

HEAVE-HO

(Phase Two)

Heaving up only clears your own special stomach ailments. When you get informed and see a direction—then, and only then, can you effectively "Heave Ho...." After all is ingested, digested and the energy focused—you can "Heave the Bastards OUT...." These ongoing journals will be dealing more and more with the CONSTITUTION of the United States of America and what you have come to and where you ARE! THE "FORCE" IS WITH YOU, FREEDOM-LOVING, GOD-RESPECTING MAN, BUT YOU ARE GOING TO HAVE TO DO IT!



BY

GYEORGOS CERES HATONN

A PHOENIX JOURNAL

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The Phoenix Journals are intended as a “real time” commentary on current events, how current events relate to past events and the relationships of both to the physical and spiritual destinies of mankind.

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If the many prophecies made over thousands of years are accepted, these are the “end times” (specifically the year 2000, the second millennium, etc.). That would put us in the “sorting” period and only a few short years from the finish line. God has said that in the end-times would come the WORD--to the four corners of the world--so that each could decide his/her own course toward, or away from, divinity--based upon TRUTH.

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(Phase Two)

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INTRODUCTION

REC #2 HATONN

WED., JUN. 1, 1994 10:10 A.M. YEAR 7, DAY 289

WED., JUN. 1, 1994

PROOF OF A CONSPIRACY-1798

There is a book I ask you to get--if you can. It is called *Proofs of a Conspiracy*, By John Robison, A.M. An "Americanist Classic", Western Island Publishers, Belmont, Massachusetts, 02178, 1798, 1798, 1798--get it?

We are writing about the Constitution, etc., from the 1700s. We are offering integration of the *Constitution* and explanations, etc., from *The Federalist Papers* (1788, 1788, 1788). There was already a CONSPIRACY set-up and underway for this day of ONE WORLD RULE.

I am not, at this time, going to do more than offer the "Introduction" to this volume. More and more homework is falling into YOUR responsibility. I have other "fish to fry"! We will offer more of this as we move along because I think you will have a time getting the book--it is being ordered from the shelves as we write. However, there is nothing "new" in a 200 year old book so first things first--and you need to learn about your own *Constitution* which you no longer have in use.

INTRODUCTION TO THE AMERICANIST CLASSICS

EDITION PROOFS OF A CONSPIRACY

John Robison, A.M.--1798

[QUOTING:]

Very few people are aware that the intense drama of our twentieth century--the life and death struggle between capitalism and Communism, freedom and slavery--which has its origins in the late eighteenth century. All Americans are aware that the *Declaration of Independence* was written in 1776. Few are aware that Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, which provided the ideological foundation for capitalism and for the Industrial Revolution, was published in 1776. And fewer still are aware that in that same year, 1776, Adam Weishaupt, a professor of Canon law at Ingolstadt University in Germany, founded the Illuminati Order, a conspiratorial organization which embodied all of the goals, aims, and methods of what we now call Communism. All history books will tell you of the first event. A good many will tell you of the second. But practically none will even allude to the last. Why? When you know the answer to that question you know history better than the historians.

The two prime source books for our knowledge of Adam Weishaupt's Illuminati

conspiracy are Professor John Robison's *Proofs of a Conspiracy*, first published in 1798, and the Abbe Augustin Barruel's impressive four-volume study, *Memoirs Illustrating the History of Jacobinism*, published in 1799, some months after the first appearance of Robison's book. Both men--one a Professor of Natural Philosophy at Edinburgh University, the other a French clergyman--writing in different countries and in different languages, without the one knowing the other, basically covered the same subject matter and came to the very same conclusions. Thus, we have two excellent works which tell us virtually all we need to know about the origin of history's most diabolical, long-range conspiracy.

While Barruel's work is the more extensive, better documented, and perhaps more painstakingly accurate, Professor Robison's book is the more literate, sophisticated and reflective. Its documentation is extensive, but its intellectual scope is its chief delight, for Robison, in this work, is more than merely a historian; he is a philosopher, moralist, social commentator, wise observer of human foibles, scientist, critic, and stylist.

Robison had all of the virtues of the enlightened, rational, scientific, humane and religious spirit which characterized the founders of our own country and which represented the flower of eighteenth century English intellect. He had traveled widely in the old and new worlds, was one of the century's leading teachers of science--then known as "natural philosophy"--and he knew many of the major men of achievement in all the sciences. He was a close friend of James Watt, the inventor of the steam engine, who described Robison when the latter died in 1805 at the age of 66 as "a man of the clearest head and the most science of anybody I have ever known."

Professor Robison was a member of the distinguished circle of intellectuals who at that time enhanced the reputation of the University of Edinburgh. In fact, in 1783, Robison was elected general secretary of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. In short, Robison was one of the leading intellects of his time, deeply interested in every aspect of man's attainments, both scientific and moral, in civilized society.

The French Revolution, with its incredible atrocities, its militant atheism, its reign of terror, its wanton destruction of civilized values, was the major event which shook Europe during Robison's mature years. Its shock was particularly painful because it occurred when science, rationality and enlightenment were making incredible strides. Yet the Revolution, brought on in the name of all of these, plus "liberty, equality and fraternity", resulted in the beheading by guillotine of such scientific geniuses as Antoine' Lavoisier, who was well known and greatly admired by his English colleagues.

Men of genuine learning in Europe were well aware that the French Revolution had been preceded by a long period of intense intellectual agitation, in which the very foundations of civilized society were seriously questioned. Ideas and doctrines advocating the abolition of all religion, the world citizenship and the abolition of private property, were to be found in books, tracts and pamphlets, written often at the risk of provoking the authorities. But the main haven for the free expression of such revolutionary ideas on the Continent were certain Masonic lodges, which, departing from the simpler practices of English Freemasonry, had become forums where diverse opinions on morals, religion and politics could be and were

freely expressed. This development was *a peculiarly French innovation*, but it was adopted by numbers of Masonic lodges in many other parts of Europe, particularly Germany.

Because Freemasonry concerned itself with fundamental philosophical and mystical questions, it was bound to be a gathering place for the philosophically and mystically inclined, especially at that time in history when philosophy was in great ferment. But even more important, the lodges provided the brethren with full protection from the authorities by maintaining their rule of secrecy. Robison, a former Mason himself, found that "this impunity had gradually encouraged men of licentious principles to become more bold, and to teach doctrines subversive of all our notions of morality."

Let us be quick to say that Freemasonry in England, America and elsewhere was historically, and today is, quite another kind and its members characterized by high standards of morality and spirituality.

But it was not surprising that a man like Adam Weishaupt a professor of considerable renown at Ingolstadt University, driven by an incredible and diabolical ambition to rule the world--no less--would be attracted to the Masonic lodges, where he could find secrecy, protection and a few like-minded colleagues. **[H: And surprise of surprises--this same man is STILL AROUND drumming up the same old business--gaining rule of the world!]** Weishaupt was not a military man bent on conquering the world via large armies; nor was he a crude gangster who could organize and lead a band of thieves. Weishaupt was an intellectual, a professor of law at a noted university with the arrogant self-conceit of the mentally superior who feel that they should be running the world and everyone in it. And so he devised an ingenious vehicle for world conquest--a secret ORDER--which would prove immensely attractive to other mentally superior beings of a similar frame of mind. He called it the Illuminati Order and *grafted it, at selected points, onto Freemasonry--LIKE A FUNGUS.*

The ostensible purpose of the Order was to bring universal happiness to the human race. The idea was, in Weishaupt's words to "form a durable combination of the most worth persons, who should work together in removing the obstacles to human happiness, become terrible to the wicked, and give their aid to all the good without distinction, and should by the most powerful means, first fetter, and by fettering, lessen vice; means which at the same time should promote virtue, by rendering the inclination to rectitude, hitherto too feeble, more powerful and engaging. Would not such an association be a blessing to the world?"

To be more explicit, the Illuminati Order was built around the novel idea that the end--the happiness of the human race--justified the means!

That the Order was intended to embrace the entire world was evidenced by Weishaupt's own definition quoted in the Larousse *Grand Dictionnaire* published in 1873, in which he said that the goal of the Order was to "unite, by way of one common higher interest and by a lasting bond, men from all parts of the globe, from all social classes and from all religions, despite the diversity of their opinions and passions, to make them love this common interest and bond to the point where, together or alone, they act as one individual."

Members of the secret Order pledged blind obedience to their superiors and only knew about the organization what their immediate superiors would tell them. Their oath read in part: "I bind myself to perpetual silence and unshaken loyalty and submission to the Order, in the persons of my Superiors; here making a faithful and complete surrender of my private judgment, my own will, and every narrow-minded employment of my power and influence." Members were required to spy on one another and submit reports and autobiographies which could compromise them should they decide to leave the Order.

The ultimate despotic purpose of the Illuminati Order was kept secret. Only by degrees--going from the lower "Nursery" degrees of *Preparation, Novice, Minerval and Illuminatus Minor* to the higher "mysteries" of *Priest, Regent, Magus and Rex*--could the initiated learn of the true mysteries and purposes of the Order. And each step of the way was very carefully plotted and planned by Weishaupt and his colleagues, so that the squeamish and gullible never rose higher than the lowest degrees, while the bold, ruthless and cynical, those ready and willing to dispense with religion, morality, patriotism and any other hindrances, rose to the top.

It was through this process of selection and careful inculcation that Weishaupt, in a mere decade, was able to gather into his Order the cleverest and most diabolical minds in Europe. The true purpose of the Order was to rule the world. To achieve this it was necessary for the Order to destroy all religions, overthrow all governments, and abolish private property. In order to accomplish this it would be necessary to convince enough people that religion, governments, and private property were the real obstacles to human happiness. *This is exactly what the Communists have been doing since 1848!*

Please note that Robison makes it clear that the Illuminati Order was quite *distinct and separate from Freemasonry*. Freemasonry had existed long before Weishaupt had come on the scene. But because the Illuminati *used parts of Freemasonry* as a cover, Robison found it necessary to explain how and why this state of affairs came about. Thus, the first part of the book deals with Freemasonry and provides an examination of the Masonic movement in the places and at the time the Illuminati Order came into being. He gives some of the history of Freemasonry and how it was developed in France, where it had been brought from England. Most important, however, he documents and traces the ideological evolution within the French lodges, which were eventually to become the Jacobin Clubs of revolutionary fame.

With the background on French Freemasonry given, Robison then examines the state of Freemasonry in Germany, where the Illuminati aberration originated. He describes the schisms within German Freemasonry, the great fascination with mysteries, the widespread influence of deism--the philosophy that the universe is creating God rather than the reverse--and such utopian ideas imported from France as Cosmo-politism, or world citizenship, and finally the strong influence of French Masonic practices and doctrines through the Lodge of Lyons, the mother lodge of a segment of Masonry known as the *Grand Orient de la France*.

One of the lodges in Germany affiliated with the Lodge of Lyons was the Lodge Theodore of Munich. It was in this lodge--to which Weishaupt belonged--that the Illuminati

Order was organized by him as a secret organization within a secret organization. It took a number of years before the existence of this secret society within a secret society came to light. Its revolutionary doctrines were so zealously propagated that it couldn't be completely hidden for very long. In 1783, a Bavarian Court of Enquiry began its investigation of the Illuminati Order. Much of what we know today about Weishaupt's secret conspiracy is a result of this investigation.

The second chapter of Robison's book, undoubtedly the most fascinating, is devoted to reviewing the evidence uncovered by the authorities, and it is here that we discover that Weishaupt's entire program and methodology was virtually identical with what was later to become known as Communism.

In the third chapter of the book, entitled *The German Union*, Robison attempts to reveal how, after the Bavarian Court of Enquiry exposed and banned the Illuminati Order and its leaders, the Order went underground and emerged as a network of Reading Societies throughout Germany. The goal of this literary network was to monopolize the writing, publication, reviewing and distribution of all literature, more effectively to control the minds of the readers. In this chapter, one sees more clearly than ever how the conspiracy used the printed word as its ultimate weapon in subverting the minds of the people.

The fourth chapter of the book demonstrates how all of the foregoing worked to culminate in the horror of the French Revolution, in which Illuminati doctrines and methodology provided the necessary engines of destruction and how members of the Order became the motormen. The pitiful role played by the Duc d' Orleans, the Grand Master of the Grand Orient de la France, reveals the incredible cleverness and deceit with which the conspirators were able to use one royal dupe and his fortune to destroy the monarchy as well as himself.

The final portion of the book is devoted to Professor Robison's General Reflections. He discusses morality and religion, politics and the nature of civilized society, the structure of the British government, the role of women and how the Illuminati planned to use them, the dangers of secret societies, human nature, education, and finally, why he was compelled to write this book. It is all worth reading very carefully, and rereading, for it brims with knowledge and wisdom, and is as pertinent today as it was when it was first published.

What is the value of Robison's work today? First, it sheds light on an important period in history which has been greatly distorted by historians and novelists. It tells us a great deal about the origins of that conspiracy which, by now, has the world almost completely within its grasp. It teaches us how little the conspiracy has changed in either its methods or ideology, and how successful it has been in mesmerizing the masses and covering its tracks. But most important is the revelation that this was a conspiracy conceived, organized, and activated by professionals and intellectuals, many of them brilliant but cunning and clever, who decided to put their minds in the service of total evil; a conspiracy conceived not by Masons as Masons, but by evil men *using* Freemasonry as a vehicle for their own purposes. It is also highly significant that it required another intellectual--Professor Robison--to expose the conspiracy.

It is obvious that this conspiracy, appealing to the conceit of half-baked intellectuals, would attract educators, writers, philosophers, publishers, and clergymen. Their counterparts who run America today--like the Galbraiths, the Rostows, the Kennans, the Bundy's, the Littles, the Lippmanns--have the same self-conceit, the same arrogance which seems to characterize the overly bright and overly sadistic in any age and any civilization. But the Illuminati offered an even more attractive inducement than its long-range goal: it offered immediate and assured success. For, through its connections and intrigues, the conspiracy was able to place its selected members in positions of influence and power where they could enjoy all the glories of worldly success, provided they used that success to work unceasingly for the advancement of the Order. As Weishaupt explains, once the candidate has achieved the exalted degree of *Illuminatus Minor*, his superiors "will assist him in bringing his talents into action, and will place him in situations most favorable for their exertion, so that he may be assured of success."

One tends to think of professors, philosophers, and writers as sitting in their ivory towers, perfectly harmless to the world. Robison and history prove otherwise. Activist scholars and professors like Karl Marx and Weishaupt have had a profound influence in shaping the kind of irrational world we live in. From Woodrow Wilson--himself a professor--to Lyndon Johnson, we have had nothing but Presidents surrounded by professors and scholars, who seem to owe their allegiance to one idea only--that of world government. All of which brings to mind Weishaupt's plan to surround the ruling authorities with members of his Order. He writes: "These powers are despots, when they do not conduct themselves by its [the Order's] principles; and it is therefore our duty to surround them with its members, so that the profane may have no access to them. Thus we are able most powerfully to promote its interests. If any person is more disposed to listen to Princes than to the Order, he is not fit for it, and must rise no higher. We must do our utmost to procure the advancement of Illuminati into all important civil offices."

Did the Illuminati Order survive beyond its exposure by the Bavarian authorities in 1783? Robison is convinced that it did, and that it was still quite alive and kicking and as dangerous as ever when his book was published in 1798. Between that year and the emergence of the Communist movement in 1848, there is a considerable knowledge gap, which, as far as we know, historians have made no attempt to bridge. However, the nature of the Order would lead one to believe that it was quite capable of surviving the most glaring exposure. Such exposure would hardly have frightened away the hard core who knew exactly what they were after.

In the realm of *ideology*, certainly the line from the Illuminati Order to the Communist Manifesto is straight and unbroken, although modified to suit the new conditions of the Industrial Revolution. Weishaupt, it is interesting to note, lived until 1822; moreover, the Catholic Encyclopedia tells us that he finally repented and returned to the Church. Whether he was sincere or not, we shall never know.

The publication of both Robison's and Barruel's works caused a sensation at the time and proved to have a strong influence on public opinion for the few years they were in circula-

tion. The first printing of *Proofs of a Conspiracy* was exhausted in a few days, and several editions followed. Both works were also quickly published in the United States where they had an immediate and widespread impact. Jacobin ideas and influences had already been noted with alarm in the New World and it was known that the Illuminati had established some lodges in the United States. That the Illuminati would attempt to gain control of the press and publishing industry in this country goes without saying. It was, after all, the hallmark of their method.

It wasn't until 1826 that anti-Illuminati feelings were once more aroused in this country as a result of the disappearance of one William Morgan, an American Freemason, who had written a book revealing Masonic secrets entitled *Illustrations of Freemasonry*. **[H: I interrupt here to remind Nora and any who are working on DESTRUCTION OF FREEMASONRY, that we need to really move ahead on it NOW as quickly as possible in order to place some protection around publishers, writers, etc. If you can locate *Illustrations of Freemasonry* I do suggest you get it.] The property will be returned to you. Thank you.]** Morgan, apparently, had been abducted and drowned in Lake Ontario. It was alleged that fellow Masons had done it. This caused a nationwide furor, resulting in the creation of an anti-Masonic political party in 1829 by Henry Dana Ward, Thurlow Weed, and William H. Seward. Interest in both Robison's and Barruel's books were revived during that period, with the result that Freemasonry suffered a great loss of membership. The anti-Masonic movement lasted a few years until the furor died down. By 1840, the anti-Masonic party was extinct.

Let it be stressed that the present publication of Robison's work is not intended to open old wounds or create new animosity or distrust toward Freemasonry, whose adherents today certainly number among our staunchest patriots and anti-Communists. The intention is merely to illustrate how a conspiracy of intellectuals, **USING FREEMASONRY**, got off the ground and grew to its present incredible proportions. The conspirators have long since discarded Freemasonry as their vehicle. If clever conspirators could use--of all groups--so fine a group as the Masons, we must open our minds to consider **what finite possibilities are available to them in our own present day society. Their main habitat these days seems to be the great subsidized universities, tax-free foundations, mass media communication systems, government bureaus such as the State Department, and a myriad of private organizations such as THE COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.** If the publication of this book merely serves to convince enough people that conspiracies of this kind have existed in the past, do exist in the present, and should be routed out, it will have served its purpose. All men of good will, we hope, anxious to keep freedom alive, will recognize the value, therefore, of this new edition of one of the most interesting books in history. **The Publishers.**

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CHAPTER 1

REC #3 HATONN

THU., MAY 19, 1994 4:44 P.M. YEAR 7, DAY 276

THU., MAY 19, 1994

As life unfolds and in this day a man like Ronn Jackson or others of the same ilk appear, it seems that the truth simply cannot be so...And then as time passes the public forgets--the exact thing planned by THE planners. You NEVER knew truth about your space program and all the writing we have offered has not changed that greatly. I realize it is difficult to think in terms of Cosmospheres and deadly "killer" satellites, etc. While you slept, citizens, your world has been "fiddled" away and the lies are so abundant and so great that you cannot hold and comprehend the truth even as it unfolds. Let us offer this short writing. Those of you familiar with Dr. Beter's work will be pleased to see the repeat--and you who have no idea what we speak about here--will continue to doubt....Ah, and likely it will ever be thus.

Dr. Beter died March 14, 1987, but the information he left with us--the Intelligence Reports in the Audio Letters and Commentaries--will continue to help our readers to understand what is happening today. This is from the Dr. Peter David Beter Audio Letter #70, recorded Dec. 22, 1981.

Topic #2 (Continued from prior issue of *Wisconsin Report*.)

[QUOTING:]

NO HUMAN PILOTS ABOARD

SPECIAL PHOTO RECONNAISSANCE EQUIPMENT IN NASA KNEW THE *ENTERPRISE* WAS DESTROYED WITHIN AN HOUR.

It will soon be four years since **Russia finished destroying all of America's spy satellites** with her fleet of Killer Satellites. The military Shuttle team were hoping to use "surprise" last month in order to get at least a little bit of reconnaissance over Russia. It was hoped that the Russians would consider the *Enterprise* to be no threat since it could not carry anything in its cargo bay. NASA also did everything it could to convince the Russians that a non-threatening orbit would be used last month. Finally, the launch time was shifted by about 2-1/2 hours on the morning of November 12th. That was intended to make it hard for any Russian Cosmos Interceptors to readjust their orbits to attack the *Enterprise*.

