits without being effectually checked and restrained by the others." --Thomas Jefferson: Notes on Virginia Q.XIII, 1782. ME 2:163

"When all government, domestic and foreign, in little as in great things, shall be drawn to Washington as the center of all power, it will render powerless the checks provided of one government on another and will become as venal and oppressive as the government from which we separated." --Thomas Jefferson to Charles Hammond, 1821. ME 15:332

"I wish... to see maintained that wholesome distribution of powers established by the Constitution for the limitation of both [the State and General governments], and never to see all offices transferred to Washington where, further withdrawn from the eyes of the people, they may more secretly be bought and sold as at market." --Thomas Jefferson to William Johnson, 1823. ME 15:450

"The greatest [calamity] which could befall [us would be] submission to a government of unlimited powers." --Thomas Jefferson: Declaration and Protest of Virginia, 1825. ME 17:445

History:

- Judiciary Moved to Executive Branch
 - 1911 [Judicial Code of 1911](#): Circuit court of appeals abolished and "District Courts of the United States" became "United States District Courts", thus switching from Article III courts to Article IV territorial courts.

- 1923 Federal "Tax Court" Created: Article 2 court. Actually an administrative appeal board
 - Elimination of "separation of money and state"
 - 1913 [Federal Reserve Act](#)
 - 1934 [Gold Reserve Act](#): Delegated to president power to define Gold and silver dollars. Made illegal to own gold bullion, and enforced by IRS
 - 1965 [Coinage Act of 1965](#): First change in coinage in 173 years. Federal Reserve Notes became legal tender. Redemption of dollars in silver ended.
 - 1971 [Proclamation No. 4074 by Pres. Nixon](#): U.S. went off silver standard. International can still redeem dollars for gold.
 - 1913 [Seventeenth Amendment: Popular Election of Senators](#): States lost representation in the Senate
 - 1935 [Social Security Act](#): Sovereign people became government dependents
 - 1940 [Buck Act](#): States must act like federal territories in order to participate in federal tax "scheme". States became federal dependents as well, for tax revenues
 - 1942 [Victory Tax](#): Sovereign people in the states on a large scale participated in federal income tax, even though law did not require them. This created conflicts of interest at the ballot box and the jury box in the context of income taxes
 - 1995 [United States v. Lopez, 314 U.S. 349 \(1995\)](#): Describes the purpose of the Separation of Powers Doctrine
-

References:

- ["Republic" defined](#)
- ["Democracy" defined](#)
- ["Republican Form of Government" defined](#)
- [Article 4, Section 4, United States Constitution](#): Mandates a Republican Form of Government
- [How Scoundrels Corrupted our Republican Forms of Government](#)

IMPORTANT NOTE: Following the Civil War and the imposition of martial law, most of the states rewrote their Constitutions as follows:

1. New name of states became "STATE OF CALIFORNIA" instead of simply "CALIFORNIA"
2. This change was facilitated by the passage of the [Fourteenth Amendment](#) to the United States Constitution
3. Removed geographical boundaries, so that there was no separation of powers
4. Made states into franchised corporate extensions of the federal government and federal trustees. [Buck Act of 1940](#) reinforced this theme.
5. Made citizens virtual "[residents](#)" of the "[federal zone](#)"

6. Old Constitutions were NOT repealed, and they are for the "[Republic](#)". New Constitutions are for the "[Democracy](#)".
7. Example: California rewrote the Constitution of 1849 and replaced it with the Constitution of 1879.

2. Ever Increasing Taxation

Legislative intent :

To preserve [the] independence [of the people,] we must not let our rulers load us with perpetual debt. We must make our election between economy and liberty, or profusion and servitude. If we run into such debts as that we must be taxed in our meat and in our drink, in our necessities and our comforts, in our labors and our amusements, for our callings and our creeds, as the people of England are, our people, like them, must come to labor sixteen hours in the twenty-four, give the earnings of fifteen of these to the government for their debts and daily expenses, and the sixteenth being insufficient to afford us bread, we must live, as they now do, on oatmeal and potatoes, have no time to think, no means of calling the mismanagers to account, but be glad to obtain subsistence by hiring ourselves to rivet their chains on the necks of our fellow-sufferers." --Thomas Jefferson to Samuel Kercheval, 1816. ME 15:39. [Click here for original quote](#)

History:

- 1773 [Boston Tea Party, Dec. 16](#): Revolt against British Taxes
- 1774 [Journals of the Continental Congress, October 26, 1774](#): Right of Redress BEFORE payment of taxes
- 1789 [Treasury Department](#) created
- 1861 [Revenue Act of 1861](#): Country's first Income tax, to pay for Civil War
- 1862 [Revenue Act of 1862](#): First tax on officers of the United States government. Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) first created
- 1872 [Revenue Act of 1872](#): Office of the Assessor of Internal Revenue eliminated. Federal income tax enforcement ended following Civil War
- 1894 [Revenue Act of 1894](#): First direct tax on people in the states. Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional
- 1909 [Congressional Debates on the Sixteenth Amendment](#)
- 1913 [Sixteenth Amendment](#)
- 1918 [Revenue Act of 1918, Section 213](#): First income tax on federal judges. See 40 Stat. 1057, Sec. 213. Federal judges rebel and file lawsuit. See [Miles v. Graham, 268 U.S. 501 \(1925\)](#)
- 1925 [Certiorari Act of 1925](#): Allowed Supreme Court to deny income tax litigation appeals without

explanation

- 1939 [Public Salary Tax Act](#)
 - 1939 [Internal Revenue Code Repealed!](#): See 53 Stat. 1, Section 4.
 - 1942 [Victory Tax Act](#): Tax measure to pay for second world war
-

References:

- [Tax Freedom Report](#)
 - [Tax History Website](#)
-

3. Corruption of Federal Judiciary and Compromise of Its Independence

Legislative intent :

"...it may clearly be inferred that, in saying "There can be no liberty where the legislative and executive powers are united in the same person, or body of magistrates," or, "if the power of judging be not separated from the legislative and executive powers," he did not mean that these departments ought to have no PARTIAL AGENCY in, or no CONTROL over, the acts of each other. His [Montesquieu's] meaning, as his own words import, and still more conclusively as illustrated by the example in his eye, can amount to no more than this, that where the WHOLE power of one department is exercised by the same hands which possess the WHOLE power of another department, the fundamental principles of a free constitution are subverted.

[. . .]

"The reasons on which [Montesquieu](#) grounds his maxim are a further demonstration of his meaning. "When the legislative and executive powers are united in the same person or body," says he, "there can be no liberty, because apprehensions may arise lest THE SAME monarch or senate should ENACT tyrannical laws to EXECUTE them in a tyrannical manner." Again: "Were the power of judging joined with the legislative, the life and liberty of the subject would be exposed to arbitrary control, for THE JUDGE would then be THE LEGISLATOR. Were it joined to the executive power, THE JUDGE might behave with all the violence of AN OPPRESSOR." Some of these reasons are more fully explained in other passages; but briefly stated as they are here, they sufficiently establish the meaning which we have put on this celebrated maxim of this celebrated author." [[Federalist Paper #47](#), James Madison]

"He [the King] has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries." [Declaration of Independence](#)

"Our government is now taking so steady a course as to show by what road it will pass to destruction; to wit: by consolidation first and then corruption, its necessary consequence. The engine of consolidation will be the Federal judiciary; the two other branches the corrupting and corrupted instruments." --Thomas Jefferson to Nathaniel Macon, 1821. ME 15:341

"The [federal] judiciary branch is the instrument which, working like gravity, without intermission, is to press us at last into one consolidated mass." --Thomas Jefferson to Archibald Thweat, 1821. ME 15:307

"There is no danger I apprehend so much as the consolidation of our government by the noiseless and therefore unalarming instrumentality of the Supreme Court." --Thomas Jefferson to William Johnson, 1823. ME 15:421

"We already see the [judiciary] power, installed for life, responsible to no authority (for impeachment is not even a scare-crow), advancing with a noiseless and steady pace to the great object of consolidation. The foundations are already deeply laid by their decisions for the annihilation of constitutional State rights and the removal of every check, every counterpoise to the engulfing power of which themselves are to make a sovereign part." --Thomas Jefferson to William T. Barry, 1822. ME 15:388

History:

- 1789 [Judiciary Act of 1789](#)
- 1911 [Judicial Code of 1911](#): Federal courts were made a part of the executive branch, destroying their independence. "District Courts of the United States", which are Article III Courts, were all changed into "United States District Courts"
- 1918 [Revenue Act of 1918, Section 213](#): First income tax on federal judges. See 40 Stat. 1057, Sec. 213. Federal judges rebel and file lawsuit. See [Miles v. Graham, 268 U.S. 501 \(1925\)](#)
- 1920 [Evens v. Gore, 253 U.S. 245](#): Supreme Court declared that Sixteenth Amendment did not apply to federal judges
- 1924 [Miles v. Graham, 268 U.S. 610](#): Federal judges filed lawsuit against Congress because they thought it was unconstitutional for the Executive Branch to reduce their pay and benefits by instituting income tax against them. They won.
- 1925 [Certiorari Act of 1925](#): Allowed Supreme Court to deny income tax litigation appeals without explanation
- 1932 [Revenue Act of 1932](#), Sec. 22 places first federal tax on federal judges that actually "sticks" and doesn't get thrown out. Reason it sticks is because it only applies the tax to "new" judges and not retroactively to judges already in office

- 1938 [O'Malley v. Woodrough, 307 U.S. 277](#): Federal judges filed a second lawsuit when Congress tried to tax their pay again. They lost because the [Revenue Act of 1932](#) was not retroactive and only applied to new judges.
-

References:

- [Authorities on Jurisdiction of Federal Courts](#)
 - [IRS Deposition Questions, Section 8: Courts are Closed](#)
-

4. Government->Corporation

Legislative intent :

"Were we directed from Washington when to sow and when to reap, we should soon want bread." --Thomas Jefferson: Autobiography, 1821. ME 1:122

History:

- [1871 Washington DC Becomes a Corporation](#)
 - [1878 Corporate DC Government Act](#)
-

References:

- [History of DC Code](#)
- [New Columbia](#)
- [28 U.S.C. 3002\(15\)\(A\)](#): United States Government is a Corporation

IMPORANT NOTE: Following the Civil War and the imposition of martial law, most of the states rewrote their Constitutions as follows:

1. New name of states became "STATE OF CALIFORNIA" instead of simply "CALIFORNIA"
2. This change was facilitated by the passage of the [Fourteenth Amendment](#) to the United States Constitution
3. Removed geographical boundaries, so that there was no separation of powers
4. Made states into franchised corporate extensions of the federal government and federal trustees. [Buck Act of 1940](#) reinforced this theme.
5. Made citizens virtual "[residents](#)" of the "[federal zone](#)"
6. Old Constitutions were NOT repealed, and they are for the "[Republic](#)". New Constitutions are for the "[Democracy](#)".
7. Example: California rewrote the Constitution of 1849 and replaced it with the Constitution of 1879.

5. Ever expanding debt and slavery to debt

Legislative intent :

"Funding I consider as limited, rightfully, to a redemption of the debt within the lives of a majority of the generation contracting it; every generation coming equally, by the laws of the Creator of the world, to the free possession of the earth He made for their subsistence, unencumbered by their predecessors, who, like them, were but tenants for life." --Thomas Jefferson to John Taylor, 1816. ME 15:18. [Click here for original quote](#)

"The rich ruleth over the poor, and the borrower [is] servant [slave and surety] to the lender." [[Prov. 22:7](#)]

"The maxim of buying nothing without the money in our pockets to pay for it would make of our country one of the happiest on earth." --Thomas Jefferson to Alexander Donald, 1787. ME 6:192

"It is incumbent on every generation to pay its own debts as it goes. A principle which if acted on would save one-half the wars of the world." --Thomas Jefferson to A. L. C. Destutt de Tracy, 1820. FE 10:175

*"For the Lord your God will bless you just as He promised you; **you shall lend to many***

nations, but you shall not borrow; you shall reign over many nations, but they shall not reign over you." [Deut. 15:6]

"The Lord will open to you His good treasure, the heavens, to give the rain to your land in its season, and to bless all the work of your hand. **You shall lend to many nations, but you shall not borrow.**" [Deut. 28:12]

"You shall not charge interest to your brother--interest on money or food or anything that is lent out at interest." [Deut. 23:19]

"To a foreigner you may charge interest, but to your brother you shall not charge interest, that the Lord your God may bless you in all to which you set your hand in the land which you are entering to possess." [Deut. 23:20. NOTE: The Federal Reserve is FOREIGN to the U. S. government and to the people it represents]

"A man devoid of understanding shakes hands in a pledge, and becomes surety for his friend." [Proverbs 17:18]

"He who is surety for a stranger will suffer, but one who hates being surety is secure." [Prov. 11:15, NKJV]

History:

- 1786 Shay's Rebellion
- 1868 [Fourteenth Amendment, Section 4](#): The validity of the public debt shall not be questioned
- 1896 [Plessy v. Ferguson, 163 U.S. 537 \(1896\)](#): Case about slavery
- 1905 [Clyatt v. U.S., 197 U.S. 207 \(1905\)](#): Case about slavery

References:

- History of Public Debt:
 - [1791-1849](#)
 - [1850-1899](#)
 - [1900-1949](#)
 - [1950-2000](#)
- [Bureau of the Public Debt](#)
- [Public Debt Online](#): Dept of the Treasury
- [Debt Virus](#): Book by Jacques Jaikaran, 1995; ISBN 0944435351; Glenridge Publishing, Ltd.

6. Ever-increasing Government Deception, Tyranny, and Cover-Up

Legislative intent :

"Honesty is the first chapter in the book of wisdom." --Thomas Jefferson to Nathaniel Macon, 1819. ME 15:180

History:

- 1868 [Dyett v. Turner, 439 P.2d 266](#): The Fraudulent Passage of the Fourteenth Amendment
 - 1939 [Internal Revenue Code Repealed!](#): See 53 Stat. 1, Section 4. What, the government didn't tell you? I wonder why?
 - 1965 [JFK Assassination](#): Tried to eliminate Federal Reserve Notes by replacing them with debt-free currency
 - 1972 [Watergate](#): Nixon's machinations behind the scene
 - 1983-1988 [Iran-Contra](#): Reagan's cover-up of meddling in Central America
 - 1985 [The Law That Never Was](#): Book which documents the fraudulent passage of the Sixteenth Amendment by President Taft
 - 2000 [Paul O'Neill, Secretary of Treasury, declares the Internal Revenue Code to be 9500 pages of "gibberish"](#)
 - 2002 [IRS Removes Document 6209 From their FOIA Reading Room Website](#)
 - 2004 [861 Evidence](#): documentary on fraud by the federal government in misrepresenting the income tax laws
-

References:

- Obfuscation of the Internal Revenue Code: Look at sections that describe who is liable and how to compute income. It gets harder and harder to figure this out!
 - [1939 Code \(53 Stat\)](#)-Code and all previous Statutes at large laws was repealed, and published as a *separate* volume of the Statutes at Large because not positive law. Was a Code of laws NOT in force. Title was enacted into positive law but was also REPEALED. A repealed law, even if positive law, is unenforceable. The Title is positive law but the code is not positive law. Is a "Code of Laws".
 - [1954 Code \(68A Stat\)](#)-Revised the internal revenue code but did not give a list of laws that it revised. The reason is because the Code of 1939 was REPEALED so there was no code to revise at that time. 54 Code there has no statutory foundation and no legislative history. If the 1939 was repealed, it ceases to represent a statute. 200 changes in the 1939 code represented in the 1954 code. Deleted Collectors from 1939 code. Replaced all references to the Commissioner with "Secretary of the Treasury". Commissioner has no duties. 1954 code is a municipal ordinance because not a code of laws and not in force. Not a "Code of Laws".