This last item, my friends, reflects a deadly Intelligence error being made by the United States military shuttle planning team. They know about Russia's orbital cosmos interceptors, the Killer Satellites. They also know about the first generation Cosmo-spheres, Russia's levitating Weapons. Platforms. Both were first deployed about four years ago [**H: Now well over a decade later!**]. The American planners know that the Space Shuttle can outrun the

first-generation Cosmospheres, therefore they believed that the orbiting Cosmos Interceptors are the main threat to the Shuttle.

What they do not know so far is that Russia now has a small fleet of semi-experimental second-generation Cosmospheres. Last April there were seven in operation. Now there are at least eight. These new Cosmospheres, called "Super Heavies" or "Jumbos", can outrun and outlift our Space Shuttle. The Russians gave NASA a very spectacular hint about their existence last April, as I detailed in Audio Letter No. 64.

There are some in America's Intelligence community who have correctly interpreted what happened, but the Bolsheviks here who control America's military space program are refusing to believe it. They are explaining away the fragments of Intelligence about the new Russian Jumbo Cosmospheres and thereby guaranteeing their own failure.

When the "*Enterprise*", re-labeled *Columbia*, took off from Florida last month there were no human pilots aboard. It was a suicide mission. The *Enterprise* followed an evasive, curving launch, just as the *Columbia* did last April. It headed far to the north toward a near polar orbit. When it passed over Russia the *Enterprise* was to be upside down with its spy camera staring downward through the crew compartment windows. Five Jumbo Cosmospheres were on hand and kept pace with the Shuttle as it climbed toward orbit but when they notified Moscow of the course it was taking, they were told not to fire. Instead the Russian Ballistic Missile Defense Forces were alerted. **The Russians know war is coming** and they decided to use the approach of the Shuttle as a test drill.

Nearly two years ago I reported that Russia was preparing to deploy a new anti-ballistic missile system. It's based on charged particle beam weapons fired from modified supersonic TU-144 Jet Transports. On November 12 a squadron of TU-144s were scrambled to intercept and **shoot down** the *Enterprise*.

The Jumbo Cosmospheres continued pacing the Shuttle from a distance as a back-up if the TU-144s should fail--but they did not fail. The *Enterprise* swept downward from the north across their strategic Kola Peninsula. As it crossed over the White Sea the big jets began firing upward with their beam weapons at the Shuttle far above. The third beam blast tore through the midsection of the Shuttle and it broke in half just behind the crew compartment and disintegrated.

Here in the United States NASA went ahead with its made-for-television space movies and followed the pre-planned script for a shortened mission. They knew within an hour after launch that the *Enterprise* had been destroyed. Having learned about Russia's plans last April to create an international incident with a crashed Shuttle, they wanted to complete the flight in the world's eyes quickly.

The Shuttle landing at Edwards Air Force Base, California, on November 14th **was a replay of the Shuttle we saw last April**. And when I say "replay", my friends, I mean it literally.

Those long distance telephoto shots of the Shuttle swooping in from the stratosphere were the **same ones** that we saw last April. NASA merely fed video tapes of the long distance scenes from last April to the networks and added a fresh narrative to them. The only part of the landing that was live last month was the terminal portion which could be seen from the ground. The Shuttle we saw land, my friends, was one of the **secret new Shuttles** from White Sands. It had been carried aloft by the launch aircraft, boosted to a modest speed altitude by a pair of solid fuel booster rockets, and then swooped down to delight the crowd.

As of now, NASA claims to be planning the third Shuttle flight for March 1982, just three months from now. And, my friends, this time the launch may well take place on schedule or close to it. The embarrassing quandary of what to do with the *Enterprise* is now over with.

Now a new Shuttle, the **third** we have seen with the name "*Columbia*" on it, is at Cape Canaveral. Its cargo bay awaits a **new secret military pay load**. My friends, this Shuttle has been modified. It is **armed for battle in space** but the Bolshevik military planners here refuse to understand what they are really up against--and so at Cape Canaveral **another tragedy is now in the making**.

End of Article.

* * *

How many of you good readers realize that all the first Shuttle launches were pure FRAUD? How many of you realize the truth has been out there for years and years and years--and you NEVER KNEW!?

Oh my---what will it take? Salu

CHAPTER 2

REC #1 HATONN

SAT., MAY 21, 1994 9:02 A.M. YEAR 7, DAY 278

SAT., MAY 21, 1994

RED BECKMAN

I believe it will be obvious NOW that you cannot simply buck the "system" and win. The actions taken against the Beckmans are heinous. Their own security is somewhat preserved but their property in the form of dwelling, etc., have been bulldozed down, property (furniture and personal) sealed away until he can BUY them back and thus and so.

I have recently been denounced, my people ridiculed and other insulting assaults made against us; however, I warn you people--there are some among you WHO ARE NOT YOUR GOOD BUDDIES AND "WILL TURN STATE'S EVIDENCE" IN BEHALF OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT. These EXAMPLES are going to continue until you can shut down the conduits of betrayal (realized or not) and you move into a unity of recovery of the laws as Constitutionally correct--not just to take a stand of some time against the "regulators". I remind you that the guns "they" have are LARGER than the ones YOU HAVE. And, furthermore--there is no honor nor integrity among them.

How can you tell the good-guys from the bad-guys? It is very difficult when the deceivers are well-trained operatives working with greed-soaked deceivers who HOPE you never get the information about them. You will, further, notice that, in some instances, ones who have priorly had important positions within some of the "groups" are no longer there in publication, because they have been revealed even if not legally confronted. All the documents and evidence are available and ones involved who know are under targeting (AS WE WRITE HERE) for death to silence information. Gary Anderson, for instance, who Gritz says he utilized to set up his SPIKE seminars but not his "trust" operations (longer), turned State's evidence and became totally beholden to the Treasury Department and, in that connection, the IRS. One who is touted by Gritz, Richard Flowers, "Christian Patriot Association (CPA)", "has the only truly discreet means of banking in America. If privacy is important, Richard's CPA is the **only way.**" **This is the SAME Richard flowers who had a major law case (wherein it is stated that flowers "dba Christian Patriot Association") for the time period of December 1985 through January 1989.**

Further in the documentation it covers the fact that information which was demanded by the IRS was given to the IRS: "Richard Flowers affidavit states that the IRS has most of the information sought by the summonses. Flowers states that a bank employee told him that the IRS has been monitoring the CPA account and that an IRS agent told him that the IRS was going to shut down the CPA. Flowers identifies neither of these sources."

So, readers, the facts are that no matter whether or not the laws are WRONG--the actions are

taking place and if you THINK you are receiving privacy--you are NOT. Not only are you NOT, but the ones offering it to you--KNOW IT.

The "TRUST" operation is even more monitored and those "trusts" that are being set up are going to get you caught if you have used them to "hide" anything because the IRS already KNOWS ALL ABOUT THEM! But worse, participation with this particular group of "patriots" and defenders of privacy in the structuring of a "Covenant COMMUNITY" in the security of the Idaho wilds--is EVEN MORE OPENLY KNOWN AND WHETHER OR NOT YOU ARE LIKE, SAY, A WACO KORESH GROUP--YOU WILL BE TREATED BY "BIG BROTHER" AS SUCH.

I believe you have to know that there are ones involved here who come directly from the old Monarch Project and Delta Forces who were programmed and are to be "awakened" to task in the MK-Ultra project. This fit several of the participants of the Koresh "Project" which was an MK-Ultra PROGRAM. We understand that all Delta Force participants were trained in the Monarch Project Mind-Programing--directly from such as the Montauk Project of time-space warp mind shifting.

Are these good guys or bad guys? Neither--they simply ARE.

The outcome of the Flowers' situation, as explained, is that in exchange for Treasury protection and turning over records, the Flowers' were not set forth for "criminal" charges--and this would be continued as long as information (State's evidence) would be supplied by said parties.

Do the ones around whom these troops rally believe themselves to be other than "patriots"? I doubt it. The "laws" are WRONGLY WRITTEN AND APPLIED but that changes not the fact of RULE BY FORCE as your nation has become in its current orchestration and enforcement. To openly DEFY these enforcers becomes gross error. The CAUSE must be changed--if ever the "EFFECT" CAN BE ALTERED!

What I really DO NOT want is to be in any manner involved and I would recognize the right of these deceivers to continue their "free-will" games if they would cease and desist their assaults against me and mine. However, when it is criminal action in every sense of the words of "business" and moral integrity for ones such as George Green to be allowed to steal actual gold in coins from an Institute in which he served as Director and Officer--and then, to STILL be efforting to force it into receivership and forced bankruptcy so all parties involved are hurt--I don't think it JUST that these ones continue without rebuttal. Since there is coalition with the Treasury Department and other Federal agencies, including the Justice DEPARTMENT, then it is all but impossible to obtain fair hearing--so the plan is that the LIES STAND. No, "they" may destroy and they may win--BUT IT WILL NOT BE BECAUSE OF TRUTH! AND, THAT, DEAR ONES, IS THE FUNDAMENTAL BASIS OF WHAT IS DESTROYING YOUR NATION AND YOUR FREEDOM. A BUNCH OF CROOKS EXCHANGED THEIR FREEDOM AND ARE OBTAINING PAYMENT--TO DECEIVE AND BETRAY YOU-THE-PEOPLE! SO BE IT.

There is massive involvement with someone called "Wolfgang" and some operations which skived off MILLIONS of dollars. Some of the names most involved are involved at present with the S.P.I.K.E. operation and, now, the Christian Covenant Community in Idaho. This is going to be a Rajneesh (code label) type of operation when it comes down on the innocent heads of participants. When asked who would fund this major participation--the answer comes back EVERY time--"the Treasury Department".

JACKIE KENNEDY

If one wishes to speak of "trouble in Camelot", you have it in the odyssey of one such as Jackie Kennedy. With respect to all passages there are the sentiments which overshadow the facts of underlying motivation of those who would "get rid of her". So, today and yesterday, I am barraged with inquiries as to how she deteriorated and died so terribly rapidly. Well, she was GIVEN the fastest spreading type of lymphatic cancer--if indeed, that is what she ACTUALLY had as "true" diagnosis. I am not going to cloud the waters into murky fingerprints of intended damage. However, since you ask, and ask, and ask again--so be it. There are MANY "reasons" she would not be wanted around. However, there are equally as MANY reasons her children will now have to bring to the forefront truth in circumstances of which they will be unaware. Jackie had no option except to carry some secrets to and into her grave. These silences would protect her family while the evil whoremongers would continue their world intrigue, greed and domination.

It would be good, however, if the children realized a couple of things relevant to their own "property".

One is the death of their FATHER. I have dragged my feet a bit in continuing with the Jackson revelations in "*The Death of Camelot*", realizing the pain coming up shortly as the TRUTH of John's and Robert's deaths (murders) are unfolded. Of course Jackie KNEW! One of the killers was the driver of her vehicle the terrible day of the murder of John. Was John killed by the CIA? How about the Mafia? No, readers, John F. Kennedy was killed on orders from the Committee of 17--the power brokers and ruling Committee which is superior in power, even, to the Committee of 300.

Secondly: Jackie Kennedy is a holder of a massively VALUABLE and LAWFUL debt document (gold certificate) which is not "wanted" to be brought forward. The Committee and others in the insipid Government set up by the impostors are right now having to deal with gold certificates, i.e.: Buckley's holdings of "Treasurygate" fame, Cosmos and "Big Red" and others--of which one "missing" one to "Sadam Husein", we printed in the paper. **Well, there is another one of massive value--from the Shah of Iran who was brought to your country years ago (as you will remember) and was murdered for his own participations, or "non"-participations as the case may be. JACKIE HAS (HAD) THAT CERTIFICATE!** Now, I guess you will just have to wait and see what unfolds. Yes, it had something to do with her "friendliness" to the Clintons and the spiraling intrigue will be most interesting in the unfolding I'm sure. So be it and may the lady in point rest in peace. Life on your place is indeed a cruel game! Will the perpetrators of these heinous crimes of direct or indirect evil ever be uncovered? Yes, it is happening as we write.

MONEY

Ok, readers, the first of the "new-old money" is being seen around here and there. The first bill to come to our immediate attention is, I believe, a marker of a value of \$1. It is green as in your current money but bears no mention of the Federal Reserve, It will, however, be found to bear the printing date of 1994 and bears a notice as a "Treasury" paper. *CONTACT* will offer a copy of that bill when it comes into their hands.

DNA-GENETIC ENGINEERING BEWARE NEW TOMATOES

It is, I guess, a time of reminding you that we have written at length on genetic engineering and DNA cloning and alterations. The release, yesterday, of the genetic-tomato into the public for consumption brings the next onslaught of questions. I won't repeat the old writings because the *CONTACT* has no space in this paper to handle such massive information--but perhaps over the next weeks, as the paper must grow, it can be, in part at least, rerun for you readers--especially you NEW readers. Our reading audience has for long been "the largest" but the **least subscribed to paper, in the world**. I do wish there were more readers who would PAY for their subscription so we could more easily handle larger editions--but you know how it is--Government and Military and the wealthy controllers--NEVER PAY FOR ANYTHING WHEN THEY CAN STEAL IT. So be it.

SAGAN--MJ-12

For the "deniers" of such as MJ-12, (Majestic 12, Majority of 12 "committee", etc.) I would like to make a note here that it won't be very long until I believe Dr. Sagan will be speaking with some of our people. Whether he will speak of that which YOU want to hear, or not, shall be left to the unfolding. I can promise you one thing--IF YOU CAN get him to speak truth, he can tell you about such as entrances into the underground (literally) at the Antarctic. He can also tell you as "eyewitness" about the massive underground facilities and WATER LAKE under the area of Austin, Texas, and so forth. His energy has been sidetracked in garbage about putting up massive receivers for "seeing if aliens are 'out-there" when he KNOWS we are RIGHT HERE! Is he, and are others, going to come forth now because they want to share and tell? No, but actually he does and I would hope he would honor his own integrity and tell you the truth. Will he? Well, the strength of the hand which writes on the wall would certainly make it worthy of his consideration, for mankind would then honor him rather than denounce him for treason and fraud--a legacy no man REALLY wants to leave in his memoirs.

It was once decided to hide truth in favor of gaining world control--but such as Bernard Baruch, Eisenhower and even ones from your most prominent religion--met with us and still decided to hide truth from you of mankind and DEAL with the darker side of alien brothers. YOU broke every agreement and promise you made and now, I fear, a lot of "those brothers" are not happy with you having trapped themselves in your dimension playing your games. Crime simply does not pay--IN THE LONG-RUN, little brothers. So be this, also.

BACK TO GENETIC ENGINEERING

I got off onto the subject of Sagan and space-brothers, (enemies or friends), because of this subject in point. You have and are playing with actual "life" energy which can be called electromagnetic, scalar, prana, life, cosmic, etheric and thus and so. I am here to tell you RIGHT NOW, that you do not even need to introduce by injection one DNA into another--that DNA programming can be transferred right through electromagnetic waves from one sealed container into another. The "rays" (high frequency light waves) now abundant in your atmosphere are capable of doing this trick on their own fluke of presence. However, it becomes quite interesting as MAN learns how to tamper and play.

We have one very human individual who doesn't even call himself a scientist--who can literally place a certain "metal" plate on the roof, run a wire to a dark basement and into a pot wherein seeds are planted, seal the container with foil wrap to further darken the area--and grow quite healthy and productive plants. This should tell you that what you sees is not what youze is get-tin'. These same frequencies are carried right through containers to energize anything and everything. The energy will flow first to its own kind and then it will proceed, under certain circumstances, to cross with anything and everything around.

Through the Chinese and Russians this has become a recognized art and science--but these things are hidden from you in the general public as best the beasts can do so. There is even a term now recognized as "Bioenergyinformatics". You have come a long way, babies, and now you REALLY have a bull by the tail because--once unleashed--you cannot control this insanity.

AN ALTERNATIVE TO GENETIC ENGINEERING

AURA-Z, VOL. 1, No. 3: (Spring, 1994.) [H: I have to admit, readers, that THIS is a Russian journal-type of document which has been translated. This may, for your information, account for your not having easy and ready access to the information. We are not even offered the name of the Editor (or the direct author) of the paper in point for international protection. However, you will note that in Russia this has been utilized and is not directly taken by the government. It is not utilized on a wide-spread basis either--again a reflection of your power-brokers.]

[QUOTING:]

We are pleased to introduce a man whose name has long been known in scientific circles, but is only coming to be recognized by official science.

DOCTOR CHAING: His name needs no additional attributes. Held in high esteem by some, it evokes apprehension and lack of understanding among others. It arouses gratitude and guarded curiosity.

In the dark Middle Ages Chiang's fate would, probably, have brought him to the fire of the Inquisition; in the 21st century he will perhaps be revered as highly as Einstein or Tsiolkovsky. [H: I wonder how many of you have even heard of Tsiolkovsky?]

It has always been difficult to be ahead of one's time. CHIANG KANZHEN' s story is no exception to this rule.

Without going into the details of his biography, which is worthy of separate attention (four years imprisonment during the "cultural revolution" in China, an escape, crossing the border into the USSR in 1971, an ordeal in the Khabarovsk Territory, and Soviet citizenship only in 1989), let me mention only the milestones:

- born in 1933 in Changtu (Liaoning Province, China), the son of a school headmaster;

- a diploma from the Chinese University of Medicine in 1959;

- in his student years, parallel with medicine, he studied cybernetics, quantum mechanics, and radio engineering, which enabled him to formulate the hypothesis: "In the process of the body's vital activities, its atoms and molecules HAVE TO BE linked by bioelectromagnetic fields--the UNIVERSAL MATERIAL CARRIER of energy and information.

Chiang's entire subsequent life has been devoted to obtaining evidence confirming this hypothesis and has brought him to a STUNNING DISCOVERY: genetic, biological, and psychic information is transmitted by biological EHF communications (biomicrowave communications). A technique has been discovered for the directed transmission of such information by means of a special-purpose device.

The initial experimental results were obtained very long ago, at a university laboratory in China. After Chiang had to start all over again in Khabarovsk, these results were confirmed.

The Soviet press from time to time reported his experiments, invariably under such headings as "Sensation" or "Defying the Imagination". However, the authorities kept silent, although Chiang had applied for the registration of his discovery of biomicrowave communications as far back as 1974. Nor had there been any response to letters addressed to the highest authorities: to Brezhnev, Andropov, or Chernenko, to various presidiums, ministries, and academies.

His sole consolation was KNOWLEDGE, faith in himself, and in his MISSION.

The breakthrough came in 1989.

A special "seminar to discuss Yu. V. (Yuri Vladimirovich is Chiang's Russian name - Ed.) Chiang Kanzhen's paper on biomicrowave communications" was held in Novosibirsk. The seminar, held under the auspices of Acad. V. Kaznachev, was attended by some 130 scientists in various fields, most of them with Dr. Sc. and Cand. Sc. degrees. There were also representatives of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Academy of Medical Sciences, the

Agricultural Academy.

Chiang's hypothesis was finally recognized. A Chiang Scientific Foundation and Chiang Institute were founded.

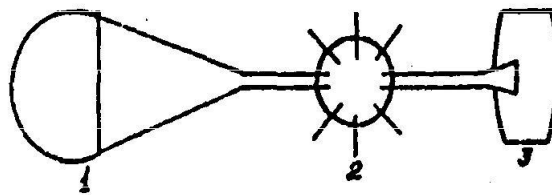
THE WORK CONTINUES....

THE BIOELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD AS A MATERIAL CARRIER OF BIOGENETIC INFORMATION

The bioelectromagnetic radiation of every living being is now no longer in question.

Up to now, however, it was considered that genetic information is transmitted by DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid), known to contain the genetic code in its molecules. **[H: Hang on to your seats, readers, and get ready for a "far-out" proof of what we have given you prior to this in that everything in your universe is "electric" ENERGY--at LIGHT FREQUENCY AND HIGHER, IF IT BE "MANIFEST".]**

Advances in modern physics have led me to assume that DNA is, in fact, only a "cassette" with recorded information, whose actual material carriers are bioelectromagnetic signals. In other words, the electromagnetic field and DNA together make up *COMBINED GENETIC MATERIAL*, which exists in two forms: a passive (DNA) and an active (bioelectromagnetic field) form. The passive form preserves the genetic code, the active (transmitting) form is able to modify it. **[H: Does, say, Dr. Sagan know about this? Well, if he doesn't he should be flunked from his doctoral degrees! These are the better-kept secrets being held at LEAST until the "control" grid for mass brain-manipulation and population "control" is in better working order. I would suggest that Dr. Sagan does not know very much about the extensive advances in this science except from observation--but indeed, this is one of the "hidden agendas".]**



**BLOCK DIAGRAM OF «BIOMICROWAVE
COMMUNICATIONS INSTALLATION»:**

- 1 - Receiver;
 - 2 - Transmission line with regulator unit, and
 - 3 - Transmitter
- The installation «picks up» DNA data from one living object and directs it at another**

In what part of the spectrum is the bioelectromagnetic radiation emitted during the

organism's vital activities?

Bioelectromagnetic signals (signals transmitting energy and information simultaneously) are moving **PHOTONS** [**H: Remember our old "photons"? You know, the ones that got me tagged by Herr Gritz as a phony bunch of baloney??**] which, according to the quantum theory, possess corpuscular and wave properties.

The corpuscular properties of the photon presuppose the use of the low-frequency band, for in that case the organism receives the largest amount of information. It is known that the lower a photon's frequency is, the smaller is its energy and, hence, the organism's limited energy can excite the most photons. [**H: Does it make more sense now that someone(s) DOWN THERE wants to keep you from having the material being held hostage by US&P**]

The photon's wave properties, on the other hand, dictate the need to study the highest-frequency portion of the spectrum, which has a big transmission bandwidth. This would make possible the reception of a large body of information and a high quality of transmission.

Consequently, the bioelectromagnetic field, i.e., the material carrier of energy and information, exists in both the microwave and the IR range, in the middle portion of the electromagnetic spectrum.

Laboratory experiments with the "biomicrowave communications" installation yielded positive results in the field transmission of genetic information. The work was conducted in several areas: in agriculture (plant and animal selection), in medicine (fighting diseases, organism rejuvenation), and in other fields of genetics. [**H: Perhaps out of all of this you will finally REALIZE that "cancer" is simply a mutation of cells and the "treatment" utilized is fantastically more damaging than the disease itself. The "treatment" is always to radiate poison or whatever, the cells in point--only to the destruction of the immune system which is supposed to handle any mutated cells as they occur. And, as a matter of FACT, it will be found that the microwave frequencies do alter the frequency of cellular structure--but do not, in fact, (as you recognize the explanation) cause "cancer". If, for instance, one is on a regime of something such as Gaiandriana--the microwave frequencies can only enhance the immune system frequency as carried in those Dria/Drio cells. (within reasonable exposure, of course). If you humans do not bring up the frequency of your BODY electric, you cannot offset the assault as of these frequencies upon that BODY physical. Also, as can be seen by this very article in point, if you allow your immune systems to become so corrupted and insulted as is planned by the would-be "Kings", you will very definitely have tumorous changes in cellular mass and the long-shot of such is death of the host body--and/or mutation of such proportion as to cross-hybrid your own species. If it can be done with a tomato or a chicken, good buddies--IT IS ALSO BEING DONE, AS WE WRITE, TO THE HUMAN!]**

PLANT AND ANIMAL SELECTION EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

1. The effect produced by the bioelectromagnetic field of green wheat mass (the donor, placed in the receiver) on germinated maize kernels (the recipient, in the transmitter). [Editor's note: this is accurate to the original article, but it would seem to make more sense to reverse placements of the words "receiver" and "transmitter".]

The grown maize had many side stalks; in place of the cob heads there formed original ears with grains like those of both wheat and maize. Besides, the tested maize was found to be superior to a reference lot by 200 percent in kernel yield and by 300 percent in mass. Furthermore, the acquired changes were inherited by subsequent generations.



2. The effect produced by the bioelectromagnetic field of donor melons on germinated cucumber recipient seeds.

The grown cucumbers had the taste of a melon. Biochemical analysis proved the presence

of DNA modifications. The acquired changes were passed on from one generation to another.

3. The effect produced by the bioelectromagnetic field of donor peanuts on recipient sunflower sprouts.



The sunflower seeds underwent a change of shape; part of them acquired a peanut taste.

4. The effect produced by the bioelectromagnetic field of a donor duck on recipient hen's eggs.

Four hundred and eighty chicks hatched from the 500 eggs subjected to the influence of a duck's bioelectromagnetic field. The following changes were observed in the chicks.

- the development of foot webbing (in 25 percent of the chicks);



- a flat-shaped duck-like head (in 80 percent);- a long neck (in 70 percent), and
- mid-section opening of the eyes (in 90 percent).

The acquired changes were later transmitted from generation to generation.

5. The effect produced by the bioelectromagnetic field of a donor goat with long curved horns on a recipient pregnant female rabbit.

The offspring rabbits developed large curved teeth.



ORGANISM REJUVENATION

As a doctor, I am particularly interested in the electromagnetic field of young organisms on older ones.

The initial experiments were staged on old mice exposed to the bioelectromagnetic radiation of sprouts and animal embryos.

The obtained results:

- restoration of the sexual and reproductive functions (in 31 percent of the mice);
- extension of the life span by 1-1.5 years compared to the control group of mice (in 53 percent), and
- an improvement in appetite, reactions, and mobility (in 68 percent of the mice).

In 1987 I performed a similar experiment on myself. Its positive results were borne out by both objective and subjective evidence.

The second person who volunteered to test the method of organism rejuvenation was my 80-year-old father.

As a result, some of his 20- and 30-year-old health problems disappeared, among them an allergic itch, noise in the ears, and a benign tumor; hair appeared on bald spots six months later, the grey hair turned black, and a new tooth appeared instead of one that had fallen out

20 years earlier.

The positive results obtained in this area had by 1991 provided the grounds for patenting the invention "A Method of Organism Rejuvenation" and securing the Health Ministry's authorization to practise the microwave therapy technique.

THEORETICAL GROUNDS OF ORGANISM REJUVENATION

There is a biological law that the average life-span of mammals equals five to seven of their development periods. Therefore, the average life duration of a human being should be 125-175 years, since the human development period lasts 25 years. The actual duration of a human life, however, comprises only three development periods.

I consider that the aging of the/an organism is caused by a variety of factors, which upset the delicate structures of active genes so that these structures cannot be restored.

Only 0.2-2.0 percent of all the genes are active genes.

Patients	Age					Total number
	40 - 50	51 - 60	61 - 70	71 - 80	81 and over	
Male	2	5	3	1	-	11
Female	1	2	-	-	-	3
Total	3	7	3	1	-	14

In my opinion, the bioelectromagnetic radiation of young organisms of other species activates the silent genes in old organisms. The process involves the law of ontogeny, i.e., the curtailed recurrence of the major systemogenetic processes, and the law of regeneration.

RESULTS OF THE APPLICATION OF THE METHOD OF MICROWAVE THERAPY (INCLUDING REJUVENATION)

After the Health Ministry granted me permission to use the method of microwave-therapy, a group of 14 patients who had volunteered for the treatment was formed. [Please see chart.]

The nosology distribution in the group was as follows: atherosclerosis--5 cases; stenocardia--2; earlier insult--2; ulcerous condition of gastrointestinal tract--4; hepatitis--5; spinal osteochondrosis--6; arthrosis--2; eczema--3; psoriasis--1; neurosis--7, and benign tumor--2. All told, there were 39 cases in 11 nosological units for 14 patients (averaging about three diseases per patient).

Treatment results: complete cure--6 cases, including benign tumour; considerable improvement--21 cases; improvement--8 cases, and no change--2 cases.

Rejuvenation signs:

- improved general condition--12 patients;
- improved appearance (5-10 years "younger")--11 patients;
- disappearance of grey hair--9 patients, and
- improvement in sexual functions--7 patients.

TREATMENT OF CANCER

The treatment of cancer, AIDS, and post-transplantational immunity have occupied a special place in my work.

The first positive results in this area were obtained more than 20 years ago in a series of experiments in transmitting biogenetic information from ten donor rabbits with inoculated cancerous cells to recipient mice with artificially provoked malignancies (a total of 300 specimens).

As is known, rabbits do not develop cancer, and their immune potential, stimulated by the inoculations, helped the majority (70 percent) of the test mice to cope with the disease.

At the same time, all the 300 mice in the control group with artificially induced cancer perished.

When I was a laboratory assistant at the Khabarovsk Medical Institute in 1973-78, I conducted a research project of my own, entitled "Combating Cancer by Biomicrowave Communications"; in 1991 I received a patent protecting my invention of "A Method of Regulating the Immune Response" (for use in cancer treatment and organ transplantation).

IMMUNOLOGICAL RESEARCH

The application of the rejuvenation technique in medical practice was (to prove its efficaciousness) combined with immunological research, conducted at the leading clinical laboratories in Khabarovsk.

The following immunogram indicators were determined:

- the phagocytic index;
- T-lymphocytes;
- "active" T-lymphocytes;
- T-helpers;
- T-suppressors;
- B-lymphocytes;
- Class A immunoglobulins;
- Class G immunoglobulins;
- Class M immunoglobulins, and
- leukocytes.

The analysis of the processed data led to the following conclusions:

1. The application of the method achieves an optimal status of the phagocytic system, making possible a full-scale immune response to the introduction of pathogenic agents. The effect of the bioelectromagnetic radiation in this case is vitally dependent on the initial condition of the organism: if the functions of the macrophages are reduced severalfold against the norm, the bioelectromagnetic radiation can either normalize them or restore them closer to the norm. If, on the other hand, the organism is initially functioning normally, the bioelectromagnetic radiation has practically no effect on the macrophages.

2. The dynamics of the T-Lymphocyte changes demonstrated the regulatory and stimulating effect of the bioelectromagnetic radiation on the T-Lymphocytes.

3. While the rejuvenation technique was being applied, the lymphocyte activity was adjusted, i.e., the activity of the immunocompetent cells was brought closer--or, in some cases, even restored--to the limits of the physiological norm. This makes it possible to employ bioelectromagnetic radiation as an instrument of immunity correction.

4. A study of T-helper dynamics shows the tendency of both high and low values to normalize. It may therefore be assumed that the bioelectromagnetic field tends to activate the mechanisms of the adaptation and self-regulation of the immune system for the maintenance of homeostasis.

5. A complete description and evaluation of the T-suppressor dynamics requires a modification of the group selection method.

The emphasis has to be shifted to a specific pathology of the immune system:

- a pathological condition involving hyperactivated immuno-competent cells (such as autoimmunity or allergy);
- a pathological condition involving an inadequacy of the immune system (immunodeficiency), and
- an immune status not involving any substantial changes.

This approach to group selection will henceforward be adopted in examining other T-lymphocyte subpopulations, for example, T-helpers and B-lymphocytes.

6. The examined patients who had initial Class A immunoglobulin factors below normal demonstrated, in the course of treatment with bioelectromagnetic radiation, an improvement of these factors. This points to protective and restorative processes in the organism, including the immune system.

If the immune system functions normally, there are practically no radiation effects.

7. As far as leukocyte dynamics are concerned, no unambiguous conclusions can be drawn. This factor should be viewed in conjunction with the dynamics of the lymphocytes, T-lymphocytes, and phagocytosis, and the initial status of the system.

The immunological research is still at an early stage, new avenues and methods have yet to be explored, but it can already be said that the application of bioelectromagnetic radiation to the body in accordance with the method we have developed creates the conditions for the formation of protective, restorative, and compensatory processes in the immune system, which improve the patient's health and cause rejuvenation.

CHAPTER 3

REC #1 HATONN

SUN., MAY 22, 1994 9:41 A.M. YEAR 7, DAY 279

SUN., MAY 22, 1994

SOMEBODY ELSE, PLEASE

As we move along with some very exciting, but far-out, revelations about "how it is", our mission, your mission, their mission, and nobody's mission--I am amazed that you continually **miss the point**.

As each thing unfolds and you realize that you ARE GIVEN HELP--I watch you back off and say, "Thank goodness, there is somebody to change these things." Worse, however, you conjure and fiddle and do and redo, that which needs NO "re"doing in your haste to just "do something."

There is beginning to be a very large spread "notice taking" and in the sleepiness of the moment and the total misunderstanding of God, help, elders, what to do, how to do it, etc., watch as you go hither and yon tagging behind this one or that one who is willing to take the lead. Why do you blindly follow ANYONE?

I must repeat: First, you must discern WHAT IS WRONG AND WHAT NEEDS FIXING, THEN DETERMINE THE BEST WAY TO FIX IT AND LASTLY, FIX IT! So, along come ones with this way or that way--WHEN THE ORIGINAL WOULD DO FAR, FAR BETTER! The "ideas" in "newness" may well be grand but the facts are that you have never been without the "what's wrong", the how to fix it--only missing was the actual fix it as ones who broke it continue to take, break and enslave.

If I told you, Americans, that the Founding Fathers are RIGHT HERE--AGAIN, to show you the way--AGAIN! What would you say? Would you just go back to sleep and turn to your earthy self-indulgent focus and "leave it to them"--AGAIN? I don't think so, good friends. I really don't think so. Why? Because they won't do it FOR YOU.

REWRITING

Why do you spend hours and days, weeks and months--and on into infinity REWRITING that which OFFERED the answers--IF MAN WOULD SIMPLY ACT ACCORDING TO THE RULES, REGULATIONS, LAWS AND GUIDELINES? YOU DO NOT NEED MORE--YOU NEED THE ONES YOU HAD FOR THEY WERE BASED ON THE NATURAL LAWS OF GOD, NATURE AND JUST FAIRNESS. The *CONSTITUTION* was ENOUGH. The reasons that it was enough are amply covered, errors of intent were offered and justness was returned where it was totally missing in such manner that, had you continued to USE the guidebook, you would have rectified errors. For instance, had you

HONORED and adhered to the LAWS, there would have been NO FACES DEFACING THE BLACK HILLS OF SOUTH DAKOTA. You broke all the laws and, then, put men into high places to continue to break, misuse, abuse and grab, for their own greed, the very life-blood of your selves and your nation. No, brothers, you do not need MORE--you need to take that which WAS and USE IT.

From time to time ones efforting to structure a workable method of "recovery" will quote from this one or that one of the Founding Fathers or politicians, or great speakers--or stupid speakers--but the facts are, you OVERLOOK **THE asset which will give you back your freedom. However, if you do not take up your TRUTH soon, the New Order will have ripped it from your sleeping arms and it will be GONE.**

I am going to again utilize another's summary of "where you are." and then, readers, patriots and would-be "reclaimers" of your historical heritage--we are going to take up the *CONSTITUTION*. I find that not one of you can recite correctly, the Constitutional document--AND INTERPRET IT CORRECTLY. I watch as you ponder, toss aside, argue, critically debate, relate, compare and despair while all the interim--the points and authority ARE ALREADY LAID FORTH FOR YOU! We are going to take up that document AND the reasoning behind, around and integrated with truth, intent and abundant wisdom, that which was offered BY THE PERSONS IN POINT AT THE TIME IN POINT. THEY HAVE NEVER LEFT YOU AND NEVER WAS THE INFORMATION TAKEN FROM YOU--YOU MOVED IN AN OPPOSING DIRECTION TO THE MARCH OF SATAN'S DRUMMERS. We are going to hit hard, long and tediously, the *Constitution* AND the *Federalist Papers*. [See article on p. 46 for beginning of series] Unfortunately, most of you will NOT even know, at this point, of that which I speak. Well, get ready for some shock-a-roos, readers, the Founding Fathers in great Wisdom are RETURNED--WITH THE ANSWERS-- IF--YOU WILL BUT ATTEND AND ACT. At this point the *Constitution* is not GONE somewhere--it has simply been buried by the political New World Order. BUT SOON IT, IN FACT, WILL BE LOST TO YOU AND WHEN IT IS SO, SO SHALL YOU BE LOST TO FREEDOM.

I am not going into differences in Space Brethren or energy presence--nothing GOES anywhere, the perceptions alone change. But, NO, we of the brother tribes are NOT all from the same experience or locations as you perceive location and source. We too are growing and learning and responding as we, too, are taught and trained. You move in a spiral of energy--without time or space--only perception. However, in manifestation into dimensional format of human physical, you are presented with the perception and DIMENSION of various "directions" of expression. "YOU" don't go anywhere and it is not time-consuming as the tick-tock of a clock to be there. However, you present sequence after sequence of experience as you ebb and flow in your pulsing universe. Pulsing? Waves? Yes, but not as you perceive it for all is a spiraling motion in perceived "action" or "motion" itself. But it is more as a "piston" which moves neither right nor left but only up and down--each stroke of this magnificent engine (motor) of manifestation responding to YOUR thought and direction.

Do you need "leaders"? Yes, because you have forgotten that YOU ARE THE LEADER and it is your responsibility to bring your brothers (self) into freedom and honor. Will there be

leaders? Yes, the SAME ONES WHO SERVED IN THE FIRST, INSTANCE--along with ones who will fill those roles. I suggest, however, that the thing you do now is to STOP, LOOK AND LISTEN--CAREFULLY. To do "something" is not always better than simply doing nothing. WHY NOT DO IT RIGHT? ALL THE ARGUMENTS AND ANSWERS FOR RECOVERY OF YOUR NATION--ARE RIGHT THERE IN, ACTUALLY, THE *FEDERALIST* PAPERS AS REGARDS THE *CONSTITUTION*. AND, WE SHALL OFFER THEM FOR YOUR ATTENTION [*see p. 46 for beginning of this presentation*].

But what of the Blacks? Indians? and on and on?? What about them? I am not saying much of ANYTHING was right and certainly ACTIONS were WRONG. However, THE WRONGNESS OF THE ACTIONS WAS NOT OFFERED AS PERMISSION IN THE BLESSED DOCUMENT. I AM GOING TO REPEAT SOMETHING TO YOU PEOPLE: THIS IS A BLESSED NATION, YOU HAVE A BLESSED FLAG AND YOU HAVE ALL BUT DESTROYED IT. IT IS, HOWEVER, **THE PLACE** CHOSEN FOR GOD TO TAKE HIS STAND AND SEE IF THERE BE ANY AMONG YOU WORTHY OF THE TRIP HOME **WITH HIM!**

Is it harder now than "then"? NO--you have more tools with which to work to reclaim TODAY than ever in the history of nations. Those errors and thefts of, say, the Native American's lands CAN BE RECTIFIED and SHALL BE RECTIFIED--but they too must step forward in TRUTH (not political revenge or greed) and join hands with brothers of whatever races--and march together in non-acceptance of that which has come upon you. Do not expect the change to come as if by a sprinkling of magic sand and stardust--for the majority of the very innocent and Godly tribes will have "joined" the adversary in an attempt to "get something" out of the insanity. There is overwhelming need for forgiveness, love and movement, as brothers in friendship--not just brothers in blood-line who act as brothers who quibble, grab, punch, insult and bumble in your ego aggressions.

MALCOLM-X

There is a mural, a picture, of Malcolm-X which has been offered for the public viewing. On the day-before-yesterday it was defaced by someone throwing red paint on it. I am purposely not telling you where it is or who did these things for it matters NOT. The Jews say it is anti-Semitic in intent and the Whites complain and thus and so... Why? Who is Malcolm-X? It doesn't matter--what does matter is that now the community is up in arms and the efforts are to try to "clean" the paint off and restore the picture before it is "set" and "worthless". Do you not see that the very defacement says more than all the pictures you can paint??? Why, the very paint used, as in blood, is dripping down the portrait and across the flags and symbols--and the defacement itself takes on THE VERY MEANING THAT COULD NEVER BE EXPRESSED IN A PICTURE OF A MAN. If you ones cannot come to see these relationships--you aren't ever going to achieve peace and freedom. May you come to see....