- [1986 Code](#)-Amended Subtitle A of the 1954 code. Also had no list of changes to the sections in the 1954 code because NOT positive law.
 - [Words of Art: Lawyer Deception Using Definitions](#)-look at some of these definitions!
 - [How Scoundrels Corrupted our Republican Forms of Government](#)
 - [The Great IRS Hoax: Why We Don't Owe Income Tax](#): 1700 page documentary on massive government cover-up of illegal income tax enforcement by the IRS
 - [Social Security: Mark of the Beast](#): Entire Social Security System is based on fraud
 - [Nonpublication of Court Rulings](#): Judicial conspiracy to cover up mis-enforcement of the tax laws and obstruct justice
-

7. Republic -> Democracy

Legislative intent :

“You shall not follow a crowd to do evil; nor shall you testify in a dispute so as to turn aside after many to pervert justice.” [Exodus 23:2 , Bible, NKJV]

“Hence it is that such democracies have ever been spectacles of turbulence and contention; have ever been found incompatible with personal security or the rights of property; and have in general been as short in their lives as they have been violent in their deaths. Theoretic politicians, who have patronized this species of government, have erroneously supposed that by reducing mankind to a perfect equality in their political rights, they would, at the same time, be perfectly equalized and assimilated in their possessions, their opinions, and their passions.

“A republic, by which I mean a government in which the scheme of representation takes place, opens a different prospect, and promises the cure for which we are seeking. Let us examine the points in which it varies from pure democracy, and we shall comprehend both the nature of the cure and the efficacy which it must derive from the Union.” [Federalist Paper #10]

References:

- [Republican form of Government](#)
 - [Democracy form of Government](#)
 - [USA v. U.S.](#)
-

8. Capitalism->Socialism

Legislative intent :

"Government big enough to supply everything you need is big enough to take everything you have. The course of history shows that as a government grows, liberty decreases."
Thomas Jefferson"

"If we can prevent the government from wasting the labors of the people under the pretense of taking care of them, they must become happy." -Thomas Jefferson

"They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety." Benjamin Franklin

How Socialism is implemented:

Typically, the government first institutes a socialist program that only applies to federal employees. Then they will obfuscate the language so that the term "employee" is expanded to include everyone. The first attempt at socialism occurred in 1902, which was later declared unconstitutional because it could not apply to anyone but federal employees.

History:

- 1848 [Ten Planks of the Communist Manifesto](#)
 - 1920 [Nineteenth Amendment: Women's Suffrage](#)
 - 1921 [Towner Maternity Act](#)
 - 1935 [Social Security Act](#)
-

9. Disarming of the people

Legislative intent :

"Before a standing army can rule, the people must be disarmed; as they are in almost every kingdom in Europe. The supreme power in America cannot enforce unjust laws by the sword; because the whole body of the people are armed, and constitute a force superior to any band of regular troops that can be, on any pretense, raised in the United States. A military force, at the command of Congress, can execute no laws, but such as the people perceive to be just and constitutional; for they will possess the power, and jealousy will instantly inspire the inclination, to resist the execution of a law which appears to them unjust and oppressive." -- Noah Webster, An Examination of the Leading Principles of the Federal Constitution [1787]

History:

- 1791 [Second Amendment](#)
 - 2003 [Supreme Court rejects hearing the 9th Circuit case *Silveira v. Lockyer*](#): This is the beginning of the end for the Second Amendment.
-

References:

- [Second Amendment Home Page](#)
-

10. Rights -> Privileges

History:

- 1861-1865 Marriage licenses and birth certificates started after Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments passed.
 - See Chronology Index, [1933 Emergency Banking Relief Act](#)
 - 2002 [Drivers License Modernization Act](#)
-

11. "State citizen" -> "U.S. citizen"

Legislative intent :

"Do not love the world or the things in the world. If anyone loves [is a citizen of] the world, the love of the Father is not in Him. For all that is in the world--the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life--is not of the Father but is of the world. And the world is passing away, and the lust of it; but he who does the will of God abides forever." [1 John 2:15-17, Bible, NKJV]

"Adulterers and adulteresses! Do you now know that friendship [and "citizenship"] with the world is enmity with God? Whoever therefore wants to be a friend [citizen] of the world makes himself an enemy of God." [James 4:4, Bible, NKJV]

"Pure and undefiled religion before God and the Father is this: to visit orphans and widows in their trouble, and to keep oneself unspotted from the world [and the corrupted

governments and laws of the world]. [[James 1:27](#), Bible, NKJV]

"And you shall be holy to Me, for I the Lord am holy, and have separated you from the peoples, that you should be Mine." [[Leviticus 20:26](#), Bible, NKJV]

History:

- 1868 [Fourteenth Amendment](#)
 - 1940 [Immigration and Naturalization Act](#)
 - 1935 [Colgate v. Harvey, 296 U.S. 404](#)
-

References:

- [Why You Are a "national" or "state national" and not a "U.S. citizen"](#)
-

12. Gold Money-> Paper Money

Legislative intent :

United States Constitution, Article 1, Section 10: No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts

History:

- 1913 [Federal Reserve Act](#)
- 1933 [Emergency Banking Relief Act](#): starting of conversion to Federal Reserve Notes
- 1933 [Executive Order 6102](#): All "U.S. citizens" must turn in gold
- 1933 [Emergency Farm Mortgage Act](#): Amended Gold Reserve Act to devalue dollar, Jan 31, 1934.
- 1933 [House Joint Resolution 192](#): U.S. Bankrupt, so don't have to pay in Gold
- 1934 [Gold Reserve Act](#): Delegated to president power to define Gold and silver dollars. Made illegal to own gold bullion, and enforced by IRS
- 1934 [Presidential Proclamation 2072](#): Devalued dollar from \$20.67/ounce to \$35/ounce
- 1945 [Bretton Woods Agreement Act](#): Plan to make U.S. dollar central currency of world. Established IMF, World Bank, etc.

- 1963 [Executive Order 11110](#): President Kennedy prepared to issue non-debt silver-based certificates. Was assassinated probably because of this
 - 1965 [Coinage Act of 1965](#): First change in coinage in 173 years. Federal Reserve Notes became legal tender. Redemption of dollars in silver ended.
 - 1967 [Silver Certificate Act](#): One year after passing act, U.S. government would end its pledge to redeem silver certificates in silver coin or bullion, thus ending the silver constitutional dollar standard that prevailed since 1704.
 - 1970 [Bank Holding Company Act Amendment](#): Congress changed all coinage into unconstitutional clad coins consisting of layers of copper and cladding
 - 1971 [Proclamation No. 4074 by Pres. Nixon](#): U.S. went off silver standard. International can still redeem dollars for gold.
 - 1972 [Par Value Modification Act](#): Congress altered international exchange rates.
 - 1973 [Par Value Modification Act Amendment](#): Congress again altered international exchange rates
-

13. States -> Federal Territories

Legislative intent:

- 1865 Civil War: Fought over states rights and slavery
- 1913 [Seventeenth Amendment: Popular Election of Senators](#): States lost representation in the Senate
- 1940 [Buck Act](#): Gave states permission to tax within federal areas. This technique was used indirectly by the states and the federal income tax "scheme" to impose a tax on people living outside of federal areas, thus making states dependent on the federal government for their revenues.

References:

- [USPS Pub 221-2 Letter Territory Codes](#)
 - [State Abbreviations from Basic Legal Citations](#)
-

14. Natural Persons->Legal Fictions

History:

- 1941 [United States v. Cooper Corp., 312 U.S. 600 \(1941\)](#): The term "person" does not include the sovereign. Statutes employing the phrase are ordinarily construed to exclude it.
-

References:

- [Uniform Commercial Code](#)
 - [How the IRS Traps you into Liability by Making You a Fiduciary for a Dead Strawman](#)
-

15. Individual Bill of Rights -> Collective Totalitarianism

History:

- 1776 [Declaration of Independence](#)
 - 1791 [Bill of Rights](#)
 - 1884 [Hurtado v. People of State of California, 110 U.S. 516 \(1884\)](#): Equal protection
 - 1892 [Counselman v. Hitchcock, 142 U.S. 547 \(1892\)](#): Constitution rights confer immunity
 - 1901 [Downes v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244](#): The Bill of Rights does not apply inside the federal zone
 - 1906 [Hale v. Henkel, 201 U.S. 43](#): Individual is Sovereign
 - 1914 [Weeks v. U.S., 232 U.S. 383 \(1914\)](#): Illegally obtained evidence may not be used for prosecution
 - 1917 [Trading with the Enemy Act](#): Allows seizure of all property owned by enemy
 - 1926 [Conally v. General Const. Co., 269 U.S. 385 \(1926\)](#): Vague laws violate due process
-

16. Lawyers -> Attorneys (licensed by the state)

History:

- 1878 [American Bar Association Founded in Sarasota Springs, New York](#)
 - 1901 [California State Bar Association Created](#)
-

References:

- [Why You Don't Want An Attorney](#)
 - [Petition for Admission to Practice](#)
 - [7 CJS: Attorney Conflict of Interest](#)
-

17. Destruction of Personal Privacy

History:

- 1935 [Social Security Act](#): Made records of everyone in government databases

- 1943 [Executive Order 9397](#): Social Security Number made standard throughout Federal Government
 - 2000 [Electronic Signature in Global and National Commerce Act](#)
 - 2002 [e-Government Act](#)
-

References:

- [31 CFR 202.2](#): All FDIC insured banks are considered "agents" of the federal government
 - [Drivers License and Identification Cards](#)
-

18. Globalization of government/New World Order and centralization of all power

Legislative intent :

"When all government, domestic and foreign, in little as in great things, shall be drawn to Washington as the center of all power, it will render powerless the checks provided of one government on another and will become as venal and oppressive as the government from which we separated." --Thomas Jefferson to Charles Hammond, 1821. ME 15:332

History:

- 1944 [International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Act](#)
 - 1945 [United Nations Charter](#)
 - 1992 [World Bank](#)
-

References:

- [Chronological History of New World Order](#)
-

19. Dissolution of Public Morals and Breakdown of the Family

Legislative intent :

"God... has formed us moral agents... that we may promote the happiness of those with whom He has placed us in society, by acting honestly towards all, benevolently to those who fall within our way, respecting sacredly their rights, bodily and mental, and cherishing especially their freedom of conscience, as we value our own." --Thomas Jefferson to Miles King, 1814.

ME 14:197

"Liberty... is the great parent of science and of virtue; and... a nation will be great in both always in proportion as it is free." --Thomas Jefferson to Joseph Willard, 1789. ME 7:329

History:

- 1962 [Engen v. Vitale, 370 U.S. 421 \(1962\)](#): Supreme Court ended prayer in public schools
 - 1963 [Abington v. Schempp, 374 U.S. 203 \(1963\)](#): Supreme Court ended Bible reading in public schools
 - 1973 [Roe v. Wade, 410 U.S. 113](#): Abortion legalized
 - 2002 [Newdow v. US. Congress](#): Pledge of allegiance declared unconstitutional by the Ninth Circuit
-

References:

- [Social Security: Mark of the Beast](#)-by Steven Miller
 - [Suffering Patriarchy](#): Book about dissolution of American Families
 - [Obituary of Common Sense](#)
-

20. Control of Banks Transferred to Government To Facilitate Illegal Enforcement of Income Tax Laws and Expansion of Public Debt

Legislative intent :

"I sincerely believe... that banking establishments are more dangerous than standing armies, and that the principle of spending money to be paid by posterity under the name of funding is but swindling futurity on a large scale." --Thomas Jefferson to John Taylor, 1816. ME 15:23

History:

- 1791 [Bank of the United States](#)
- 1816 [Second U.S. Bank](#)
- 1896 [Davis v. Elmira Sav. Bank, 161 U.S. 275](#): Subject: National banks are instrumentalities of the federal government and created for public purposes
- 1913 [Federal Reserve Act](#)

- 1977 [Public Law 95-147](#): Banks moved under control of the governor of the International Monetary Fund
-

References:

- [Family Guardian Website: Money and Banking Area](#)
- [31 CFR 202.2](#): All FDIC insured banks are considered "agents" of the federal government

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[1922\(April 10th\)-Balzac v. People of Porto Rico, 258 U.S. 298](#)
[1922\(May 15th\)-Baily v. Drexel Furniture Co., 259 U.S. 20](#)
[1922\(May 29th\)-Long v. Rasmussen, 281 F.236](#)
[1923\(April 9th\)-Keller v. Potomac Electric Power Co., 261 U.S. 428](#)
[1923\(Aug 2nd\) to 1929-President Calvin Coolidge](#)
[1924\(June 2nd\)-Internal Revenue](#)
[1924\(May 5th\)-Cook v. Tait, 265 U.S. 47](#)
[1924-Indian Reorganization Act of 1924](#)
[1925\(Feb 13th\)-Certiorari Act of 1925](#)
[1926\(Jan 4th\)-Conally v. General Const. Co. 269 U.s. 385](#)
[1926\(Feb. 26th\)-Internal Revenue](#)
[1926\(May 3rd\)-Bowers v. Kerbaugh-Empire Cod., 271 U.S. 170](#)
[1926\(June 30th\)-Actual Law is Statutes at Large which are summarized into the U.S. Code](#)
[1928\(May 29th\)-Internal Revenue](#)
[1928 to 1932-Geneva Convention](#)
[1929 to 1933-President Herbert Hoover](#)
[1929\(June\)-Sheppard-Towner Maternity Act expired](#)
[1929 to 1940-Great Depression](#)
[1930\(May 19th\)-Federal Radio Comm. v. general Electric Co., 281 U.S. 464](#)
[1930\(May 19th\)-Tyler v. U.S. 281 U.S. 497](#)
[1931\(Feb 24th\)-United States v. Sprague, 282 U.S. 716](#)
[1931\(June 1st\)-Near v. State of Minnesota Ex. Re. Olson, 283 U.S. 697](#)

[1931\(Sept 21st\)-England goes off the Gold Standard](#)
[1932\(Jan. 13th\)-Louis McFadden Congressional Resolution indicting the Federal Reserve](#)
[1932\(Feb 15th\)-Blackmer v. United States, 284 U.S. 421](#)
[1932\(June 6th\)-Internal Revenue](#)
[1932\(June 10th\)-Congressional Record-House-Louis McFadden on Federal Reserve](#)
[1933\(March 3rd\)-Reorganization of Executive Departments](#)
[1933\(March 4th\) to 1945-President Franklin D. Roosevelt](#)
[1933\(March 4th\)-President Roosevelt takes office and gives First Inaugural Address](#)
[1933\(March 4th\)-President Roosevelt immediately declares a banking holiday](#)
[1933\(March 5th\)-President Roosevelt issued Proclamation 2038](#)
[1933\(March 6th\)-President Roosevelt issued Proclamation 2039](#)
[1933\(March 9th\)-Congressional Record regarding Emergency Banking Relief Act](#)
[1933\(March 9th\)-Emergency Banking Relief Act](#)
[1933\(March 9th\)-President Roosevelt issued Proclamation 2040](#)
[1933\(March 10th\)-Executive Order #6073](#)
[1933\(March 27th\)-Executive Order #6084](#)
[1933\(April 5th\)-Executive Order 6102](#)
[1933\(April 17th\)-Senate Document No. 43, 73rd Congress, 1st Session](#)
[1933\(April 20th\)-Executive Order #6111](#)
[1933\(May 12th\)-Agricultural Adjustment Act](#)
[1933 \(May 12th\)-Emergency Farm Mortgage Act](#)
[1933\(May 12th\)-Federal Emergency Relief Act](#)
[1933\(June 5th\)-HJR 192](#)
[1933\(June 10th\)-Executive Order 6166](#)
[1933\(June 16th\)-Banking Act](#)
[1933\(June 16th\)-National Industrial Recovery Act](#)
[1933\(June 16th\)-Farm Credit Act](#)
[1933\(Aug 28th\)-Executive Order #6260](#)
[1933\(Aug 29th\)-Executive Order #6261](#)
[1933\(Nov 21st\)-President Roosevelt writes in letter to Colonel E. Mandell House](#)
[1934\(Jan 8th\)-Home Bldg & Loan Ass'n v. Blaisdell, 290 U.S. 398](#)
[1934\(Jan 12th\)-Executive Order #6556](#)
[1934\(Jan 30th\)-Gold Reserve Act](#)
[1934\(Jan 31st\)-Presidential Proclamation #2072](#)
[1934\(May 10th\)-Internal Revenue](#)
[1934-SEC and FHA are created](#)
[1934\(Aug 9th\)-Proclamation No. 2092](#)
[1935\(Jan 7th\)-Gregory v. Helvering, 293 U.S. 465](#)
[1935\(April 29th\)-Bull v. United States](#)
[1935\(May 27th\)-A.L.A. Schechter Poultry v. United States, 295 U.S. 495](#)