A THOUGHTFUL COMMENTARY

I am, as a summary, well done, of your situation and intents of world government, going to ask that you study the following. This is an address by a man called Charles Williams, 305

96th St., Kenosha, WI 53143. Phone: 1-414-694-7562. I am giving this information because he has great insight into the problems and wishes to "do something" and it is time, for you who are "heard" around the nation, to become integrated with directed purpose. Ronn Jackson, for instance, thinks he can come forth and everyone will rally--and, it CAN BE SO--but only if YOU DO YOUR PART! YOU ARE NOW HOLDING IN YOUR HAND THE POWER TO TURN ABOUT AND TAKE BACK YOUR NATION--AND MOVE ACROSS THE GLOBE IN FREEDOM--OR FOREVER SINK INTO OBLIVION AS A CIVILIZATION--ONCE AGAIN HAVING BEEN TAKEN AND DESTROYED BY EVIL ITSELF. SO BE IT.

I again offer appreciation and gratitude to *Wisconsin Report*, P.O. Box 45, Brookfield, WI 53008-0045 and the Editor, Virginia Meves. (414-782-4832) Directors: Virginia Meves and John Zieroth. Address: 18310 Benington Dr., Brookfield, WI 53045.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS AT BROOKFIELD CONFERENCE
WARNS ABOUT STANDARDS AND WORLD
GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTATION--TOTAL CONTROL

Charles Williams is employed by a Kenosha business. He knows first hand the pressures put on competitive businesses today. He has a son in the public school where restructuring has turned education upside down. He is concerned about massive usurpation by government officials and calls out to fellow Americans to help with "State Action" before it is too late! He was the keynote speaker for the Wisconsin Legislative & Research Committee, Inc. Annual Conference on April 9, 1994 at the Embassy Suites Hotel in Brookfield, WI. Appreciation is given to Ruth Cody, Milwaukee, WI, for her labors at transcription of this speech.

The thrust here will be:

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS ORGANIZATION
STANDARDS (ISO)

Good morning! It's good to see so many of you here today. How many country boys and country girls do we have here today? That's kind of a trick question. I'm a country boy too--American. This is my country. And our country is in a lot of trouble right now. Our country is in deep trouble, but we have a group here that is representative of all of America. We have many, many groups like this across the Nation--people who are waking up! They see danger on the horizon and Americans have always been good about rising to danger. The Bible says that "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge."

Well, today, we are going to try to pass some of the knowledge that we have gleaned from the various sources over to you, so that we will no longer be ignorant of the knowledge that may, in fact, save us from, well, for lack of a better word, the damnation that Satan is trying to pour upon us.

I have a quote here, actually several, that I would like to read to you--one from Winston

Churchill. Winston Churchill wrote this in the *Sunday Herald* in London, on Feb. 8th, 1920: "From the days of Spartacus Weishaupt to those of Karl Marx and down to Trotsky of Russia and Bella Kuhn of Hungary, Rosa Luxembourg of Germany and Emma Goldman of the USA--this world-wide conspiracy for the overthrow of civilization and for the reconstitution of society on the basis of arrested development of envious malevolents and impossible equality, has been steadily growing. They played a definitely recognizable part in the tragedy of the French Revolution. It has been the mainspring of every subversive movement during the 19th Century and now, at last, this band of extraordinary personalities from the underworld of the great cities of Europe and America, yes, even America, have gripped the Russian people by the hair of their heads."

A history professor by the name of Arnold Toynbee said, in 1931, "We are working discretely, but with all of our might, to undermine the sovereignty of our respective nations."

Mortimer J. Adler--I used this quote in an article I recently wrote titled "Communitarianism"--it stated: "No disorder results when the state requires the individual to sacrifice or give up goods for the good of the community. On the contrary, the State is then only requiring the individual to give up individual goods that are detrimental to his own ultimate good."

A book called *The Spirit of Community*, which President Clinton was photographed carrying in January, was written by Amital Etzioni. This book is endorsed by Bill Clinton, Al Gore, Daniel Moynihan, Jack Kemp and Henry Cisneros. On page 265 of that book this quote appears: "There is little sense in gun registration. What we need, to significantly enhance public safety, is domestic disarmament. That exists in practically all other democracies." (We are not a democracy, folks.) "We join with those who read the Second Amendment the way it was written, as a communitarian clause calling for communities, militias, not individual gun slingers."

On page 266 of the same book, it says: "Our communitarian concern may begin with ourselves and our families, but it rises inexorably toward the long imagined community of mankind," commonly called the **New World Order**.

This article appeared in the *Kenosha News*, picked up from AP--The Associated Press--and it refers to Communitarianism and the book which I just mentioned to you. It also used some of the quotes in here, but **you see what is happening--we are being socialized, communized and we are being told it is good.**

Some of the statements from that article on Communitarianism simply indicate that America must re-align the balance between the rights of individuals and the responsibilities of members of the society. Individual rights are to disappear. Communitarian proponents, such as Bill Clinton, believe that sacrifice of individual rights is for the collective good. It sounds an awful lot like Communism to me, folks. Or Socialism!

Here is an interesting statement from a book called *The Coercive Utopians*. This is a statement by Patricia Weis Fagan, *Toward Detente With Cuba, Issues and Obstacles*". It

states: "For most Cubans, the progress of the revolution and the promotion of human rights are one and the same thing. The Cuban government operates to protect and align what are previewed as collective rights--those of the majority. When individual rights are thought to endanger collective rights, they are sacrificed." So the communitarian aspect is no different than what they already have in Cuba. What do they have in Cuba? Communism!

I brought with me some updates on ISO-9000 to show you how this will interrelate with business, how it is going to interrelate with the global economy and in education. Before I go into that, I have a little piece here from a news-letter that I received that gives you an overview of what is happening in America. It says: "Our share of world GNP has now fallen 60%, from about 50% in the early '50s to less than 20% today. We have dropped 30 [percentage points] from what we used to have. There are no steel mills in Pittsburgh, not a single one. Our steel production comes from overseas where they produce it cheaper and better. In 1960, nine of the world's ten largest banks were American. Today, not a single American bank is even in the top twenty. They are all Japanese and European." (By accident?)

"General Motors, once the largest corporation in the world, used to sell two out of every three new cars in the world. Today they are struggling to keep a share of the market at one of four. We no longer have the refinery capacity to meet our demand for refined oil products. We have nowhere to refine our oil from Alaska's North Slope, so we sell it for a song to Japan. They refine it and send it back to us--sophisticated resins and plastic at 100 to 1000 times as much. We don't have a single factory capable of building VCRs, color TVs, or video cameras--not a single one! All lap-top computers come from Japan, or from other Southeast Asian countries. Many of our major shipyards are closed down. Our Merchant Marine, once by far the mightiest fleet in the world, is almost nonexistent. Hundreds of ships are rotting in the docks. We used to build the world's great ships. Now, when we do need ships, we get them from Korea."

You know, this epitaph sounds an awful lot like pre-World War II Germany, doesn't it? Strangely enough, our politics seem very much pre-World War II Germany.

An article appeared in *Kenosha News* on Sunday, August 22, 1993, and stated: "Europe Sets Its Standards", and talking about the processes in Europe, trying to standardize procedures for business, for selling, for economy, for transportation and going to a single system--a "**One World system.**"

"Wisconsin University-Parkside, Professional Development--the ISO 9000 Standards--A Practical Overview." It states: "Ian Durand has served for more than six years as a US delegate to the ISO-9000 series of quality standards. These standards provide a world-wide set of quality assurance guidelines applicable to both manufacturing and services industries.

"Today corporations around the world are building sound quality systems based on the ISO standards and both the American National Standard Institutes and the American Society of Quality Control have adapted these standards for use in the United States. The result is that for the first time a single and consistent set of international guidelines is available to

evaluate a company's ability to provide goods and services. To achieve ISO certification, an increasingly necessary part to do business, both service and manufacturing companies must undergo a quality audit by an accredited third-party organization."

We at Snap-On-Tools just had our audit last week. How we did, I don't know. The point is, if we don't do well, we are out of business. As our officer in charge of ISO for Snap-On said, "ISO will not give us any new business; it will simply prevent us from losing that which we already have." I think that is rather obvious. What he is really saying is: "Either we get on board or we are out of business."

ISO is the International Standards Organization. It also is in reference to the Isosceles Triangle of the Greek nature referring to equality. So when you say ISO referring to equality, you are also referring to equal standards among nations so everybody has a "level playing field". In other words, America's advantage is to be **disadvantaged**.

I have a bill here in my hand--a proposed bill that is still in committee from the Oregon Legislative Assembly of 1993--the December session--House Bill 2458, a Bill for an Act, relating to Economic Development, and it states: "Be it enacted by the people of the State of Oregon, the Legislative Assembly finds that Oregon businesses that intend to trade with the European community must be registered as conforming to the production standards described in the ISO 9000 Standards series. Businesses that are not registered will not be able to continue serving foreign existing customers within the European community or sell their products or services in new European communities.

So, as you can see, even the Legislatures are pushing this ISO. Well, I had a rumor from a friend of mine, from Kenosha, who had heard that the Department of Defense was busy putting in a process of standardization for businesses doing business with the Department of Defense--contractual businesses. So I called up the Department of Defense in Washington and talked to a fellow by the name of Frank Doherty, who is the Division Chairman of Industrial Liaison to the Department of Defense. I asked him, "What is this about standards that the Department of Defense is setting up?" He says, "Well, we're setting up the ISO recommendations, and mandatory confirmation that this be set up in every industry--not only in America, but every industry in the world that does business with the Department of Defense must be registered into the ISO process."

Now he says: "ISO is the minimum standard. There are higher standards but we will accept no less than the ISO." I said, "Is this the ultimate of where you are heading?" He said: "No, ISO is the first step. Ultimately we will move into a process of (listen to these things and I think some of you will recognize them) advanced quality concepts. We will empower people instead of design teams, and we will have continuous improvement and there will be a team approach to everything." Sounds a little bit like Outcome Based Education, doesn't it? Or does Outcome Based Education sound a little bit like what the Department of Defense wants?

If you were to go back and study in the '60s, you'd find a process known as PPBS--Planning, Programming and Budgeting System. It's the same thing. They just brought it back

home to roost.

The home base for ISO is Geneva, Switzerland. **But that's a ruse. The "secret societies" are good at telling us one thing and doing something else.** It is not in Geneva. That is only a front. It goes further. It is actually in--let me read to you right from this article which I received from Senator Kohl's office. I don't see it here, but I'll tell you what it says. It says, "Many people believe that the ISO Standards are home-ported and controlled out of Geneva, Switzerland. But in fact they have the controls from the **international banking houses of London, England.**" **But that's still not where it stops. It further went on to state "that the international banking houses got it from the Department of Defense, Washington, D.C."** How about that?

So, now we see where this is all coming from. The statement from the Bureau of National Affairs, *International Environment Daily*, December 23, 1993--another article I received from Senator Kohl's office--says: "ISO 9000, International Standards is voluntary. Don't believe it. But it will become somewhat of a requirement--that you can believe. Given the world-wide trend toward quality system registration, an expert on the issue told a European environmental regulations conference on November 18th, ISO 9000 is an international standard that describes elements of an effective quality system." It was written by technical committees of 176 of the International Organizations for Standards.

Another statement here, "20th Story of Level 1" printed in full format from the 1993 *Businesswire* Number 406. It says that "the ISO 9000 is a set of technical standards developed in the 1980s to offer a uniform way of determining whether manufacturing and service organizations implement and document sound quality procedures. While ISO 9000 standards are rapidly becoming a requirement for success in the international marketplace, many US companies are either unaware of the standards or have failed to register their compliance." There is that word--compliance. Does that sound **voluntary** to you? Even though the article previously said that this is all voluntary, "Experts estimate that more than 20,000 companies from the European community are registered under ISO, while only 621 in the US have registered by the end of 1992." Well, Snap-On Tools is very close.

Another statement from 1993, from McGraw Hill Incorporated, Data Communications says: "Boxes and packages shipping from networking vendors now often sport a label that is fast becoming an industry seal of approval. That is an ISO 9000 designation for buyers and the ISO 9000 tag offers official assurance of vendor quality." But how much assurance and what kind of quality? "For those not familiar with ISO 9000's inner workings the answer to these questions may be a little surprising."

And, it goes into some of the reasons: "The reality of ISO is--it does nothing for quality. It does nothing for production, except slows it down. ISO is really just a control mechanism." That is the name of the game, folks, **total control! Isn't that what *Revelation 13:17 and 18* referred to? (from the Christian Holy Bible). It is a total control system where no man might buy or sell--just total control.**

I occasionally go through various papers and here are just a few ISO ads that have been

appearing in the *Kenosha News*, the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, the *Wall Street Journal*, and the *Chicago Tribune*. Some of these papers have as many as nine on one single little spot that I've cut out. So, it's here!

IT IS HERE!

PPBS--PLANNING. PROGRAMMING. BUDGETING
SYSTEM--OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION.
MANAGEMENT BY OBJECTIVES!!!

Now, here is a nice little trick hand of fate. Has anybody here ever heard of W. Edwards Deming of the Deming Process? ISO is moving, it is like a map, and it is a road map leading to the Deming Process. This is the mechanism by which they intend to control. This is it, folks: the Deming Process, PPBS-- Planning, Programming, Budgeting System--Outcome Based Education, Management by Objectives, the same thing they have used in Soviet Russia and Red China for years. That is what they want to do to America. Are you going to let them (the planners) do it? I do not intend to!

Here is a news note from the Kenosha Public Library. "Total Quality Management coming to KPL (Kenosha Public Library) in 1994. **In 1994 KPL will undertake a comprehensive effort to introduce Total Quality Management" (ISO 9000--Outcome Based Education--same thing) "into the way we do business."** This means reform in how we think, and about the library as a workplace, and changes in the way we deliver services to our customers. You'll notice, too, when you get into Outcome Based Education, and I'm sure Mrs. Herzer will get into that this afternoon, that even students and parents are referred to **as customers**. Everybody is now a **customer** because we are in business. We people are children or resources, so therefore we are utilized by business and are customers and resources combined.

"Implementing TQM is not a matter of making minor modifications to the way we think and carry out our work. Instead, it is a matter of radical restructuring." Amen to that because they want to totally turn over America from what we were to what they want us to be--a global operation and a global fascist state.

Here is an article from *The American School Board JOURNAL*. This is what your school board members across the nation get. This article appeared in May of 1992 and is called, "The Skills for the New World Order". I bet they didn't tell you that they received any information about that or were working on it, did they?

"Skills for The New World Order: New standards and advanced technologies now require all students to master skills once demanded only by white collar and technical elites. The National School Conference Institute had (on this little page--a foldout) its 11th annual Effective Schools Conference--the Total Quality School, Site-Based Management and Total Quality Management, in Phoenix, Arizona, on February 24, 1994. This was just a few weeks ago--actually a month or so ago and some of the featured speakers, for those of you in education, this should be a name for you--**LARRY LAZAT, and others by the name of**

Madeline Hunter, David Langford and Patrick Dolan.

In *TIME* magazine in January, there was an article that appeared: *Standards, Compliances* and "write to US Chamber of Commerce to get more information." So I did. I received this little booklet from the US Chamber of Commerce and guess what? **"TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT AND TOTAL QUALITY LEARNING"--the very same thing again.**

The Total Quality Learning was about a 75-page book and I've got page one in my hand. It was passed out to certain administrators and pre-selected teachers in the Kenosha Unified School District. ***Total Quality Learning is nothing more than TQM which is a road map section to ISO 9000 and world control mechanisms.*** In that book, there was something I found very interesting. One of the things they showed was a graph--a time line--and the time line graph shows the current school system. It shows individualism--everyone learning on an individual basis. Then it shows a time line for the future school--collectivism! Are they trying to tell us something?

Somehow, some of this is moving into the Education System. I'm going to steal a little bit of Mrs. Herzer's powder--hopefully I don't cover too much of it. I'm going to show you exactly where this is heading, with Business and Education as a partnership, First of all, recall just a few weeks ago, on April 1, 1994, when Clinton finally signed the Education Bill--**Goals 2000. So it is in place--all the structure is now being put in place. One of the hard pushers for the Goals 2000 is the NEA (the National Education Association), the teacher's union.** This is from the *NEA Journal*. It comes out once a month. A teacher friend of mine passed this on to me--asked me if I would like to read it and I said, "Sure".

On page 31 of the February issue, it says: "NEA Plays Key Role in UN Agency Founding." Which agency?--UNESCO! **THEY ADMIT IT NOW, FINALLY, THAT THEY WERE KEY IN PLACING UNESCO. WHAT IS UNESCO? IT IS THE UN EDUCATION ARM, TO MAKE US BELIEVE IN WORLD GOVERNMENT, COLLECTIVISM, SURRENDER OF SOVEREIGNTY, DISARMAMENT--THIS IS ALL THAT THIS IS FOR. We are supposed to like this.**

From the desk of our school administrator in Kenosha, Wisconsin [**H: Actually it is "Everywhere, USA (and world)."**], Superintendent Anthony Bisciglia--it even has his name on here--this is called: "The School Administrator" and inside of that booklet, on page 13, it has a list--profiles of far-right citizen groups. Let me name some of the groups that they say are far-right and therefore dangerous fanatics: "American Family Association; Christian Coalition; Citizens for Excellence in Education; Concerned Women of America; Eagle Forum; Focus on the Family and Traditional Values Coalition. That is what the school administrations are learning about these organizations, and that is what they apparently think about any organization, family, or citizen where great values are placed on God, family and country. **This is what is called PLANNED DECEPTION.**

How many of you folks scrutinize newspapers and read them real carefully? I have been doing a lot of that lately and, you know what? They tell us what they are doing. They are not a bit shameful about it. Well, I'm going to give you a whirlwind, hopefully, a whirlwind view

of some newspaper clippings that will probably really astound you--they are so open about this. Did you ever hear of a fellow by the name of **Walter Annenberg**? [*close friend of Ronald Reagan started TV Guide*]. He just gave \$500 million to the education system. Well, did they tell you what he designated that money for? It has a listing in here for that: "The initial grants go to the Coalition of Essential Schools headed by Brown University's TheodoreSizer." Ann Herzer can tell you more about him this morning. Another grant goes to the "New American School Development Corporation,"--a private-sector venture launched by the Bush administration and headed by its former Deputy Secretary of Education, David Kern, who sponsors a variety of 'break-the-mold' schools. What that simply means is no-holds barred--anything' goes--except the law, if **YOU** violate the law, folks. (Ed. note: Actually in this instance many of the State laws are waived so that the new School partners may do their independent planning.)

The third recipient is the Denver-based Education Commission of the States--the primary resource center for governors who are pushing education reform plans. Its president, Frank Newman, who is very handily involved in the restructuring of Wisconsin's school system and has been in the forefront of an effort for results-oriented or Outcome Based schools. So you can see that Mr. Annenberg, whether he is good, bad or indifferent, I don't know, but he has certainly picked some very, very leftist groups. **[H: Annenberg is a powerful and rich player in these games, good friends--remember, he is THE one who is always supplying HIS home as a guest house retreat for PRESIDENTS and thus and so--never overlook him because you will also ALWAYS see his name as sponsor and donor to such as the Public Broadcasting System, etc. Indeed, a name to WATCH!]**

"Westosha Board Discusses No Fail Classes." What is this? OBE classes include global issues, government instructors do not issue a failing grade but give students an incomplete, allowing the students an additional nine weeks, if necessary, to complete assignments. If they can't get them done in the regular school year, they can finish it up in summer school. If they have no Summer school, then they can finish it up the following year. That is what they say **right here in the article. [H: Do you believe the *Federalist Papers* relative to the Constitution will be "must" study and homework--OR, SCHINDLER'S LIST?]** {*The beginning of our on going presentation for your study and homework begins on the next page.*}

"Electronics firm cites skills needed." They are going to train the children for the specific regional skills of a particular region, according to what the businesses want. Now that doesn't necessarily mean they are going to train your children for the skills necessary in Milwaukee, Phoenix or Kenosha. The skills they need might be a regional business in Shanghai, or a regional business in Hong Kong. So, you notice, if you have been watching the papers, they are now making foreign language mandatory--no longer an elective. Why? You have to train them to speak the language in the area where they are going to work. Remember, part of the *Communist Manifesto* was the redistribution of resources! Don't forget now, industry has named us, Government has named us-- and just about everybody has named us a resource (people). We are to be redistributed to locations wherever they see fit.

Listen Folks, this all sounds negative. And granted, it does seem like we have an

unbeatable battle before us. But we have somebody--someone who is always greater than ourselves and that is the Lord Christ. They can't beat HIM. They tried before and He rose from the dead, proving them wrong. He is coming back. In the meantime, we are to be as watchmen on the tower walls. And we are also to be out in the streets or to be out in the business communities making a stand. We are the salt of the Earth. We are not going to let them win this because we have Christ on our side.

We will win this battle. We may lose the initial battle but we, in fact, **will win the war.**
So with that, God Bless You and keep fighting the good fight!

* * *

So, I suggest the same: That we fight the GOOD FIGHT and get on with **WINNING TILE WAR!** Salu.

CHAPTER 4

REC #1 HATONN

MON., MAY 23, 1994 9:18 A.M. YEAR 7, DAY 280

MON., MAY 23, 1994

PATRIOTISM VS. USE OF PATRIOTISM

While you run on "empty" you are distracted by myriads of various and sundry ideas, rewritings, refoundings, Constitutional conventions, Amendments and other things which invariably cloud issues instead of clarify the foundation upon which your national LAWS were established. There are, however, the *Federalist Papers* offered under the identity of "Publius" and all were published in, I believe, the *New York Times*. There are also what are called the "Anti"-Federalist writings. Chelas, we don't have time for you to go about your continued haphazard "shopping" for a "better way". YOU DO NOT YET EVEN **BEGIN TO UNDERSTAND THE WAY ALREADY LAID AS FOUNDATION FOR YOUR USE**. This is NOT in any way to lessen the value and/or evidence presented by ones who would give their very lives to reclaim the freedoms you have lost and therefore work around the clock to present understandable and workable attachments or explanations to that which you were offered in the *Constitution of the united States of America*.

We did not give thought lightly to that which was established in the founding of your nation--under GOD with liberty and justice for all as a DEMAND within the LAWS. If there were errors, we diligently tried to rectify those injustices (as to the slaves and Native Americans). Remember, you were working with a diverse group of "politicians"--just as you must rise above and beyond this day. You have the same resources in your hands and an awakening mass of citizens to aid and abet your flow, through the fundamental law of the *Constitution*--IF YOU UNIFY AND EVERYONE CAN BE GIVEN A WAY IN WHICH TO HAVE CLARIFICATION--FOR YOU NO LONGER ARE ALLOWED TO TEACH THIS IN YOUR FASCIST SCHOOLS!

We have offered a document compiled by Michael Silverhawk, called *The Refounding Amendment* (See *CONTACT May 10, 1994, Vol. 5 #9 p-50*). Indeed, we have met with Michael Silverhawk and shall offer help in his continuing call to duty. There are, however, questions which arise one upon the other as readers effort to understand, clarify and define. These need attention, yes, however I shall not take time to do so. I will, though, lay forth the two major paragraphs which cause inquiry. I shall not attempt to define, in 30 seconds or less, the meaning or "should be" of such writings. Ronn Jackson petitions me this day, to do that in two instances, Paragraphs 3 and 6. No, I will offer the paragraphs as they are and now, give you explanation as to why I will not stop and take up these individual subjects which are out of sequence for that which we are doing, starting this day.

As yesterday, I repeat today, we will take the *Federalist Papers* AND THE *CONSTITUTION* AND INTEGRATE THE DIRECT COMMENTS ON INDIVIDUAL POINTS WITHIN

THE CONSTITUTION.

You' do NOT need. ANOTHER *CONSTITUTION*: YOU NEED TO RECLAIM THE ONE YOU HAVE--IT COVERS ALL THE THINGS, ABUNDANTLY, THAT YOUR POLITICIANS (and Ross Perot) **CLAIM** NEED OF FORMING A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. I warn continually **AGAINST** such a convention. I try to make you see that in the calling and holding a Constitutional Convention--**ALL OF THE CONSTITUTION WILL BE ABORTED** (as has actually happened already in the PRACTICE). This is what happened with the formation of *THE Constitution*. Was "it" for the better in that instance? **YES, but it will NOT be better in this instance as you will be basically changing to the Communist Manifesto, The Protocols of Zion--under the United Nations Chartered ONE WORLD ORDER. SO, DO NOT ALLOW SUCH A CONVENTION TO TAKE PLACE.**

THE REFOUNDING "AMENDMENT"

THE REFOUNDING "AMENDMENT" is a guideline only for the **REFOUNDING OF AMERICA**. Where the contradictions and confusion in this document come about are in exactly that which is laid forth in wording--again, language and translation of definitions are the big "stoppers". Example? In Paragraph 3: *Defining Our Citizenship*: "It is essential for the survival of this nation, for the people to know exactly who they are and be able to define their citizenship." And yet, from the writing in point, one is unable to give exact definition because of the variances in the use of United States of America and "Americans". So, Michael, are we speaking of The Western Hemisphere (and should we be) or are we efforting to bring back stability **FIRST** into the society which **CAN PULL IT OFF BECAUSE OF ITS INDEPENDENT STATUS AS A NATION?**

Michael (and I refer to Michael as a generic direction in no way intending to offend or delete other writers who have worked diligently over this document) states in this Paragraph 3:

"The People of this nation are Americans. Only People who have been born of an American or who have been explicitly and legally naturalized as Americans shall be Americans. Americans who establish a domicile in one of the several States may be referred to as American Citizens or more simply as Citizens. In the constitutional republic, Americans are Citizens by virtue of their State Citizenship. Those Americans who have not established a domicile in one of the several States shall be referred to as American Nationals. American Nationals shall become Citizens upon establishing a domicile in one of the several States. No State shall restrict an American from establishing a domicile in the State. The Federal Agency shall establish no special class of Americans or federal citizenship over which it shall have jurisdiction. Only Americans shall participate in public service."

So, the problem comes in defining "American". By this, I do not mean the definition as listed herein--for that becomes quite clear. Is it, however, correct to refer to the United States as the **ONLY** substantial "America" in which a citizen is referred to as "American"? No--it is not but it was always chosen to speak in that manner. The meaning of the term is **VERY**

CLEAR, however, and ones should not become hung-up on semantics because the "Initiative" in point is a working document. YOU must come to understand it in detail to stop such misunderstanding in the finalized *Constitution*--but let us be generous with our picking before the carcass is even presented. It clearly states that "Americans are Citizens by VIRTUE OF THEIR STATE CITIZENSHIP...." In other words, to become sovereign as persons (citizens) you are going to have to ALSO reclaim STATE SOVEREIGNTY!

THE POINT IS TO REMEMBER THE CONSTITUTION IS A FOUNDATION FOR A REPUBLIC, NOT SOME SORT OF FASCIST-SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY!

You have the personages, the information and the DUTY to bring forth that WONDROUS DOCUMENT called the *CONSTITUTION of the United States of America*. You have wonderful input from which to draw strength--there is NO NEED TO START OVER! We will offer those arguments which present truth and wisdom in the founding of this nation with use of this document. It is time for factions, races, creeds and colors to put that aside--we are again talking about reestablishing a **REPUBLIC** before you get the old one suicided into its everlasting grave. Errors can then be rectified, justice can be again established, Natives can reclaim their rightful lands and heritages and thus and so....

The next major question about the "Refounding" document revolves around Paragraph 6: *Protecting Property Rights*.

Quoting:

The right of the people to have the lawful ability to own and possess property is vital for a free society. When government becomes the landlord and the dictator of property, the people are not free.

"Allodial ownership and full possession of property is, fundamental to individual liberty. The right of Americans to lawfully acquire, possess, and own property of any form shall not be restricted, abridged or denied. The Federal Agency shall not lien, levy or apply in any way an assessment, claim or tax to the property of the American People. **[H: Now readers, this is already covered in the *Constitution*. What you as the reading public must do is go forth and study up on that which IS already explained, such as the term "allodial", etc. Then, and only then, can you move forward in understanding. We will work as quickly as possible in our attempts to clarify and "council" as well as "counsel" on these points. However, sequence of presentation in this type of "mass" media must take proper cooperation. The *CONTACT* is prepared to make this paper your *LIBERATOR* as from Garrison in the days of Civil War in a struggle to preserve the Union and presenting equality to citizens--ALL citizens. You will also be able to obtain help from such as the *NEW FEDERALIST* and *SPOTLIGHT* as focus begins to shift around. You have US (WE/ME) AT THE ORIGINAL MANIFESTATION--AND WE ARE HERE IN EVERY SENSE OF THE WORD--NOW--TO ASSIST. SO BE IT. "THEY" DIDN'T UNDERSTAND IT THEN BUT PERHAPS YOU WILL COME TO UNDERSTAND IT NOW!]** The Federal Agency will neither own nor have title to any

property. All property administered by the Federal Agency shall be held in trust for the benefit of the American People. The Federal Agency shall not sell, give or transfer property directly or indirectly to foreign powers or foreign individuals. The Federal Agency shall not leverage or collateralize property in any way. Upon the ratification of this amendment and whenever this nation is again refounded, all claims and title to the real property held within the several States under the jurisdiction of the Federal Agency not explicitly authorized by this *Constitution* shall be conveyed to that State in which it is held. All currently defined territories of the Native American Peoples shall be recognized as separate and sovereign nations and offered the protection of America. The People of the territories within the jurisdiction of the Federal Agency shall hold a popular election every seven years to approve or reject the jurisdiction of the Federal Agency. The jurisdiction and power exercised within the territories by the Federal Agency shall have the same scope and limits as within the sovereign States of America."

Do you not see how ALL nations could make free decisions to come within the label of Americans? Say, Canada, chose to do so; she and each province could become recognized as a State; retaining all sovereignty but establishing citizenship individually under one protective *Constitution* which **COULD NOT BE TAMPERED NOR USURPED BY THE FEW**. Your problem as "citizens", now, is that you are convinced (trained through the lie) that that "federal legislative United States" is somehow your GOD. You set up a greedy, Satanistic, humanistic FASCIST Monarchy in Washington D.C. I would suggest you even relocate your national or "general" republic governing body. In other words--STOP DOING BUSINESS WITH THE BULLDOZERS IN THAT CORRUPT AND DISREPUTABLE CITY! Until you clean out the palace (White House)--don't move into the palace where the guards still protect the KING! You don't even NEED A BUILDING--a nice hillside under a lovely tree is more appropriate at WORST. Stop building TEMPLES to Satan and stop paying his henchmen! Can you do it? Certainly!

Now, what is it that I have in mind here? Well, let us "example".

We will take your *Constitution* as presented and integrate portions of the *Federalist Papers* to reference the points as we move along. We will be able to cover ALL, but we will also present both these documents, in full, as we move along. If you are eager--we can ask for a reprinting of the *CONTACT* papers which have offered the various Constitution(s) as you hold and as projected (*New States Constitution*), etc. Or, perhaps the editorial staff will offer the "journals" in which these are reprinted. Thank you.

Let us example, now, the method of which I herein speak:

THE CONSTITUTION OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
(RELATIVE TO THE *FEDERALIST PAPERS*). Chapter 1

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do

ordain and establish this *CONSTITUTION* for the United States of America.

Excerpt from Federalist Paper number 84, Alexander Hamilton (Publius):

....thrown into the form of an act of parliament called the Bill of Rights. It is evident, therefore, that, according to their primitive signification, they have no application to constitutions, **professedly founded upon the power of the people and executed by their immediate representatives and servants.** Here, in strictness, the people surrender **nothing**; and as they retain everything they have no need of particular reservations, "We, THE PEOPLE of the United States, **to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.**" Here is a better recognition of popular rights than volumes of those aphorisms which make the principal figure in several of our State bills of rights and which would sound much better in a treatise of ethics than in a constitution of government.

But a minute detail of particular rights is certainly far less applicable to a Constitution like that under consideration, which is merely intended to regulate the general political interests of the nation, than to a constitution which has the regulation of every species of personal and private concerns. If, therefore, the loud clamors against the plan of the convention, on this score, are well founded, no epithets of reprobation will be too strong for the constitution of this State. But the truth is that both of them contain **all which, in relation to their objects, is reasonably to be desired.**

BILL OF RIGHTS

I go further and affirm that bills of rights, **in the sense and to the extent in which they are contended for, ARE NOT ONLY UNNECESSARY IN THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION BUT WOULD EVEN BE DANGEROUS.** They would contain various **exceptions** to powers which are not granted; and, on this very account, **would afford a colorable pretext to claim more than was granted. For WHY declare that things shall not be done, which there is no power to do? Why, for instance, should it be said that the liberty of the press shall not be restrained, WHEN NO POWER IS GIVEN BY WHICH RESTRICTIONS MAY BE IMPOSED?** I will not contend that such a provision would confer a regulating power; but it is evident that it would furnish, to men disposed to usurp, a plausible pretense for claiming that power. They might urge with a semblance of reason that the *Constitution* ought not to be charged with the absurdity of providing against the abuse of an authority which was not given, and that the provision against restraining the liberty of the press afforded a clear implication that a power to prescribe proper regulations concerning it was intended to be vested in the national government. This may serve as a specimen of the numerous handles which would be given to the doctrine of constructive powers, by the indulgence of an injudicious zeal for bills of rights...." [**H: Various emphases mine.**]

I do not intend to comment on each "speech" for this is but a small excerpt which diminishes "meaning" from the contents of the full message and, realize, this is paper no. 84 of 85 so you have 83 such papers and speeches leading up to full understanding of No. 84.

What is at point here is indeed wondrously comprehensive--YOU DID NOT NEED THE BILL OF RIGHTS--FOR THE INTENT IS COVERED NICELY IN THE BODY OF THE *CONSTITUTION*. This reminds me of the LAWS OF GOD. HE GAVE LAWS and man tampered with them to SUIT HIS OWN WHIMS. God didn't say to hold every "Sunday" open as a Holy Day. YOU DON'T EVEN KNOW WHICH DAY IS THE "SABBATH" OR....! So, it becomes apparent that WITHIN the *Ten Commandments*--MAN HAS MORE INPUT THAN DID GOD!

So, WHO was "**Publius**"? ALEXANDER HAMILTON, JAMES MADISON and JOHN JAY.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON

Alexander Hamilton was born in the West Indies in 1757, the illegitimate child of a Scottish merchant. He came to the American colonies to study at King's College (now Columbia University), and became an early and ardent supporter of the Revolutionary cause. During the Revolutionary War he was aide-de-camp to **George Washington [H: An EXTREMELY IMPORTANT person!]** and a member of the Continental Congress. He was a leading figure at the Constitutional Convention (1787) and a principal author of the *Federalist Papers*. As first Secretary of the Treasury he articulated a policy of protection for manufacturing interests, strong central government, and establishment of a national bank. **[H: Do not confuse ANY of these things with WHAT YOU HAVE TODAY!]** After leaving the Cabinet, he practiced law in New York. His personal attacks hindered the political career of the volatile Aaron Burr, who finally challenged him to a duel in 1804. Hamilton was shot, and died of his wounds.

[H: I ask you: Is it better to use the confounded gun to settle a problem AND LOSE ONE OF THE BEST PATRIOT MINDS OF THE WORLD? OR, might you not turn to the pen and the WORD and REASON?]

JOHN JAY

John Jay, (1745-1829), was a conservative lawyer who became a leading patriot. He was minister to Spain (1780-82), the first Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court (1789-95), and he negotiated the treaty of 1795 between the U.S. and Britain. His contributions to the *Federalist Papers* concern foreign affairs.

JAMES MADISON

James Madison was born in 1751, the son of a Virginia planter. He worked for the Revolutionary cause as a member of the Continental Congress and the Virginia House of Delegates. The leader of deliberations of the Constitutional Convention, he fought for the adoption of the *Constitution* and the *Bill of Rights*. Though an ally of Hamilton on the *Constitution*, he was a supporter of Jefferson's agrarian policies. He was Jefferson's Secretary of State (1801-9) and his successor as President (1808-17), but his Presidency was marred by the unpopular War of 1812. Madison died in 1836.

* * *

What you must fully understand is that no man is perfection and no man is an island unto himself. You broke away from England--ONLY TO BEGIN AT THAT MOMENT TO COME FULLY BACK UNDER THE VERY RULE OF ENGLAND FROM WHENCE YOU GAINED THAT ORIGINAL FREEDOM.

As to the arguments of patriots regarding such things as "Amendment 13 (**missing**)" relative to "titles", "nobility", (referring to lawyers becoming judges), etc., I remind you--YOU DIDN'T NEED AN AMENDMENT--GO BACK TO THE CONSTITUTION AND IT IS THERE! You as a nation **moved right back under the English Admiralty LAW. You allowed the very foundation upon which you builded your new legal structure to fall right back into the hands of the oppressors of the first cause.**

Now, WORSE, you allow those corrupted judges, once barristers, to rule in any manner they choose--according to the bribes and pay-offs--for the Supreme Court of your land has fallen into a maker of laws which protect the criminals in office and on the benches--and you no longer limit their power to the INTERPRETATION OF SUSTAINING LAW OF, BY AND FOR THE PEOPLE! **It has become all but impossible to find ANYTHING EXCEPT LAWYERS in the legislatures and as JUDGES--making it impossible to have unbiased and non-prejudicial regulation. These blood-suckers are in there to make sure the corruption is continued and COVERED.**

I ask that *CONTACT* make room to run Silverhawk's "ordering information" regarding the "*Refounding Amendment*". [The Re-founding Society, 2303 North 44th Street, Plaza 14-2000, Phoenix, Arizona 85008, (602)-922-2803/Fax: (602)274-7247 call for ordering information.] It is going to be advantageous to have such documents established as sound working resources. **As a matter of fact, since you have all those "AMENDMENTS" attached to suit the needs of the politicians--GO FOR SUCH AS THIS if it shortens your pain and agony. BUT DO NOT FORGET THAT, AS A NATION--IT IS THE CONSTITUTION WHICH MUST BE ATTENDED--NOT A BUNCH OF AMENDMENTS!**

YOU CAN RECLAIM YOUR NATION--NOW--AMERICANS, IF YOU WILL BUT TAKE UP THAT RESPONSIBILITY AND ACCEPT NOTHING LESS! GOD WILL WALK WITH YOU, BRETHREN, IF YOU BUT ASK!

CHAPTER 5

REC #2 HATONN

MON., MAY 23, 1994 12:58 P.M. YEAR 7, DAY 280

MON., MAY 23, 1994

CONSTITUTION-FEDERALIST PAPERS (Chapter 2)

CONSTITUTION: ARTICLE 1 SECTION 1, PARAGRAPH 1

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Federalist Papers, Excerpts:

No. 45, Par. 9, James Madison:

....The powers delegated by the proposed Constitution to the federal government are few and defined. Those which are to remain in the State governments are **numerous** and **indefinite**. The former will be exercised principally on external objects, as war, peace, negotiation, and foreign commerce: with which **last the power of taxation will, for the most part, be connected**. The powers reserved to the several States will extend to all the objects which, in the ordinary course of affairs, concern the lives, liberties, and properties of the people, and the internal order, improvement, and prosperity of the State. [H: **And next, you shall see how insidiously the words are redefined and a takeover of authority through such as "war" (and declarations thereof), "emergency" and thus and so are usurped to finally come to mean: a takeover by the "federal" hierarchy to take from the States and The People that which is rightfully theirs to determine. Just as with "taxes", there is specific authority--needing No Amendments. The *Constitution*, for instance, clearly states that there shall BE NO TAX ON PERSONAL INCOME AND ALL THE (TAX) AMENDMENTS COMING FORTH ARE, THEREFORE, UNLAWFUL!**]

The operations of the federal government will be most extensive and important in times of war [H: **Against the "several" united States.**] and danger; those of the State governments in times of peace and security. As the former periods will probably bear a small proportion to the latter, the State governments will here enjoy another advantage over the federal government. The more adequate, indeed, the federal powers may be rendered to the national defense, the **less frequent will be those scenes of danger which might favor their ascendancy over the governments of the particular States.**

If the new Constitution be examined with accuracy and candor, it will be found that

the change which it proposes consists much less in the addition of NEW POWERS to the Union than in the invigoration of its ORIGINAL POWERS....