[1935\(Aug 14th\)-Social Security Act](#)
[1935\(Aug 23rd\)-Banking Act](#)
[1935\(Dec. 16th\)-Colgate v. Harvey, 296 U.S. 404](#)
[1936\(Jan 6th\)-U.S. v. Butler, 297 U.S. 1](#)
[1936\(Jan. 10th\)-Proclamation No. 2153](#)
[1937-President Franklin D. Roosevelt "stacks" the Supreme Court](#)
[1937-Housing Act](#)
[1937\(May 24th\)-Steward Machine Co. v. Davis, 301 U.S. 548](#)
[1937\(Dec. 6th\)-James v. Dravo Contracting Co., 302 U.S. 134](#)
[1938\(Jan 17th\)-Wright v. United States, 302 U.S. 583](#)
[1938\(Feb. 28th\)-Hassett v. Welch, 303 U.S. 303](#)
[1938\(April 25th\)-Erie Railroad Co. v. Tomkins, 304 U.S. 64](#)
[1938\(May 28th\)-Internal Revenue](#)
[1938\(June 8th\)-Foreign Agents Registration Act](#)
[1938-Federal Firearms Act](#)
[1938\(Sept 1st\)-Federal Rules of Civil Procedure](#)
[1939\(Feb 10th\)-Public Salary Tax Act](#)
[1940\(Sept 16th\)-Selective Service and Training Act](#)
[1940\(Sept 16th\)-Proclamation 2425](#)
[1940-Buck Act](#)
[1941\(Mar 31st\)-United States v. Cooper Corp., 312 U.S. 600](#)
[1941 to 1945-World War II](#)
[1941\(Dec\)-Pearl Harbor attacked-United States enters WWII](#)
[1942\(Mar. 11th\)-Executive Order 9095](#)
[1942\(July 6th\)-Executive Order 9193](#)
[1942\(Oct 21st\)-Internal Revenue \(a.k.a. Victory Tax Act of 1942\)](#)
[1943\(Jan 18th\)-Brady v. Roosevelt Steamship Co., 317 U.S. 575](#)
[1943\(June 9th\)-Current Tax Payment Act of 1943](#)
[1943-Mr. Carlson of Kansas, Congressional Record of March 27, 1943](#)
[1943\(May 3rd\)-Jones v. City of Opelika, 319 U.S. 105](#)
[1943\(May 24th\)-Adams v. U.S., 319 U.S. 312](#)
[1943\(Nov. 25th\)-Executive Order 9397](#)
[1944\(July\)-Bretton Woods Initial Meeting](#)
[1944-Internal Revenue](#)
[1945 to 1953-President Harry S. Truman](#)
[1945-McCarren Act](#)
[1945\(paril 9th\)-Hooven & Allison Co. v. Evatt, 324 U.S. 652](#)
[1945\(June 8th\)-Executive Order 9567](#)
[1945\(June 26th\)-United Nations Charter](#)
[1945\(July 31st\)-Bretton Woods Agreement of 1945](#)
[1945\(Sept\)-Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure](#)

1933(March 3rd)- [Reorganization of Executive Departments](#)

Source: Photocopied from the Statute at Large at the Law Library

President to investigate the present organization of all executive and administrative agencies.

1933(March 4th)-1945- **President Franklin D. Roosevelt**

3,728 Total Executive Orders Issued [10 times more than any other President]

[[partial list of Executive Orders](#)]

President Franklin D. Roosevelt background was that of an International Banker of ill repute and former lawyer with the law firm of Roosevelt and O'Conner. As President he earned the dubious distinction as the number one worst scoundrel and betrayer of the American people in all of American History.

Our current [12 USC 95b](#) ratifies everything done by the President or Secretary of the Treasury since President Roosevelt's First Inaugural Address of March 4th 1933 which is first day Franklin D. Roosevelt took office and started the massive New Deal reforms during the first 100 days he was in office. In a very important and extremely insightful quote made by President Roosevelt at a different time but important to keep this in mind as you study what he did as President "... in politics nothing is accidental. If something happens, be assured it was planned this way"

President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal

The New Deal (applied to U.S. citizens) was the name of President Franklin Roosevelt's legislative agenda for implementing the fourth bankruptcy of America while promoting the New Deal as rescuing the United States from the Great Depression. It was widely promoted that the depression was caused by the inherent instability of the market and that government intervention was necessary to rationalize and stabilize the economy.

The New Deal consisted of large scale government financed building and infrastructure projects, such as road building which were designed to relieve unemployment and provide a boost to the economy.

The New Deal was loosely based upon an economic theory called Keynesianism. Which believes that in times of recession, governments should try to stimulate the economy by creating

employment, which Keynesianism believes creates a "multiplier effect" whereby newly employed people spend money thus further stimulating economic growth. Versions of the New Deal were also tried in other countries such as Sweden during the 1930s.

Those who distrust markets argue that the New Deal was the right approach to the problem.

Those who favor markets argue that the depression was both caused by and continued by government intervention in the market.

- The New Deal was composed of a countless number of programs, called the "alphabet soup" agencies by its detractors. Among the New Deal Acts were the following, most of which were passed within the first 100 days of President Roosevelt's bank holiday – which closed all banks (even state banks) until they became certified by federal reviewers (which was just a ploy so the feds could gain control over the state banks). Always remember this quote **“The people of this State do not yield their sovereignty to the agencies which serve them.”** from [California Government Code 54950](#) but this type language exists within the code from other states too.
- Abandonment of gold standard, 1933 -- allowed unlimited “paper” to be put in circulation to create inflation to combat the depression.
- Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), 1933 -- employed young adults to perform unskilled work for the federal government
- Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), 1933 -- a government program that ran a series of dams built on the Tennessee River
- Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA), 1933 -- provided breadlines and other aid to the unemployed
- Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA), 1933 -- paid farmers to not grow crops
- National Recovery Act (NRA), 1933 -- created fair standards in favor of labor unions
- Civil Works Administration
- Public Works Administration (PWA), 1933 -- employed middle-aged skilled workers to work on public projects, cost \$4 billion
- Federal Depositor's Insurance Corporation (FDIC) / Glass-Steagall Act -- insures deposits in banks in order to restore public confidence in banks
- Securities Act of 1933, created the Security Exchange Commission]] (SEC), 1933 -- codified standards for sale and purchase of stock, required risk of investments to be accurately disclosed
- Indian Reorganization Act, 1934
- **Social Security Act (SSA)**, 1935 -- provided financial assistance to: elderly, handicapped, delinquent, unemployed; paid for by employee and employer payroll contributions

- Works Progress Administration (WPA), 1935 -- a reiteration of the PWA, created useful work for middle-aged skilled workers
 - National Labor Relations Act (NLRA) / Wagner Act, 1935 -- granted right of labor unions to exist
 - Judiciary Act 1937 -- FDR requested power to appoint a new Supreme Court judge for every judge 70 years or older; failed to pass
 - Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), 1938 -- established a maximum work week of 40 hours, and a minimum pay of 40 cents/hour
-

1933(March 4th)- President Roosevelt takes office and gives [First Inaugural Address](#)

Source: Photocopied from Congressional Record at Government Publications Library

Watch how FDR uses the control technique of **Problem-Reaction-Solution** to get his socialist agenda implemented into America. True America had been in a depression of some time but FDR creates a **Problem** (emergency banking crisis) by declaring that a problem exists during his first day in office and closing all banks his third day in office. The **Reaction** from all people and Congress is panic all the banks are closed and we need an emergency solution. The **Solution** is calling an emergency session of Congress and have them pass FDR new law – Emergency Banking Relief Act which Congress blindly passed.

Looking at the bigger picture the **Problem** (depression) was created by Bankers monetary manipulation in the first place. The **Reaction** is elect a “savior” Franklin D. Roosevelt who promises a solution. The **Solution** is FDR’s new social programs are implemented to save America but in reality these social programs create the outright robbery of the American people of all their Gold and our American system of common law.

1933(March 4th)- President Roosevelt immediately declares a banking holiday

Saturday- March 4th [President Roosevelt](#) creates a national “emergency” from another bank panic.

1933(March 5th)- President Roosevelt issued [Proclamation 2038](#)

Sunday- March 5th President Roosevelt issues Proclamation 2038 to convenes a special session of

Congress on Wednesday, March 9th, 1933 to consider his Emergency Banking Relief Act.