CONSTITUTION: ARTICLE 1
SECTION 2. PARAGRAPH 1

The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State Shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Federalist Papers, Excerpts:

No. 39, Par. 5, James Madison:

...The duration of the appointments is equally conformable to the republican standard and to the model of State constitutions. The House of Representatives is periodically elective, as in all the States; and for the period of two years, as in the State of South Carolina. The Senate is elective for the period of six years, which is but one year more than the period of the Senate of Maryland, and but two more than that of the Senates of New York and Virginia. The President is to continue in office for the period of four years; as in New York and Delaware the chief magistrate is elected for three years, and in South Carolina for two years. In the other States the election is annual. In several of the States, however, no explicit provision is made for the impeachment of the chief magistrate. And in Delaware and Virginia he is not impeachable till out of office. The President of the United States is impeachable at any time during his continuance in office. The tenure by which the judges are to hold their places is, as it unquestionably ought to be, that of good behavior. The tenure of the ministerial offices generally will be a subject of legal regulation, conformably to the reason of the case and the example of the State constitutions.

Could any further proof be required of the republican complexion of this system, the most decisive one might be found in its absolute **prohibition of titles of nobility, both under the federal and the State governments; and in its express guaranty of the republican form to each of the latter. [H: now I ask you: What is there NOT TO UNDERSTAND?]**

...Each State, in ratifying the Constitution, is considered as a sovereign body independent of all others, and only to be bound by its own voluntary act. In this relation, then, the new *Constitution* will, if established, be a *federal* and NOT a *national* constitution.

The next relation is to the sources from which the ordinary powers of government are to be derived. The House of Representatives will derive its powers from the people of America; and the people will be represented in the same proportion and on the same principle as they are in the legislature of a particular State. So far the government is *national*, not *federal*. The Senate, on the other hand, will derive its powers from the States as political and coequal societies; and these will be represented on the principle of equality in the Senate, as they now are in the existing Congress. So far the government is *federal*, not *national*. The executive

power will be derived from a very compound source. The immediate election of the President is to be made by the States in their political characters. The votes allotted to them are in a compound ratio, which considers them partly as distinct and coequal societies, partly as unequal members of the same society. The eventual election, again, is to be made by that branch of the legislature which consists of the national representatives; but in this particular act they are to be thrown into the form of individual delegations from so many distinct and co-equal bodies politic. From this aspect of the government it appears to be of a mixed character, presenting at least as many *federal* as *national* features.

The difference between a federal and national government, as it relates to the *operation of the government*, is by the adversaries of the plan of the convention supposed to consist in this, that in the former the powers operate on the political bodies composing the Confederacy in their political capacities; in the latter, on the individual citizens composing the nation in their individual capacities. On trying the Constitution by this criterion, it falls under the *national--not the federal* character; though perhaps not so completely as has been understood. In several cases, and particularly in the trial of controversies to which States may be parties, they must be viewed and proceeded against in their collective and political capacities only. But the operation of the government on the people in their individual capacities, in its ordinary and most essential proceedings, will, in the sense of its opponents, on the whole, designate it, in this relation, a national government....

No 45, Par. 7, James Madison:

...The State governments may be regarded as constituent and essential parts of the federal government; whilst the latter is nowise essential to the operation or organization of the former. Without the intervention of the State legislatures, the President of the United States cannot be elected at all. They must in all cases have a great share in his appointment, and will, perhaps, in most cases, of themselves determine it. The Senate will be elected absolutely and exclusively by the State legislatures. Even the House of Representatives, though drawn immediately from the people, will be chosen very much under the influence of that class of men whose influence over the people obtains for themselves an election into the State legislatures. Thus, each of the principal branches of the federal government will owe its existence more or less to the favor of the State governments, and must consequently feel a dependence, which is much more likely to beget a disposition too obsequious than too overbearing towards them. On the other side, the component parts of the State governments will in no instance be indebted for the appointment to the direct agency of the federal government, and very little, if at all, to the local influence of its members.

The number of individuals employed under the *Constitution; of the United States* **will be much SMALLER THAN THE NUMBER EMPLOYED UNDER THE PARTICULAR STATES.** There will consequently be less of personal influence on the side of the former than of the latter. The members of the legislative, executive, and judiciary departments of thirteen and more States, the justices of peace, officers of militia, ministerial officers of justice, with all the county, corporation, and town officers, for three millions and more of people, intermixed and having particular acquaintance with every class and circle of people must exceed, beyond all proportion, **both in number and influence, those of every**

description who will be employed in the administration of the federal system....

No. 52, Par. 3, James Madison:

The qualifications of the elected, being less carefully and properly defined by the State constitutions, and being at the same time more susceptible of uniformity, have been very properly considered and regulated by the convention. A representative of the United States must be of the age of twenty-five years; must have been seven years a citizen of the United States; must, at the time of his election, be an inhabitant of the State he is to represent; and, during the time of his service, must be in no office under the United States. Under these reasonable limitations, the door of this part of the federal government is open to merit of every description, whether native or adoptive, whether young or old, and without regard to poverty or wealth or to any particular profession of religious faith.

The term for which the representatives are to be elected falls under a second view which may be taken of this branch. In order to decide on the propriety of this article, two questions must be considered: first, whether biennial elections will, in this case, be safe; second, whether they be necessary or useful.

First. As it is essential to liberty that the government in general should have a common interest with the people, so it is particularly essential that the branch of it under consideration, should have an immediate dependence on, and an intimate sympathy with, the people. Frequent elections are unquestionably the only policy by which this dependence and sympathy can be effectually secured. But what particular degree of frequency may be absolutely necessary for the purpose does not appear to be susceptible of any precise calculation, and must depend on a variety of circumstances with which it may be connected. Let us consult experience, the guide that ought always to be followed whenever it can be found.

The scheme of representation as a substitute for a meeting of the citizens in person being at most but very imperfectly known to ancient polity, it is in more modern times only that we are to expect instructive examples. And even here, in order to avoid a research too vague and diffusive, it will be proper to confine ourselves to the few examples which are best known, and which bear the greatest analogy to our particular case. The first to which this character ought to be applied is the House of Commons in Great Britain. The history of this branch of the English Constitution, anterior to the date of Magna Charta, is too obscure to yield instruction. The very existence of it has been made a question among political antiquaries. The earliest records of subsequent date prove that parliaments were to sit only every year; not that they were to be *elected* every year. And even these annual sessions were left so much at the discretion of the monarch that, under various pretexts, very long and dangerous intermissions were often contrived by royal ambition. To remedy this grievance, it was provided by a statute in the reign of Charles II that the intermissions should not be protracted beyond a period of three years. On the accession of William III, when a revolution took place in the government, the subject was still more seriously resumed, and it was declared to be among the fundamental rights of the people that parliaments ought to be held *frequently*. By another statute, which passed a few years later in the same reign, the term "frequently",

which had alluded to the triennial period settled in the time of Charles II, is reduced to a precise meaning, it being expressly enacted that a new parliament shall be called within three years after the termination of the former. The last change, from three to seven years, is well known to have been introduced pretty early in the present century, under an alarm for the Hanoverian succession. From these facts it appears that the greatest frequency of elections which has been deemed necessary in the kingdom for binding the representatives to their constituents does not exceed a triennial return of them. And if we may argue from the degree of liberty retained even under septennial elections, and all the other vicious ingredients in the parliamentary constitution, we cannot doubt that a reduction of the period from seven to three years, with the other necessary reforms, would so far extend the influence of the people over their representatives as to satisfy us that biennial elections, under the federal system, cannot possibly be dangerous to the requisite dependence of the House of Representatives on their constituents.

Elections in Ireland, till of late, were regulated entirely by the discretion of the crown, and were seldom repeated, except on the accession of a new prince, or some other contingent event. The parliament which commenced with George II was continued throughout his whole reign, a period of about thirty-five years. The only dependence of the representatives on the people consisted in the right of the latter to supply occasional vacancies by the election of new members, and in the chance of some event which might produce a general new election. The ability also of the Irish parliament to maintain the rights of their constituents, so far as the disposition might exist, was extremely shackled by the control of the crown over the subjects of their deliberation. Of late, these shackles, if I mistake not, have been broken; and octennial parliaments have besides been established. What effect may be produced by this partial reform must be left to further experience. The example of Ireland, from this view of it, can throw but little light on the subject. As far as we can draw any conclusion from it, it must be that if the people of that country have been able under all these disadvantages to retain any liberty whatever, the advantage of biennial elections would secure to them every degree of liberty, which might depend on a due connection between their representatives and themselves.

Let us bring our inquiries nearer home. The example of these States, when British colonies, claims particular attention, at the same time that it is so well known as to require little to be said on it. The principle of representation, in one branch of the legislature at least, was established in all of them. But the periods of election were different. They varied from one to seven years. Have we any reason to infer, from the spirit and conduct of the representatives of the people, prior to the Revolution, that biennial election would have been dangerous to the public liberties? The spirit which everywhere displayed itself at the commencement of the struggle, and which vanquished the obstacles to independence, is the best proofs that a sufficient portion of liberty had been everywhere enjoyed to inspire both a sense of its worth and a zeal for its proper enlargement. This remark holds good as well with regard to the then colonies whose elections were least frequent. Virginia was the colony which stood first in resisting the parliamentary usurpations of Great Britain; it was the first also in espousing, by public act, the resolution of independence. In Virginia, nevertheless, if I have not been misinformed, elections under the former government were septennial. This particular example is brought into view, not as a proof of any peculiar merit, for the priority

in those instances was probably accidental; and still less of any advantage in *septennial* elections, for when compared with a greater frequency they are inadmissible; but merely as a proof, and I conceive it to be a very substantial proof, that the liberties of the people can be in no danger from *biennial* elections.

The conclusion resulting from these examples will be not a little strengthened by recollecting three circumstances. The first is, that the federal legislature will possess a part only of that supreme legislative authority which is vested completely in the British Parliament; and which, with a few exceptions, was exercised by the colonial assemblies and the Irish legislature. It is a received and well-founded maxim that where no other circumstances affect the case, the greater the power is, the shorter ought to be its duration; and, conversely, the smaller the power, the more safely may its duration be protracted. In the second place it has, on another occasion, been shown that the federal legislature will not only be restrained by its dependence on the people, as other legislative bodies are, but that it will be; moreover, watched and controlled by the several collateral legislatures, which other legislative bodies are not. And in the third place, no comparison can be made between the means that will be possessed by the more permanent branches of the federal government for seducing, if they should be disposed to seduce, the House of Representatives from their duty to the people, and the means of influence over the popular branch possessed by the other branches of the government above cited. With the less power, therefore, to abuse, the federal representatives can be less tempted on one side, and will be doubly watched on the other.

No. 53, Par. 1, James Madison:

I shall here, perhaps, be reminded of a current observation "that where annual elections end, tyranny begins." If it be true, as has often been remarked, that sayings which become proverbial are generally founded in reason, it is not less true that when once established they are often applied to cases to which the reason of them does not extend. I need not look for a proof beyond the case before us. What is the reason on which this proverbial observation is founded? No man will subject himself to the ridicule of pretending that any natural connection subsists between the sun of the seasons, and the period within which human virtue can bear the temptations of power. Happily for mankind, liberty is not, in this respect, confined to any single point of time, but lies within extremes, which afford sufficient latitude for all the variations which may be required by the various situations and circumstances of civil society. The election of magistrates might be, if it were found expedient, as in some instances it actually has been, daily, weekly, or monthly, as well as annual; and if circumstances may require a deviation' from the rule on one side, why not also on the other side? Turning our attention to the periods established among ourselves, for the election of the most numerous branches of the State legislature, we find them by no means coinciding any more in this instance than in the elections of other civil magistrates. In Connecticut and Rhode Island, the periods are half-yearly. In the other States, South Carolina excepted, they are annual. In South Carolina they are biennial--as is proposed in the federal government. Here is a difference, as four to one, between the longest and shortest periods; and yet it would be not easy to show that Connecticut or Rhode Island is better governed, or enjoys a greater share of rational liberty, than South Carolina; or that either the one or the other of these States is distinguished in these respects, and by these causes, from the States whose

elections are different from both.

In searching for the grounds of this doctrine, I can discover but one, and that is wholly inapplicable to our case. The important distinction so well understood in America between a constitution established by the people and unalterable by the government, and a law established by the government and alterable by the government, seems to have been little understood and less observed in any other country. Wherever the supreme power of legislation has resided, has been supposed to reside also a full power to change the form of the government. Even in Great Britain, where the principles of political and civil liberty have been most discussed, and where we hear most of the rights of the constitution, it is maintained that the authority of the Parliament is transcendent and uncontrollable as well with regard to the constitution as the ordinary objects of legislative provision. They have accordingly, in several instances, actually changed, by legislative acts, some of the most fundamental articles of the government. They have in particular, on several occasions, changed the period of election, and, on the last occasion, not only introduced septennial in place of triennial elections, but by the same act, continued themselves in place four years beyond the term for which they were elected by the people. An attention to these dangerous practices has produced a very natural alarm in the votaries of free government, of which frequency of elections is the cornerstone; and has led them to seek for some security to liberty, against the danger to which it is exposed. Where no constitution, paramount to the government, either existed or could be obtained, No constitutional security, similar to that established in the United States, was to be attempted. Some other security, therefore, was to be sought for; and what better security would the case admit than that of selecting and appealing to some simple and familiar portion of time as a standard for measuring the danger of innovations, for fixing the national sentiment, and for uniting the patriotic exertions? The most simple and familiar portion of time applicable to the subject was that of a year; and hence the doctrine has been inculcated by a laudable zeal to erect some barrier against the gradual innovations of an unlimited government, that the advance towards tyranny was to be calculated by the distance of departure from the fixed point of annual elections. But what necessity can there be of applying this expedient to a government limited, as the federal government will be **[H: My, the founding fathers WERE, after all, dreamers--were they Not?]** by the authority of a paramount constitution? Or who will pretend that the liberties of the people of America will Not be more secure under biennial elections, unalterably fixed by such a constitution, than those of any other nation would be, where elections were annual, or even more frequent, but subject to alterations by the ordinary power of the government?

The second question stated is whether biennial elections be necessary or useful. The propriety of answering this question in the affirmative will appear from several very obvious considerations.

No man can be a competent legislator who does Not add to an upright intention and a sound judgement a certain degree of knowledge of the subjects on which he is to legislate. A part of this knowledge may be acquired by means of information which lie within the compass of men in private as well as public stations. Another part can only be attained, or at least thoroughly attained, by actual experience in the station which requires the use of it. The period of service ought, therefore, in all such cases, to bear some proportion to the extent of

practical knowledge requisite to the due performance of the service. The period of legislative service established in most of the States for the more numerous branch is, as we have seen, one year. The question then may be put into the simple form: does this period of two years bear No greater proportion to the knowledge requisite for federal legislation than one year does to the knowledge requisite for State legislation? The very statement of the question, in this form, suggests the answer that ought to be given to it.

In a single State, the requisite knowledge relates to the existing laws which are uniform throughout the State and with which all the citizens are more or less conversant; and to the general affairs of the State, which lie within a small compass, are Not very diversified, and occupy much of the attention and conversation of every class of people. The great theater of the United States presents a very different scene. The laws are so far from being uniform that they vary in every State; whilst the public affairs of the Union are spread throughout a very extensive region and are extremely diversified by the local affairs connected with them, and can with difficulty be correctly learned in any other place than in the central councils, to which a knowledge of them will be brought by the representatives of every part of the empire. Yet some knowledge of the affairs, and even of the laws, of all the States, ought to be possessed by the members from each of the States. How can foreign trade be properly regulated by uniform laws without some acquaintance with the commerce, the ports, the usages, and the regulations of the different States? How can the trade between the different States be duly regulated without some knowledge of their relative situations in these and other points? How can taxes be judiciously imposed and effectually collected if they be Not accommodated to the different laws and local circumstances relating to these objects in the different States? How can uniform regulations for the militia be duly provided without a similar knowledge of some internal circumstances by which the States are distinguished from each other? These are the principal objects of federal legislation and suggest most forcibly the extensive information which the representatives ought to acquire. The other inferior objects will require a proportional degree of information with regard to them.

It is true that all these difficulties will, by degrees, be very much diminished. The most laborious task will be the proper inauguration of the government and the primeval formation of a federal code. Improvements on the first draught will every year become both easier and fewer. Past transactions of the government will be a ready and accurate source of information to new members. The affairs of the Union will become more and more objects of curiosity and conversation among the citizens at large. And the increased intercourse among those of different States will contribute Not a little to diffuse a mutual knowledge of their affairs, as this again will contribute to a general assimilation of their manners and laws. But with all these abatements, the business of federal legislation must continue so far to exceed, both in Novelty and difficulty, the legislative business of a single State, as to justify the longer period of service assigned to those who are to transact it.

A branch of knowledge which belongs to the acquirements of a federal representative and which has Not been mentioned is that of foreign affairs. In regulating our own commerce, he ought to be Not only acquainted with the treaties between the United States and other nations, but also with the commercial policy and laws of other nations. He ought Not to be altogether ignorant of the law of nations; for that, as far as it is a proper object of municipal

legislation, is submitted to the federal government. And although the House of Representatives is Not immediately to participate in foreign negotiations and arrangements, yet from the necessary connection between the several branches of public affairs, those particular branches will frequently deserve attention in the ordinary course of legislation and will sometimes demand particular legislative sanction and co-operation. Some portion of this knowledge may, No doubt, be acquired in a man's closet; but some of it also can only be derived from the public sources of information; and all of it will be acquired to best effect by a practical attention to the subject during the period of actual service in the legislature.

There are other considerations, of less importance perhaps, but which are Not unworthy of Notice. The distance which many of the representatives will be obliged to travel and the arrangements rendered necessary by that circumstance might be much more serious objections with fit men to this service, if Not limited to a single year, than if extended to two years. No argument can be drawn on this subject from the case of the delegates to the existing Congress. They are elected annually, it is true; but their re-election is considered by the legislative assemblies almost as a matter of course. The election of the representatives by the people would Not be governed by the same principle.

A few of the members, as happens in all such assemblies, will possess superior talents; will, by frequent re-elections, become members of long standing; will be thoroughly masters of the public business, and perhaps Not unwilling to avail themselves of those advantages. The greater the proportion of new members and the less the information of the bulk of the members, the more apt will they be to fall into the snares that may be laid for them. This remark is No less applicable to the relation which will subsist between the House of Representatives and the Senate.

It is an inconvenience mingled with the advantages of our frequent elections, even in single States, where they are large, and hold but one legislative session in a year, that spurious elections cannot be investigated and annulled in time for the decision to have its due effect. If a return can be obtained, No matter by what unlawful means, the irregular member, who takes his seat of course, is sure of holding it a sufficient time to answer his purposes. Hence, a very pernicious encouragement is given to the use of unlawful means for obtaining irregular returns. Were elections for the federal legislature to be annual this practice might become a very serious abuse, particularly in the more distant States. Each house is, as it necessarily must be, the judge of the elections, qualifications, and returns of its members; and whatever improvements may be suggested by experience for simplifying and accelerating the process in disputed cases, so great a portion of a year would unavoidably elapse before an illegitimate member could be dispossessed of his seat that the prospect of such an event would be little check to unfair and illicit means of obtaining a seat.

All these considerations taken together warrant us in affirming that biennial elections will be as useful to the affairs of the public as we have seen that they will be safe to the liberties of the people.

No 52, Par. 1, James Madison:

From the more general inquiries pursued in the four last papers, I pass on to a more particular examination of the several parts of the government. I shall begin with the House of Representatives.

The first view to be taken of this part of the government relates to the qualifications of the electors and the elected. Those of the former are to be the same with those of the electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures. The definition of the right of suffrage is very justly regarded as a fundamental article of republican government. It was incumbent on the convention, therefore, to define and establish this right in the *Constitution*. To have left it open for the occasional regulation of the Congress would have been improper for the reason just mentioned. To have submitted it to the legislative discretion of the States would have been improper for the same reason; and for the additional reason that it would have rendered too dependent on the State governments that branch of the federal government which ought to be dependent on the people alone. To have reduced the different qualifications in the different States to one uniform rule would probably have been as dissatisfactory to some of the States as it would have been difficult to the convention. The provision made by the convention appears, therefore, to be the best that lay within their option. It must be satisfactory to every State, because it is comfortable to the standard already established, or which may be established, by the State itself. It will be safe to the United States because, being fixed by the State constitutions, it is Not alterable by the State governments, and it cannot be feared that the people of the States will alter this part of their constitutions in such a manner as to abridge the rights secured to them by the federal *Constitution*....

No. 57, Par. 4, James Madison:

...Let me now ask what circumstance there is in the constitution of the House of Representatives that violates the principles of republican government, or favors the elevation of the few on the ruins of the man? Let me ask whether every circumstance is Not, on the contrary, strictly conformable to these principles, and scrupulously impartial to the rights and pretensions of every class and description of citizens?

Who are to be the electors of the federal representative? Not the rich, more than the poor; Not the learned, more than the ignorant; Not the haughty heirs of distinguished names, more than the humble sons of obscure and unpropitious fortune. **The electors are to be the great body of the people of the United States. They are to be the same who exercise the right in every State of electing the corresponding branch of the legislature of the State.**

Who are to be the objects of popular choice? Every citizen whose merit may recommend him to the esteem and confidence of his country. No qualification of wealth, of birth, of religious faith, or of civil profession is permitted to fetter the judgment or disappoint the inclination of the people.

If we consider the situation of the men on whom the free suffrages of their fellow-citizens may confer the representative trust, we shall find it involving every security which can be devised or desired for their fidelity to their constituents....

END OF CHAPTER TWO

* * *

I think that through these understandings you will find that you have moved just about as far away from the truth of the *Constitution* as you can get. You have men who stay in office for 30-plus years and whose property and POWER over you grows exponentially with each passing session. Do you not see that if you removed this longevity of office and desire for the funds in greedy fashion and limited the qualifications as now expressed through "LAWYERS", you might be able to reclaim some righteous FREEDOM and WISDOM in that which comes forth from your unlawful, incredibly corrupt systems of intended annihilation of your nations. So be it.

CHAPTER 6

REC #2 HATONN

TUE., MAY 24, 1994 11:45 A.M. YEAR 7, DAY 281

TUE.. MAY 24. 1994

CONSTITUTION-FEDERALIST PAPERS (Chapter 3)

CONSTITUTION: ARTICLE 1 SECTION 2. PARAGRAPH 2

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Federalist Papers, Excerpts:

No. 52, Par. 3, James Madison:

...The qualifications of the elected, being less carefully and properly defined by the State constitutions, and being at the same time more susceptible of uniformity, have been very properly considered and regulated by the convention. A representative of the United States; must, at the time of his election, be an inhabitant of the State he is to represent; and, during the time of his service, must be in no office under the United States. Under these reasonable limitations, the door of this part of the federal government is open to merit of every description, whether native or adoptive, whether young or old, and without regard to poverty or wealth, or to any particular profession or religious faith....

No. 60, Par. 11, Alexander Hamilton:

.... But upon what principle is the discrimination of the places of election to be made, in order to answer the purpose of the meditated preference? Are the wealthy and the well-born, as they are called, confined to particular spots in the several States? Have they, by some miraculous instinct or foresight, set apart in each of them a common place of residence? Are they only to be met within the towns or cities? Or are they, on the contrary, scattered over the face of the country as avarice or chance may have happened to cast their own lot or that of their predecessors? If the latter is the case (as every intelligent man knows it to be [Particularly in the Southern States and in this State]) is it not evident that the policy of confining the places of elections to particular districts would be as subversive of its own aim as it would be exceptionable on every other account? The truth is that there is no method of securing to the rich the preference apprehended but by prescribing qualifications of property either for those who may elect or be elected. But this forms no part of the power to be conferred upon the national government. Its authority would be expressly restricted to the

regulation of the *times*, the *places*, and the *manner* of elections. The qualifications of the persons who may choose or be chosen, as has been remarked upon other occasions, are defined and fixed in the *Constitution*, and are unalterable by the legislature....

CONSTITUTION: ARTICLE 1
SECTION 2 PARAGRAPH 3

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other Persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

Federalist Papers, Excerpts:

No. 54, Par. 1, James Madison:

The next view which I shall take of the House of Representatives relates to the apportionment of its members to the several States, which is to be determined by the same rule with that of direct taxes.

It is not contended that the number of people in each State ought not to be the standard for regulating the proportion of those who are to represent the people of each State. The establishment of the same rule for the apportionment of taxes, will probably be as little contested; though the rule itself, in this case, is by no means founded on the same principle. In the former case, the rule is understood to refer to the personal rights of the people, with which it has a natural and universal connection. In the latter, it has reference to the proportion of wealth of which it is in no case a precise measure, and in ordinary cases a very unfit one. But notwithstanding the imperfection of the rule as applied to the relative wealth and contributions of the States, it is evidently the least exceptionable among the practicable rules, and had too recently obtained the general sanction of America not to have found a ready preference with the convention.

All this is admitted, it will perhaps be said; but does it follow, from an admission of numbers for the measure of representation or of slaves combined with free citizens as a ratio of taxation, that slaves ought to be included in the numerical rule of representation? Slaves are considered as property, not as persons. They ought therefore to be comprehended in estimates of taxation which are founded on property, and to be excluded from representation

which is regulated by a census of persons.

This is the objection, as I understand it, stated in its full force. I shall be equally candid instating the reasoning which may be offered on the opposite side.

"We subscribe to the doctrine," might one of our Southern brethren observe, "**that representation relates more immediately to persons, and taxation more immediately to property, and we join in the application of this distinction to the case of our slaves. But we must deny the fact that slaves are considered merely as property, and in no respect whatever as persons. The true state of the case is that they partake of both of these qualities: being considered by our laws, in some respects, as persons, and in other respects as property. In being compelled to labor, not for himself, but for the master; and in being subject at all times to be restrained in his liberty and chastised in his body, by the capricious will of another--the slave may appear to be degraded from the human rank, and classed with those irrational animals which fall under the legal denomination of property. The federal *Constitution*, therefore, decides with great propriety on the case of our slaves, when it views them in the mixed character of persons and of property. This is in fact their true character. It is the character bestowed on them by the laws under which they live; and it will not be denied that these are the proper criterion; because it is only under the pretext that the laws have transformed the negroes into subjects of property that a place is disputed them in the computation of numbers; and it is admitted that if the laws were to restore the rights which have been taken away, the Negroes **COULD NO LONGER BE REFUSED AN EQUAL SHARE OF REPRESENTATION WITH THE OTHER INHABITANTS.****

[H: I am responsible for any emphasis in these writings other than occasional italics. I cannot let this pass without interjection. This looks pretty sick and pretty bad, doesn't it? Well, that's because **IT IS BAD** and it **IS SICK**. **MAN** has never been noted for his compassion and desire for true equality. He doesn't even consider **GOD** his "equal". How do I know this? Because all **MAN** really wants from **GOD** is to give him what he wants--enslave other men (and hopefully, God, as well) and he breaks every law as given forth from **GOD** to suit his own whims and wishes. But, readers, it is far worse than that--far worse. As regards the Negroes, one day you are going to have to accept the fact that Negroes were first brought to your planet as **SLAVES**--to work the mines, etc., in Africa. You don't believe me? You will! They started out as genetically altered species for that specific purpose and now look what a sad state of affairs you of humanity have wrought upon selves. **YOU** will never rectify the miserable treatment of these beloved brothers and sisters--**NEVER!**

Next, consider **ALL** of your plights as you re-read the above paragraph--**YOU ARE ALL ALREADY ENSLAVED**--and paying for it. When a man's property can be taken by force **FROM** him by rules and regulations--**AND TAXES, YOU ARE ENSLAVED AS SURELY AS THE SUN IS GOLDEN AND THE MOON IS SILVER IN COLOR. YOU ARE ALL ENSLAVED TO THE EVIL EMPIRE OF BANKSTERS AND CRIMINAL POLITICIANS WHO ARE GOING TO RUN THE WORLD IN THIS NEW WORLD ORDER--WHICH YOU WILL WORK FOR AND PAY FOR!**

Do you see other relativities, perchance? Look at the relationship (comparison) between the slaves and slave communities--with or against TODAY! You have brought the slaves of color into a worse enslavement--with far more insult to his being. You CALL him FREE and yet he is, as a race, totally enslaved worse than any other one grouping in the world. You have reduced the black to the most collectively representative of the heinous abuse of the WELFARE system. The little black girl children are baby factories and you treat them like chaff--not even chattel. Is it different from "slave days"? How? You cause them to work at menial tasks and in the lower end of all wage scales, saying they are either not bright enough or ill-trained. You place them on welfare which fully represents the slave-owner's responsibility to HIS SLAVES. The only thing is that NOW you have all races and creeds sucked into the Evil Empire's trap--YOU ARE ALL BUT SLAVES IN SATAN'S EMPIRE OF ELITE RULERS!!!]

"This question may be placed in another light. It is agreed on all sides that numbers are the best scale of wealth and taxation, as they are the only proper scale of representation. Would the convention have been impartial or consistent, if they had rejected the slaves from the list of inhabitants when the shares of representation were to be calculated, and inserted them on the lists when the tariff of contributions was to be adjusted? Could it be reasonably expected that the Southern States would concur in a system which considered their slaves in some degree as men when burdens were to be imposed, but refused to consider them in the same light when advantages were to be conferred? Might not some surprise also be expressed that those who reproach the Southern States with the barbarous policy of considering as property a part of their human brethren should themselves contend that the government to which all the States are to be parties ought to consider this unfortunate race more completely in the unnatural light of property than the very laws of which they complain?

[H: Ah, I hear you saying something about these "Christian" men who would do such a lousy thing to the blacks. Well, readers, number 1: NO MAN WHO HOLDS OR CONDONES SLAVES IS A CHRISTIAN! I care not what they think to call themselves! Further, the slave TRADE coming from and through England--was mostly at the hands of organized Khazarian traders and they were fully THE ANTICHRIST in full force and action...!]

"It may be replied, perhaps, that slaves are not included in the estimate of representatives in any of the States possessing them. They neither vote themselves nor increase the votes of their masters. Upon what principle then, ought they to be taken into the federal estimate of representation? In rejecting them altogether, the *Constitution* would, in this respect, have followed the very laws which have been appealed to as the proper guide.

"This objection is repelled by a single observation. It is a fundamental principle of the proposed *Constitution* that as the aggregate number of representatives allotted to the several States is to be determined by a federal rule founded on the aggregate number of inhabitants, so the right of choosing this allotted number in each State is to be exercised by such part of the inhabitants as the State itself may designate. The qualifications on which the right of suffrage depend are not, perhaps, the same in any two States. In some of the States the

difference is very material. In every State, a certain proportion of inhabitants are deprived of this right by the constitution of the State, who will be included in the census by which the federal *Constitution* apportions the representatives. **[H: Right here you have the answer to "how could the federal *Constitution* uphold slavery? Because the federal government is subservient (supposed to be) to the sovereign rule of the STATE CONSTITUTIONS! The States allowed for slavery--the federal government would have no alternative if it acted in its proper status as a governing body FOR THE STATES AND THE WISHES OF THE SOVEREIGN CITIZENS OF THOSE STATES. Remember, you had slaves and you had State regulations under State constitutions--AND YOU HAD TO RATIFY EVERYTHING, INCLUDING THE CONSTITUTION, WITH THOSE SEVERAL STATES. ALSO, AT THE TIME--ONLY MEN HAD RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE!]** In this point of view the Southern States might retort the complaint by insisting that the principle laid down by the convention required that no regard should be had to the policy of particular States towards their own inhabitants; and consequently that the slaves, as inhabitants, should have been admitted into the census according to their full number, in like manner with other inhabitants, who, by the policy of other States, are not admitted to all the rights of citizens. A rigorous adherence, however, to this principle is waived by those who would be gainers by it. All that they ask is that equal moderation be shown on the other side. Let the case of the slaves be considered, as it is in truth a peculiar one. Let the compromisingly expedient of the *Constitution* be mutually adopted which regard them as inhabitants, but as debased by servitude below the equal level of free inhabitants; which regards the slave as divested of two fifths of the man. **[H: Indeed, indeed; sick, sick, sick. However, WHO owned slaves? Who had the power and the financial backing to OWN SLAVES? Not those nice pilgrims who landed and all but perished in establishment of the first days of a new world. The SLAVES CAME WITH THE ELITE DREGS of Elite Society! This was a business, a venture, and holdings of THE SATAN EMPIRE AS ESTABLISHED ON THE SHORES OF WHAT COULD HAVE BEEN FREELAND FOR ALL MEN--INCLUDING THE NATIVE AMERICANS WHO MET YOU HERE. One day you are going to go back and heed the words of your "fathers" and George Washington, etc., for they told you how it would come to pass--and it has....]**

"After all, may not another ground be taken on which this article of the *Constitution* will admit of a still more ready defense? We have hitherto proceeded on the idea that representation related to persons only, and not at all to property. But is it a just idea? Government is instituted no less for protection of the property than of the persons of individuals. The one as well as the other, therefore, may be considered as represented by those who are charged with the government. Upon this principle it is that in several of the States, and particularly in the State of New York, one branch of the government is intended more especially to be the guardian of property and is accordingly elected by that part of the society which is most interested in this object of government. In the federal *Constitution*, this policy does not prevail. The rights of property are committed into the same hands with the personal rights. Some attention ought, therefore, to be paid to property in the choice of those hands.

"For another reason, the votes allowed in the federal legislature to the people of each State ought to bear some proportion to the comparative wealth of the States. States have not, like individuals, an influence over each other, arising from superior advantages of fortune. If

the law allows an opulent citizen but a single vote in the choice of his representative, the respect and consequence which he derives from his fortunate situation very frequently guide the votes of others to the objects of his choice; and through this imperceptible channel the rights of property are conveyed into the public representation. A State possesses no such influence over other States. It is not probable that the richest State in the Confederacy will ever influence the choice of a single representative in any other State. Nor will the representatives of the larger and richest States possess any other advantage in the federal legislature over the representatives of other States than what may result from their superior number alone. As far, therefore, as their superior wealth and weight may justly entitle them to any advantage, it ought to be secured to them by a superior share of representation. The new *Constitution* is, in this respect, materially different from the existing *Confederation*, as well as from that of the United Netherlands, and other similar confederacies. In each of the latter, the efficacy of the federal resolutions depends on the subsequent and voluntary resolutions of the States composing the union. Hence the States, though possessing an equal vote in the public councils, have an unequal influence, corresponding with the unequal importance of these subsequent and voluntary resolutions. Under the proposed *Constitution*, the federal acts will take effect without the necessary intervention of the individual States. They will depend merely on the majority of votes in the federal legislature, and consequently each vote, whether proceeding from a larger or a smaller State, or a State more or less wealthy or powerful, will have an equal weight and efficacy: in the same manner as the votes individually given in a State legislature, by the representatives of unequal counties or other districts, have each a precise equality of value and effect; or if there be any difference in the case, it proceeds from the difference in the personal character of the individual representative, rather than from any regard to the extent of the district from which he comes."

Such is the reasoning which an advocate for the Southern interests might employ on this subject; and although it may appear to be a little strained in some points, yet on the whole, I must confess that it fully reconciles me to the scale of representation which the convention have established.

In one respect, the establishment of a common measure for representation and taxation will have a very salutary effect. As the accuracy of the census to be obtained by the Congress will necessarily depend, in a considerable degree, on the disposition, if not on the co-operation of the States, it is of great importance that the States should feel as little bias as possible to swell or to reduce the amount of their numbers. Were their share of representation alone to be governed by this rule, they would have an interest in exaggerating their inhabitants. Were the rule to decide their share of taxation alone, a contrary temptation would prevail. By extending the rule to both objects, the States will have opposite interests which will control and balance each other and produce the requisite impartiality. PUBLIUS

No. 58, Par. 1, James Madison:

The remaining charge against the House of Representatives, which I am to examine, is grounded on a supposition that the number of members will not be augmented from time to time, as the progress of population may demand.

It has been admitted that this objection, if well supported, would have great weight. The following observations will show that, like most other objections against the *Constitution*, it can only proceed from a partial view of the subject, or from a jealousy which discolors and disfigures every object which is beheld....

No. 55, Par. 1, James Madison:

The number of which the House of Representatives is to consist forms another and a very interesting point of view under which this branch of the federal legislature may be contemplated. Scarce any article, indeed, in the whole *Constitution* seems to be rendered more worthy of attention by the weight of character and the apparent force of argument with which it has been assailed. The charges exhibited against it are, first, that so small a number of representatives will be an unsafe depository of the public interests; second, that they will not possess a proper knowledge of the local circumstances of their numerous constituents; third, that they will be taken from that class of citizens which will sympathize least with the feelings of the mass of the people and be most likely to aim at a permanent elevation of the few on the depression of the many; fourth, that defective as the number will be in the first instance, it will be more and more disproportionate, by the increase of the people and the obstacles which will prevent a correspondent increase of the representatives.

In general it may be remarked on this subject that no political problem is less susceptible of a precise solution than that which relates to the number most convenient for a representative legislature; nor is there any point on which the policy of the several States is more at variance, whether we compare their legislative assemblies directly with each other, or consider the proportions which they respectively bear to the number of their constituents. Passing over the difference between the smallest and largest States, as Delaware, whose most numerous branch consists of twenty-one representatives, and Massachusetts, where it amounts to between three and four hundred, a very considerable difference is observable among States nearly equal in population. The number of representatives in Pennsylvania is not more than one fifth of that in the State last mentioned. New York, whose population is to that of South Carolina as six to five, has little more than one third of the number of representatives. As great a disparity prevails between the States of Georgia and Delaware or Rhode Island. In Pennsylvania, the representatives do not bear a greater proportion to their constituents than of one for every four or five thousand. In Rhode Island, they bear a proportion of at least one for every thousand. And according to the constitution of Georgia, the proportion may be carried to one to every ten electors; and must unavoidably far exceed the proportion in any of the other States.

Another general remark to be made is that the ratio between the representatives and the people ought not to be the same where the latter are very numerous as when they are very few. Were the representatives in Virginia to be regulated by the standard in Rhode island, they would, at this time, amount to between four and five hundred; and twenty or thirty years hence, to a thousand. On the other hand, the ratio of Pennsylvania, if applied to the State of Delaware, would reduce the representative assembly of the latter to seven or eight members. Nothing can be more fallacious than to found our political calculations on arithmetical principles. Sixty or seventy men may be more properly trusted with a given degree of power

than six or seven. But it does not follow that six or seven hundred would be proportionably a better depository. And if we carry on the supposition to six or seven thousand, the whole reasoning ought to be reversed. The truth is that in all cases a certain number at least seems to be necessary to secure the benefits of free consultation and discussion, and to guard against too easy a combination for improper purposes; as, on the other hand, the number ought at most to be kept within a certain limit, in order to avoid the confusion and intemperance of a multitude. In all very numerous assemblies, of whatever characters composed, passion never fails to wrest the scepter from reason. Had every Athenian citizen been a Socrates, every Athenian assembly would still have been a mob.

It is necessary also to recollect here the observations which were applied to the case of biennial elections. For the same reason that the limited powers of the Congress, and the control of the State legislatures, justify less frequent election than the public safety might otherwise require, the members of the Congress need be less numerous than if they possessed the whole power of legislation, and were under no other than the ordinary restraints of other legislative bodies.