1933(March 6th)- President Roosevelt issued [Proclamation 2039](#)

Monday- March 6th President Roosevelt announces the cause of the banking emergency as a problem with citizens **hoarding** of Gold. The word “hoarding” was used so the President was claiming his actions were under the Trading with the Enemy Act of 1917 as amended but still President Roosevelt was acting way beyond his authority by closing state and private banks he had no authority to do. The Supreme Court in *STOEHR v. WALLACE*, [[255 U.S. 239](#)] had already made it clear in 1921 that the “Trading with the Enemy Act of 1917” with amendment “is strictly a war measure” yet President Roosevelt claimed this was his authority for his actions regarding this emergency.

Government has repeated used “emergency” as an excuse to overstep the Constitutional and pass whatever is politically desired at the time. The Constitution grants no “emergency” powers or to even declare that a “emergency” exists. The Supreme Court case *HOME BLDG. & LOAN ASS'N v. BLAISDELL*, [[290 U.S. 398](#)] in 1934 says “Emergency does not create power. Emergency does not increase granted power or remove or diminish the restrictions imposed upon power granted or reserved. The Constitution was adopted in a period of grave emergency. Its grants of power to the federal government and its limitations of the power of the States were determined in the light of emergency, and they are not altered by emergency.”

1933(March 9th) – Congressional Record regarding Emergency Banking Relief Act

Shows the “ram rod” approach used to secure the passing of this Emergency Banking Relief Act.

Mar 9th [Congressional Record – House](#)

Mar 9th [Congressional Record – Senate](#)

Mar 13th [Congressional Record – House – By Patman](#) Reflection on events from

March 9th

1933(March 9th)- [Emergency Banking Relief Act](#) [[48 Stat. 1](#)] [[Legislative history](#)]

Source 48 Stat. 1: Photocopied from the Statute at Large at the Law Library

Thursday- March 9th , the Emergency Banking Relief Act accomplished four things (1) it retroactively approved the President's illegal actions over the last 5 days since taking office. This legislative "rubber stamp" approach to past and future executive action would be used more than once in the months ahead. Problem is that Congress has no power to authorize the President to Act outside the Constitutional limits. (2) Authorized the President to use the "Emergency War Powers" under any declared "Emergency" removing the war requirement and the President could declared the "Emergency" existed. (3) Amended section 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act "enemy" defined to include U.S. citizens as the "enemy", and (4) It added a new subsection (n) to the Federal Reserve Act, giving the Secretary of the Treasury virtually unfettered discretion to compel holders of gold coin, gold bullion, and gold certificates to surrender them to the Treasurer of the United States, and to accept paper money instead (illegal seizure power without due process) and conversion of private property to worthless paper "FRNs" (in violation of 5th Amendment which says "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.")

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

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

Here is where this Emergency Banking Relief Act amended the definition of "enemy" from specifically excluding U.S. citizens to including U.S. citizen. Section 2- "Subdivision (b) of Section 5 of the Act of October 6, 1917 [[Trading with the Enemy Act](#)] [40 Stat. 411], as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows;

*"During time of war or during any other period of national emergency declared by the President, the President may, through any agency that he may designate, or otherwise, investigate, regulate, or prohibit, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, by means of licenses or otherwise, any transactions in foreign exchange, transfers of credit between or payments by banking institutions as defined by the President and export, hoarding, melting, or earmarkings of gold or silver coin or bullion or currency, **by any person within the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof.**"*

After this Act was passed Roosevelt could issue emergency currency and this new currency was to

be called “Federal Reserve Notes” instead of United States Notes. This law and Executive Order #6073 enabled the Federal Reserve to take over the Treasury, private banks and state banks.

Critical Note: Major shift since this law amended the original 1917 Trading with the Enemy Act which specially **exempted** U.S. citizens to now include U.S. citizens within the definition of the “enemy”. After the definition of “enemy” was amended by the Emergency Banking Relief Act of 1933, “Enemy” was amended to include **“any person within the (united States) or anyplace subject to the jurisdiction thereof”** so now United States citizens became defined as the “Enemy”. The “enemy” must be licensed to conduct business in the United States. The people of the United States are now subject to the powers of the [Trading with the Enemy Act](#) from October 6, 1917, as amended. For the purposes of all commercial, monetary and, in effect, all business transactions, now “We the People” became the “enemy”. There was no longer any distinction. Booty is defined in Black Law Dictionary 4th Edition as “Property captured from the enemy in war, on land.” So now Alien Property Custodians can take your “booty” defined as “captured property” away from you the “enemy” with our “sole relief and remedy” see current [50 U.S.C.A. 7\(c\)](#) last paragraph.

Critical Note: Major shift regarding “licensing” authority over “We the People”. Remember the “Enemy” in the [Trading with the Enemy Act](#) must be “licensed” so with the change in definition of “enemy” to include U.S. citizens it means U.S. citizens must have “licenses” to do everything that before 1933 did not require any license. This was a Major legal shift with government usurping people sovereign “Rights” and converting them into phony government granted “privileges” that required all “U.S. citizens i.e. enemy” to be “licensed” to be involved in commercial activity. It was in 1933 when “licensing” begin to be required of “We the People” as a result of this shift. ([Patrick Henry Famous Speech](#) was inspired by a minister that was beaten to death by the British agents for refusal to get a “license” to preach the word of god. How far we have degenerated we accept licensing for everything completely blind to the truth.) During the first hundred days of the reign of Franklin D. Roosevelt, he used “licensing” authority to seize government control over a plethora of industries, i.e. transportation, communications, public utilities, securities, oil, labor, and all natural resources via all the “alphabet soup” agencies he created. These agencies which now control every aspect of our lives, were ostensibly created as temporary agencies meant to last only as long as the national emergency but once created they become permanent government agencies, indeed even the temporary emergency has become a “permanent” state. The first hundred days of FDR saw the nationalization (really socialization) of the united States, its people and its assets.

Critical Note: Major shift this President created banking problem was declared an “Emergency” by President Roosevelt and this Act made “Emergencies” just like during a declared “War” so it suspended the “Constitution” and put United States under the rule of the President as commander in chief ruling using the “Emergency War Powers” which is essential Martial Law. Notice the wording used in the Emergency Banking Relief Act is the same as used in our current [12 U.S.C. § 95 \(b\)](#). Notice the power used to declare the Emergency Banking Relief Act was the [“Trading with the Enemy Act”](#)! This Emergency Banking Relief Act of March 9, 1933, is still in full force and effect today [proof is [12 U.S.C. § 95\(b\)](#)]. We are still under the “Rule of Necessity” or Martial Law

today. We are still in a declared state of national emergency which has existed, uninterrupted, since March 9, 1933 for over seventy years. For proof see [Senate Report 93-549](#) Emergency Powers Statutes – First page written in 1973 which says “Since March 9, 1933, the United States has been in a state of declared national emergency.” That means the United States was operating under a declared state of national emergency for 40 years when this [Senate Report 93-549](#) was written.

Critical Note: Eliminated the “domestic” redemption of FRNs into gold coin. Major legal shift since this last piece of the bankers legal trap was now put into place because when people lost their substance (Gold) they lost all ability to “pay” their debts hence they are bankrupt. This means “We the People” also lost our standing within common law because common law is based on land ownership, substance and payment of debts. Now people were unable to “pay” debts and can only discharge debts using private debt instruments i.e. Federal Reserve Notes. When people have no standing in law, they "die a civil death in the law" they are placed in the legal position of mortmain (means- as if deceased) and are shorn of capacity for asserting their own rights, the presumption is that they have already exercised their rights for the purpose of being placed in the position they are in, i.e. playing the debt discharge game. This is the reason why people need to be represented by an attorney who has a Bar Number (providing a Bond) to provide standing in a court to present the case on behalf of the client who has no legal standing to present himself. The people (the real individuals) are sacrificed for the good of the public (the imaginary collective). When people die such a civil death in the law they are like legal ghosts and thereby incapable of standing on their unalienable rights to managing their own affairs. Like the estate of a decedent, they are then managed by the executors / administrators of the estate, within probate. Such is the condition of every "citizen of the United States" today, managed by the government agencies acting as executors / administrators of their estates within bankruptcy, they are under a legal incapacity / civil death simply “human” assets within the bankrupt Corporate United States. The United States is a mere corporate front for the private “Real Parties in Interest”, the true Creditors of the U.S. bankruptcy, i.e. the banker families who own and control the Federal Reserve. When “We the People” lost access to our system of “common law” we came under a system of “Admiralty Law” which was the [reason why we fought the American Revolutionary War](#) was because the King was subjecting the colonies to Admiralty Law and taking away the English “common law”. The political masters use of **Problem-Reaction-Solution** (a) create a **problem**-the great depression (b) get a **reaction**- “We the People” are in survival and demanded government fix it (c) provide the pre-planned **solution** you wanted implemented which in this case was a promise from Franklin Roosevelt that his Socialist programs would fix the problem and “We the People” gave up America for these false political solution to end the great depression and lost our entire American Heritage.

What can the President do to “We the People” under Trading with the Enemy Act and Emergency Banking Relief Act combined? **He can do anything he wants to do.** It's purely at his discretion, and he can use any agency or any licensing he desires to control us. This is really a dictatorship and see how President Roosevelt makes use of it.

As a result of this manipulated bankruptcy of the United States of America, “We the People” and

operating under the doctrine of [Parens Patriae](#), "Government As Parent", **ALL** the assets of the American people, their person, and of our country itself are held by the Depository Trust Company (DTC) at 55 Water Street, NY, NY, secured by UCC Commercial Liens, which are then monetized as "debt money" by the Federal Reserve. The Depository Trust Company is a custodial clearing facility owned by the major banks and securities firms "the Bankers" and monitored by various banking regulatory agencies and the Securities and Exchange Commission. DTC in 1970 joined with National Security Clearing Company to become [Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation](#) (DTCC). Here is the ownership chain the world "Bankers" own the DTC or DTCC which in turn owns the CEDE Corporation, the Federal Reserve Corporation and the American Bar Association, and the 1871 "UNITED STATES" corporation. The "United States" Corporation owns the individual "STATE OF..." corporations, General Accounting Office (GAO), Internal Revenue Service (IRS), U.S. Department of the Treasury, and all the other government "alphabet soup" corporate agencies.

Dangerous Trends: This trend of government seizing private property without due process is a very dangerous tend to "We the People". It started with the [1861 Act to confiscate Property used for Insurrectionary Purposes](#) to confiscate property used for war, the next leap occurred with the passing of the [Trading with the Enemy Act of 1917](#) to seize all property owned by a foreign "enemy", the next leap occurred from the [Emergency Banking Relief Act of 1933](#) where "enemy" was redefined to include "U.S. citizens" and finally another leap to the label "[enemy combatants](#)" where an "enemy combatant" can be locked up in a Military Prison indefinitely with no legal rights, remedies or access to any court proceedings just because the President say so by simply labeling them an "enemy combatant".

1933(March 9th)- President Roosevelt issued [Proclamation 2040](#)

Thursday-

"Whereas, on March 6, 1933, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, by Proclamation [[Proclamation 2039](#)] declared the existence of a national emergency and proclaimed a bank holiday..."

"Whereas, under the Act of March 9, 1933 [[Emergency Banking Relief Act](#)] (note: just passed earlier that same day), all Proclamations heretofore or hereafter issued by the President pursuant to the authority conferred by section 5 (b) of the Act of October 6, 1917 [[Trading with the Enemy Act](#)], as amended, are approved and confirmed;"

"Whereas, said national emergency still continues, and it is necessary to take

further measures extending beyond March 9, 1933, in order to accomplish such purposes"

"Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, in view of such continuing national emergency and by virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 5 (b) of the Act of October 6, 1917 [40 Stat. 411] [[Trading with the Enemy Act](#)] as amended by the Act of March 9, 1933, [[Emergency Banking Relief Act](#)] do hereby proclaim, order, direct and declare that all the terms and provisions of said Proclamation [[Proclamation 2039](#)] of March 6, 1933, and the regulations and orders issued thereunder are hereby continued in full force and effect until further proclamation by the President."

In 1933, Congressman James Beck [[bio](#)], speaking from the Congressional Record, states, "I think of all the damnable heresies that have ever been suggested in connection with the Constitution, the doctrine of emergency is the worst. It means that when Congress declares an emergency, there is no Constitution."

1933(March 10th)- [Executive Order #6073](#)

Source: <http://www.conservativeusa.org/eo/1933/eo6073.htm>

Friday- After [President Roosevelt](#) obtained his [Emergency Banking Relief Act](#) he reopened the Banks that passed the new "Federal Reserve Boards" requirements bringing private banks and state banks under the control of the "Federal Reserve Board".

1933(March 27th)- [Executive Order #6084](#)

Source: <http://www.conservativeusa.org/eo/1933/eo6084.htm>

Consolidation of all federal farm credit agencies.

1933(April 5th)- [Executive Order #6102](#)

Source: Photocopied from Law Library microfilm

Another Source: <http://www.conservativeusa.org/eo/1933/eo6102.htm>

Titled “Executive Order Forbidding the Hoarding of Gold Coin, Gold Bullion, and Gold Certificates”. On or before May 1, 1933, all privately owned gold in the United States (subject to a few minor exceptions) was to be confiscated by the Government. As compensation, the owners were to receive “paper” currency, whether they liked it or not. Willful failure to submit to the confiscation was punishable by up to ten years in jail and/or a \$10,000 fine. This executive order forgot to state under “Emergency” powers so Executive order #6260 was later issued to correct this flawed executive order

1933(April 17th)- [Senate Document No. 43](#), 73rd Congress, 1st Session

Source: Photocopied from Government Publications Library

Document titled “Contracts Payable in Gold”. Here is an enlightening quote from page 9 - “The ownership of all property is in the State, individual so called ‘ownership’ is only by virtue of Government, ie. Law, amounting to mere user; and use must be in accordance with law and subordinate to the necessities of the State.”

Without the ability to “pay” debts with “substance” i.e. gold the government (real party is the Bankers) would own everything. This was two months BEFORE June 5 when the HJR 192 was passed removing us from the Gold Standard, Congress knew the effects HJR 192 would have from this report two months earlier but knowingly sold out “We the People” anyway.

1933(April 20th)- [Executive Order #6111](#)

Source: Photocopied from Law Library microfilm

Reaffirms state of National Emergency then covers Gold exchange with Foreign Countries. The President went one giant step further: He issued this Executive Order prohibiting the earmarking for foreign account, and the export, of gold coin, gold bullion, or gold certificates, while, at the same time, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue licenses permitting such export under certain conditions.

1933 (May 12th) - [Agricultural Adjustment Act](#) [48 Stat. 31]

Source: Photocopied from Statutes at Large at the Law Library

"That the present acute economic emergency.....

To issue licenses permitting processors, associations of producers and others to engage in the handling, in the current of interstate or foreign commerce, of any agricultural commodity or product thereof . . .has seriously impaired the agricultural assets supporting the national credit structure..”
See this Act just said Americas farm lands were supporting the national credit structure the reason is they are pledged assets of the Federal Bankruptcy.

This Act used “licensing” authority to “seize” control over farmers and “license” farmers to produce which was called restricted production by paying farmers to reduce crop acreage. This act was later declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in 1936 U.S. v. Butler. Congress then achieved the same goals by passing the 1936 Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act & the 1938 Agricultural Act.

1933 (May 12th)- [Emergency Farm Mortgage Act](#) [48 Stat. 41] [[Legislative history](#)]

Source: Photocopied from Statutes at Large at the Law Library

Starts on pg 11 of the [Agricultural Adjustment Act](#) under Title II

One thing this Act did was amend the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, which President Roosevelt used to devalue the Dollar by 40% on Jan 31, 1934.

1933(May 12th)- [Federal Emergency Relief Act](#) [48 Stat. 55]

Source: Photocopied from Statutes at Large at the Law Library

1933(June 5th)- [HJR 192](#) [48 Stat. 112]

Source: Photocopied from Statutes at Large at the Law Library

Brief Summary: HJR 192 says nobody can demand payment in a specific currency ie gold and silver. This lack of substance made it necessary to fully implement a fictional money system to use as a medium of exchange. This fictional money system resulted in a modification in our legal system as well into a fictional legal system.

Critical Note: When Congress eliminated the gold standard and removed our access to “substance” by passing HJR 192, Congress eliminated our ability to “pay” a debt under common law and thus removed our access to common law. HJR 192 forced Americans into using a quasi corporate privilege of **NOT** paying debts with “substance” even though it is demanded under the common law of each state in the Union according to Article I, Section 10 of the Constitution. A corporate privilege has two distinct aspects (a) there is *perpetual succession* (which can exist independent and beyond the demise of any current directors) and (b) there is *limited liability* for the payment of debt. Without substance to “pay” a debt Americans were forced to operate like a corporation using the limited liability for payment of debt because after HJR 192 we can only “discharge” debts. HJR 192 literally split our countries legal system into two legal jurisdictions; (1) the “private side” jurisdiction operates using substance to “pay” debts under the common law principles of the Constitution but they removed our access to substance. The “private side” jurisdiction exists within the Union of states expressed under Article IV Section 3 clause 1 of the Constitution and its first 10 Amendments function to protect Americans; and (2) the “public side” jurisdiction operates using “discharge” of debts using FRN’s under private Roman civil law. The “public side” jurisdiction exists under Article IV Section 3 clause 2 concerning “*other property*” to operate this new federalism public policy called social security. Those people who volunteer for the benefits of social security have no access to protection from the Constitution or the Bill of Rights, especially the 10th Amendment.

HJR 192 was the official elimination of the gold standard. ([England went of the gold standard in 1931.](#)) Here is the fourth Federal Bankruptcy reorganization but this time it “forced” “We the People” into bankruptcy along with the [1871 United States Corporation](#) acting as our quasi government . As a result “We the People” can **not** truly “own” anything since June 5th 1933 because you can not purchase the item or property with “substance” which is gold or silver money, hence the government owns everything per the statement from [Senate Document 43](#) dated April 17th 1933. This “compelled” use of FRN’s which is a fictitious monetary system. FRN’s are not negotiable instruments under the Uniform Commercial Code. Since HJR 192 you can only “use” thing you receive as a result of trading promissory notes “Federal Reserve Notes” owned by the Federal Reserve the true “owner” of the property you hold in “trust” for the Federal Reserve owners the International Banking families. This is the reason behind the statement from [Senate Document 43](#) !

How did President Roosevelt get around the “Constitution” prohibiting government from interfering with peoples private right to contract with payment of debt in gold substance? After the March 9, 1933 Emergency Banking Relief Act amended the Trading with the Enemy Act definition

of "enemy" to include a U.S. citizens, enemy has no legal standing (no rights) so Roosevelt treated America as "enemy" with no rights. See court case of *The Rapid* (1814) "*No contract is considered as valid between enemies, at least so far as to give them a remedy in the courts of law of either government, and they have, in the language of civil law, no ability to sustain a **persona standi in judicio.***" When Congress passed HJR 192 under the alleged banking "emergency," all voluntary, private agreements to pay and to be paid in gold-past, present, and future-were declared against "public policy," and gold was no longer a medium of exchange between private individuals as declared in HJR 192.

HJR-192 places every person who deals in the public national credit in the legal position of a merchant, and the only jurisdiction over any controversy involving this subject matter is Maritime/Admiralty law. Obviously, if we cannot "pay" our debts at law with substance, we are benefiting from operating under limited liability via the Limited Liability Act when we use this credit-- and, that is marine insurance! All the assets of the United States have been hypothecated to the Federal Reserve "pool" as security for the maritime loan and insurance underwriting policy. This one act HJR 192 breached the flood gates which held the Maritime/Admiralty Law at the tidelands (with the ebb and flow of the tide) and permitted its jurisdiction to sweep over the American people -- because we substituted the payment of debt in lawful gold with discharge of debt under limited liability in Maritime/Admiralty Law. What we have in lieu of lawful money is federal reserve notes issued under an insurance underwriting scheme.

HJR-192 automatically extended the privilege to renege on debts to every person using the Federal Reserve banking system; however, never forget that when you operate on a privilege, you have to follow the rules that come from the grantor of the privilege. Furthermore, in the case of *Great Falls Mfg. Co. v. Attorney General*, 124 U.S. 581, the court said: "*The court will not pass upon the constitutionality of a statute at the instance of one who has availed himself of its benefits.*" Thus, if you avail yourself of any benefits of the public credit system you waive the right to challenge the validity of any statute pertaining to, and conferring "benefits" of this system on the basis of constitutionality.

Legal Note: This was the fourth United States bankruptcy reorganization. This bankruptcy foreclosed on the "United States Treasury" so now the new Treasury is called the "Department of the Treasury" and is not the same legal entity as the former "United States Treasury".

[Congressional Record confesses United States in Bankruptcy since March 9th 1933](#)

1933(June 10th)- [Executive Order 6166](#)

Source: http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/codification/executive_order/06166.html

Organization of Executive Agencies (was not published in Federal Register)

The Presidents of the United States

Chronological Order:

▼ 1789 to 1889



Washington, George

1789-97



Adams, John

1797-1801



Jefferson, Thomas

1801-09



Madison, James

1809-17



Monroe, James

1817-25



Adams, John

1825-29



Jackson, Andrew

1829-37



Van Buren, Martin

1837-41



Harrison, William

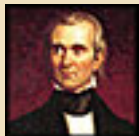
Henry

1841



Tyler, John

1841-45



Polk, James

1845-49

Chronological Order:

▼ 1889 to Present



Harrison, Benjamin

1889-93



Cleveland, Grover

1893-97



McKinley, William

1897-1901



Roosevelt, Theodore

1901-09



Taft, William H.

1909-13



Wilson, Woodrow

1913-21



Harding, Warren

1921-23



Coolidge, Calvin

1923-29



Hoover, Herbert

1929-33



Roosevelt, Franklin

D.

1933-45



Truman, Harry

1945-53



Taylor, Zachary
1849-50



Fillmore, Millard
1850-53



Pierce, Franklin
1853-57



Buchanan, James
1857-61



Lincoln, Abraham
1861-65



Johnson, Andrew
1865-69



Grant, Ulysses S.
1869-77



Hayes, Rutherford B.
1877-81



Garfield, James
1881



Arthur, Chester
1881-85



Cleveland, Grover
1885-89



Eisenhower, Dwight
1953-61



Kennedy, John F.
1961-63



Johnson, Lyndon
1963-69



Nixon, Richard
1969-74



Ford, Gerald
1974-77



Carter, Jimmy
1977-81



Reagan, Ronald
1981-89



Bush, George H.W.
1989-93



Clinton, William J.
1993-2001



Bush, George W.
2001-present

[Presidents by Name]

The President biographies presented here are from the book *The Presidents of the United States of America* written by Frank Freidel and Hugh S. Sidey (contributing author), published by

the **White House Historical Association** with the cooperation
of the **National Geographic Society**.

The Presidents of the United States

Alphabetical Order:

Adams to Jackson



Adams, John
1797-1801



Adams, John
1825-29



Arthur, Chester
1881-85



Buchanan, James
1857-61



Bush, George H.W.
1989-93



Bush, George W.
2001-present



Carter, Jimmy
1977-81



Cleveland, Grover
1885-89, 1893-97



Clinton, William J.
1993-2001



Coolidge, Calvin
1923-29



Eisenhower, Dwight
1953-61

Alphabetical Order:

Jefferson to Wilson



Jefferson, Thomas
1801-09



Johnson, Andrew
1865-69



Johnson, Lyndon
1963-69



Kennedy, John F.
1961-63



Lincoln, Abraham
1861-65



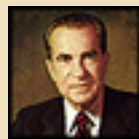
Madison, James
1809-17



McKinley, William
1897-1901



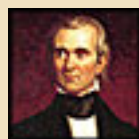
Monroe, James
1817-25



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1969-74



Pierce, Franklin
1853-57



Polk, James
1845-49



Fillmore, Millard
1850-53



Reagan, Ronald
1981-89



Ford, Gerald
1974-77



Roosevelt, Franklin D.
1933-45



Garfield, James
1881



Roosevelt, Theodore
1901-09



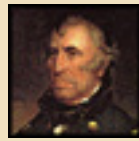
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1945-53



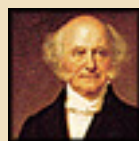
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