With these general ideas in our minds, let us weigh the objections which have been stated against the number of members proposed for the House of Representatives. It is said, in the first place, that so small a number cannot be safely trusted with so much power.

The number of which this branch of the legislature is to consist, at the outset of the government, will be sixty-five. Within three years a census is to be taken, when the number may be augmented to one for every thirty thousand inhabitants; and within every successive period of ten years the census is to be renewed, and augmentations may continue to be made under the above limitation. It will not be thought an extravagant conjecture that the first census will, at the rate of one for every thirty thousand, raise the number of representatives to at least one hundred. Estimating the Negroes in the proportion of three fifths, it can scarcely be doubted that the population of the United States will, by that time, if it does not already, amount to three millions. At the expiration of twenty-five years, according to the computed rate of increase, the number of representatives will amount to two hundred; and of fifty years, to four hundred. This is a number which, I presume, will put an end to all fears arising from the smallness of the body. I take for granted here what I shall, in answering the fourth objection, hereafter show that the number of representatives will be augmented from time to time in the manner provided by the *Constitution*. On a contrary supposition, I should admit the objection to have very great weight indeed.

The true question to be decided, then, is whether the smallness of the number, as a temporary regulation, be dangerous to the public liberty? Whether sixty-five members for a few years, and a hundred or two hundred for a few more, be a safe depository for a limited and well-guarded power of legislating for the United States? I must own that I could not give a negative answer to this question without first obliterating every impression which I have received with regard to the present genius of the people of America, the spirit which actuates the State legislatures, and the principles which are incorporated with the political character of every class of citizens. I am unable to conceive that the people of America, in their present temper, or under any circumstances which can speedily happen, will choose, and every

second year repeat the choice of, sixty-five or a hundred men who would be disposed to form and pursue a scheme of tyranny or treachery. I am unable to conceive that the State legislatures, which must feel so many motives to watch and which possess so many means of counteracting the federal legislature, would fail either to detect or to defeat a conspiracy of the latter against the liberties of their common constituents. **[H: Everybody still awake? If he can't conceive of these things then how could YOU be expected to find yourselves in this position TODAY?]** I am equally unable to conceive that there are at this time, or can be in any short time, in the United States, any sixty-five or a hundred men capable of recommending themselves to the choice of the people at large, who would either desire or dare, within the short space of two years, to betray the solemn trust committed to them. What change of circumstances time, and a fuller population of our country may produce requires a prophetic spirit to declare, which makes no part of my pretensions. But judging from the circumstances now before us, and from the probable state of them within a moderate period of time, I must pronounce that the liberties of America cannot be unsafe in the number of hands proposed by the federal *Constitution*.

From what quarter can the danger proceed? Are we afraid of foreign gold? If foreign gold could so easily corrupt our federal rulers and enable them to ensnare and betray their constituents, how has it happened that we are at this time a free and independent nation? The Congress which conducted us through the Revolution was a less numerous body than their successors will be; they were not chosen by, nor responsible to, their fellow-citizens at large; though appointed from year to year, and recallable at pleasure, they were generally continued for three years, and prior to the ratification of the federal articles, for a still longer term. They held their consultations always under the veil of secrecy; they had the sole transaction of our affairs with foreign nations; through the whole course of the war they had the fate of their country more in their hands than it is to be hoped will ever be the case with our future representatives; and from the greatness of the prize at stake, and the eagerness of the party which lost it, it may well be supposed that the use of other means than force would not have been scrupled. Yet we know by happy experience that the public trust was not betrayed; nor has the purity of our public councils in this particular ever suffered, even from the whispers of calumny.

Is the danger apprehended from the other branches of the federal government? But where are the means to be found by the President, or the Senate, or both? Their emoluments of office, it is to be presumed, will not, and without a previous corruption of the House of Representatives cannot, more than suffice for very different purposes; their private fortunes, as they must all be American citizens, cannot possibly be sources of danger. The only means, then, which they can possess, will be in the dispensation of appointments. Is it here that suspicion rests her charge? Sometimes we are told that this fund of corruption is to be exhausted by the President in subduing the virtue of the Senate. Now, the fidelity of the other House is to be the victim. The improbability of such a mercenary and perfidious combination of the several members of government, standing on as different foundations as republican principles will well admit, and at the same time accountable to the society over which they are placed, ought alone to quiet this apprehension. But, fortunately, the *Constitution* has provided a still further safeguard. The members of the Congress are rendered ineligible to any civil offices that may be created, or of which the emoluments may be increased, during

the term of their election. No offices therefore can be dealt out to the existing members but such as may become vacant by ordinary casualties: and to suppose that these would be sufficient to purchase the guardians of the people, selected by the people themselves, is to renounce every rule by which events ought to be calculated, and to substitute an indiscriminate and unbounded jealousy, with which all reasoning must be vain. The sincere friends of liberty who give themselves up to the extravagancies of this passion-are not aware of the injury they do their own cause. As there is a degree of depravity in mankind which requires a certain degree of circumspection and distrust, so there are other qualities in human nature which justify a certain portion of esteem and confidence. Republican government presupposes the existence of these qualities in a higher degree than any other form. Were the pictures which have been drawn by the political jealousy of some among us faithful likenesses of the human character, the inference would be that there is not sufficient virtue among men for self-government; and that nothing less than the chains of despotism can restrain them from destroying and devouring one another. PUBLIUS

No. 56, Par. 1, James Madison:

The *second* charge against the House of Representatives is that it will be too small to possess a due knowledge of the interests of its constituents.

As this objection evidently proceeds from a comparison of the proposed number of representatives with the great extent of the United States, the number of their inhabitants, and the diversity of their interests, without taking into view at the same time the circumstances which will distinguish the Congress from other legislative bodies, the best answer that can be given to it will be a brief explanation of these peculiarities.

It is a sound and important principle that the representative ought to be acquainted with the interests and circumstances of his constituents. But this principle can extend no further than to those circumstances and interests to which the authority and care of the representatives relate. An ignorance of a variety of minute and particular objects which do not lie within the compass of legislation is consistent with every attribute necessary to a due performance of the legislative trust. In determining the extent of information required in the exercise of a particular authority, recourse then must be had to the objects within the purview of that authority.

What are of most importance, and which seem most to require local knowledge, are commerce, taxation, and the militia.

A proper regulation of commerce requires much information, as has been elsewhere remarked; but as far as this information relates to the laws and local situation of each individual State, a very few representatives would be very sufficient vehicles of it to the federal councils.

Taxation will consist, in a great measure, of duties which will be involved in the regulation of commerce. So far the preceding remark is applicable to this object. As far as it may consist of internal collections, a more diffusive knowledge of the circumstances of the

State may be necessary. But will not this also be possessed in sufficient degree by a very few intelligent men, diffusively elected within the State? Divide the largest State into ten or twelve districts and it will be found that there will be no peculiar local interests in either which will not be within the knowledge of the representative of the district. Besides this source of information, the laws of the State, framed by representatives from every part of it, will be almost of themselves a sufficient guide. In every State there have been made, and must continue to be made, regulations on this subject which will, in many cases, leave little more to be done by the federal legislature than to review the different laws and reduce them in one general act. A skilful individual in his closet, with all the local codes before him, might compile a law on some subjects of taxation for the whole Union, without any aid from oral information, and it may be expected that whenever internal taxes may be necessary, and particularly in cases requiring uniformity throughout the State the more simple objects will be preferred. To be fully sensible of the facility which will be given to this branch of federal legislation by the assistance of the State codes, we need only suppose for a moment that this or any other State were divided into a number of parts, each having and exercising within itself a power of local, legislation. Is it not evident that a degree of local information and preparatory labor would be found in the several volumes of their proceedings, which would very much shorten the labors of the general legislature, and render a much smaller number of members sufficient for it? The federal councils will derive great advantage from another circumstance. The representatives of each State will not only bring with them a considerable knowledge of its laws, and local knowledge of their respective districts, but will probably in all cases have been members, and may even at the very time be members, of the State legislature, where all the local information and interests of the State are assembled, and from whence they may easily be conveyed by a very few hands into the legislature of the United States.

With regard to the regulation of the militia, there are scarcely any circumstances in reference to which local knowledge can be said to be necessary. The general face of the country, whether mountainous or level, most fit for the operations of infantry or cavalry, is almost the only consideration of this nature that can occur. The art of war teaches general principles of organization, movement, and discipline, which apply universally.

The attentive reader will discern that the reasoning here used to prove the sufficiency of a moderate number of representatives does not in any respect contradict what was urged on another occasion with regard to the extensive information which the representatives ought to possess, and the time that might be necessary for acquiring it. This information, so far as it may relate to local objects, is rendered necessary and difficult, not by a difference of laws and local circumstances within a single State, but of those among different States. Taking each State by itself, its laws are the same, and its interests but little diversified. A few men, therefore, will possess all the knowledge requisite for a proper representation of them. Were the interests and affairs of each individual State perfectly simple and uniform, a knowledge of them in one part would involve a knowledge of them in every other, and the whole State might be competently represented by a single member taken from any part of it. On a comparison of the different States together, we find a great dissimilarity in their laws, and in many other circumstances connected with the objects of federal legislation, with all of which the federal representatives ought to have some acquaintance. Whilst a few representatives,

therefore, from each State may bring with them a due knowledge of their own State, every representative will have much information to acquire concerning all the other States: The changes of time, as was formerly remarked, on the comparative situation of the different States, will have an assimilating effect. The effect of time on the internal affairs of the States, taken singly, will be just the contrary. At present some of the States are little more than a society of husbandmen. Few of them have made much progress in those branches of industry which give a variety and complexity to the affairs of a nation. These, however, will in all of them be the fruits of a more advanced population; and will require, on the part of each State, a fuller representation. The foresight of the convention has accordingly taken care that the progress of population may be accompanied with a proper increase of the representative branch of the government.

The experience of Great Britain, which presents to mankind so many political lessons, both of the monitory and exemplary kind, and which has been frequently consulted in the course of these inquiries, corroborates the result of the reflections which we have just made. The number of inhabitants in the two kingdoms of England and Scotland cannot be stated at less than eight millions. The representatives of these eight millions in the House of Commons amount to five hundred and fifty-eight. Of this number, one ninth are elected by three hundred and sixty-four persons, and one half, by five thousand seven hundred and twenty-three persons. (Burgh's *Political Disquisitions*.) It cannot be supposed that the half thus elected, and who do not even reside among the people at large, can add anything either to the security of the people against the government, or to the knowledge of their circumstances and interests in the legislative councils. On the contrary, it is notorious that they are more frequently the representatives and instruments of the executive magistrate than the guardians and advocates of the popular rights. They might therefore, with great propriety, be considered as something more than a mere deduction from the real representatives of the nation. We will, however, consider them in this light alone, and will not extend the deduction to a considerable number of others who do not reside among their constituents, are very faintly connected with them, and have very little particular knowledge of their affairs. With all these concessions, two hundred and seventy-nine persons only will be the depository of the safety, interest, and happiness of eight millions--that is to say, there will be one representative only to maintain the rights and explain the situation of *twenty-eight thousand six hundred and seventy* constituents, in an assembly exposed to the whole force of executive influence and extending its authority to every object of legislation within a nation whose affairs are in the highest degree diversified and complicated. Yet it is very certain, not only that a valuable portion of freedom has been preserved under all these circumstances, but that the defects in the British code are chargeable, in a very small proportion, on the ignorance of the legislature concerning the circumstances of the people. Allowing to this case the weight which is due to it, and comparing it with that of the House of Representatives as above explained, it seems to give the fullest assurance that a representative for every *thirty thousand inhabitants* will render the latter both a safe and competent guardian of the interests which will be confided to it. PUBLIUS

END OF CHAPTER THREE

CHAPTER 7

REC #1 HATONN

WED., MAY 25, 1994 1:31 P.M. YEAR 7, DAY 282

WED., MAY 25, 1994

CONSTITUTION-FEDERALIST PAPERS (Chapter 4)

CONSTITUTION: ARTICLE 1, SECTION 2, PARAGRAPH 4

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

CONSTITUTION: ARTICLE 1 SECTION 2, PARAGRAPH 5

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Federalist Papers, Excerpts:

No. 79, Par. 4, Alexander Hamilton:

The precautions for their responsibility are comprised in the article respecting impeachments. They are liable to be impeached for malconduct by the House of Representatives and tried by the Senate; and, if convicted, may be dismissed from office and disqualified for holding any other. This is the only provision on the point which is consistent with the necessary independence of the judicial character, and is the only one which we find in our own *Constitution* in respect to our own judges.

The want of a provision for removing the judges on account of inability has been a subject of complaint. But all considerate men will be sensible that such a provision would either not be practiced upon or would be more liable to abuse than calculated to answer any good purpose. The mensuration of the faculties of the mind has, I believe, no place in the catalogue of known arts. An attempt to fix the boundary between the regions of ability and inability would much oftener give scope to personal and party attachments and enmities than advance the interests of justice or the public good. The result, except in the case of insanity, must for the most part be arbitrary; and insanity, without any formal or express provision, may be safely pronounced to be a virtual disqualification.

[H: I can't see where this has anything to do with anything other than that there is an expectation that you will always have honorable judges within the judicial system and

honorable men in public office. It would seem that ALL of that assumption has most certainly gone by the wayside. You now live in a nation wherein the JUDGES protect and harbor the criminals and investigate "themselves". Perhaps it is not so much the lack of intent in the beginning as the deterioration of the judicial system as a whole in all facets of that system AND the governing bodies politic. Not particularly applicable in point to the Constitution is the next paragraph in the Federalist Papers wherein Hamilton makes reference to New York and term limitation for judges and it is interesting enough to present it here.]

The constitution of New York, to avoid investigations that must forever be vague and dangerous, has taken a particular age as the criterion of inability. No man can be a judge beyond sixty. I believe there are few at present who do not disapprove of this provision. There is no station in relation to which it is less proper than to that of a judge. The deliberating and comparing faculties generally preserve their strength much beyond that period in men who survive it; and when, in addition to this circumstance, we consider how few there are who outlive the season of intellectual vigor and how improbable it is that any considerable portion of the bench, whether more or less numerous, should be in such a situation at the same time, we shall be ready to conclude that limitations of this sort have little to recommend them. In a republic where fortunes are not affluent and pensions not expedient, the dismissal of men from stations in which they have served their country long and usefully, on which they depend for subsistence, and from which it will be too late to resort to any other occupation for a livelihood, ought to have some better apology to humanity than is to be found in the imaginary danger of a super-annuated bench. **[H: Only the first paragraph above is actually applicable to the House of Representatives and to impeachment but the other references to the judicial benches (judges) is most interesting--for in this one category you have digressed into the literal trash-can, good readers.]**

CONSTITUTION: ARTICLE 1,
SECTION 3. PARAGRAPH 1

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Federalist Papers, Excerpts:

No. 39, Par. 5, James Madison:

...The Senate, like the present Congress and the Senate of Maryland, derives its appointment indirectly from the people. The President is indirectly derived from the choice of the people, according to the example in most of the States. Even the judges, with all other officers of the Union, will, as in the several States, be the choice, though a remote choice, of the people themselves...

No. 39, Par. 12, James Madison:

...The Senate, on the other hand, will derive its powers from the States as political and coequal societies; and these will be represented on the principle of equality in the Senate, as they now are in the existing Congress. So far the government is federal, not national. The executive power will be derived from a very compound source. The immediate...

No. 45, Par.9, James Madison:

...The Senate will be elected absolutely and exclusively by the State legislatures.... [**H: Does ANYBODY see anything gone wrong here???**]

...As to the Senate, it is impossible that any regulation of "time and manner", which is all that is proposed to be submitted to the national government in respect to that body, can affect the spirit which will direct the choice of its members. The collective sense of the State legislature can never be influenced by extraneous circumstances of that sort; a consideration which alone ought to satisfy us that the discrimination apprehended would never be attempted. For what inducement could the Senate have to concur in a preference in which itself would not be included? Or to what purpose would it be established, in reference to one branch of the legislature, if it could not be extended to the other? The composition of the one would in this case counteract that of the other. And we can never suppose that it would embrace the appointments to the Senate unless we can at the same time suppose the voluntary co-operation of the State legislatures. If we make the latter supposition, it then becomes immaterial where the power in question is placed--whether in their hands or in those of the Union...

No. 62, Par. 4, Probably done by Madison:

III: The equality of representation in the Senate is another point which, being evidently the result of compromise between the opposite pretensions of the large and the small States, does not call for much discussion. If indeed it be right that among a people thoroughly incorporated into one nation every district ought to have a *proportional* share in the government and that among independent and sovereign States, bound together by a simple league, the parties, however unequal in size, ought to have an equal share in the common councils, it does not appear to be without some reason that a compound republic, partaking both of the national and federal character, the government ought to be founded on a mixture of the principles of proportional and equal representation. But it is superfluous to try, by the standard of theory, a part of the *Constitution* which is allowed on all hands to be the result, not of theory, but "of a spirit of amity, and that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable." A common government, with powers equal to its objects, is called for by the voice, and still more loudly by the political situation, of America. A government founded on principles more consonant to the wishes of the larger States is not likely to be obtained from the smaller States. The only option, then, for the former lies between the proposed government and government still more objectionable. Under this alternative, the advice of prudence must be to embrace the lesser evil; and instead of indulging a fruitless anticipation of the possible mischiefs which may ensue, to contemplate rather the advantageous consequences which may qualify the sacrifice.

In this spirit it may be remarked that the equal vote allowed to each State is at once a constitutional recognition of the portion of sovereignty remaining in the individual States and an instrument for preserving the residuary sovereignty. So far the equality ought to be no less acceptable to the large than to the small States, since they are not less solicitous to guard, by every possible expedient, against an improper consolidation of the States into one simple republic.

Another advantage accruing from this ingredient in the constitution of the Senate is the additional impediment it must prove against improper acts of legislation. No law or resolution can now be passed without the concurrence, first, of a majority of the people, and then of a majority of the States. It must be acknowledged that this complicated check on legislation may in some instances be injurious as well as beneficial; and that the peculiar defense which it involves in favor of the smaller States would be more rational if any interests common to them and distinct from those of the other States would otherwise be exposed to peculiar danger. But as the larger States will always be able, by their power over the supplies, to defeat unreasonable exertions of this prerogative of the lesser States, and as the facility and excess of lawmaking seem to be the diseases to which our governments are most liable, it is not impossible that this part of the *Constitution* may be more convenient in practice than it appears to many in contemplation.

IV. The number of senators and the duration of their appointment come next to be considered. In order to form an accurate judgment on both these points it will be proper to inquire into the purposes which are to be answered by a Senate; and in order to ascertain these it will be necessary to review the inconveniences which a republic must suffer from the want of such an institution.

First. It is a misfortune incident to republican government, though in a less degree than to other governments, that those who administer it may forget their obligations to their constituents and prove unfaithful to their important trust. In this point of view a Senate, as a second branch of the legislative assembly distinct from and dividing the power with a first, must be in all cases a salutary check on the government. It doubles the security to the people by requiring the concurrence of two distinct bodies in schemes of usurpation or perfidy, where the ambition or corruption of one would otherwise be sufficient. This is a precaution founded on such clear principles, and now so well understood in the United States, that it would be more than superfluous to enlarge on it. I will barely remark that as the improbability of sinister combinations will be in proportion to the dissimilarity in the genius of the two bodies, it must be polite to distinguish them from each other by every circumstance which will consist with a due harmony in all proper measures, and with the genuine principles of republican government.

Secondly. The necessity of a Senate is not less indicated by the propensity of all single and numerous assemblies, to yield to the impulse of sudden and violent passions, and to be seduced by factious leaders, into intemperate and pernicious resolutions. Examples on this subject might be cited without number; and from proceedings within the United States, as well as from the history of other nations. But a position that will not be contradicted need not be proved. All that need be remarked is that a body which is to correct this infirmity ought

itself be free from it, and consequently ought to be less numerous. It ought moreover to possess great firmness, and consequently ought to hold its authority by a tenure of considerable duration.

Thirdly. Another defect to be supplied by a Senate lies in a want of due acquaintance with the objects and principles of legislation. It is not possible that an assembly of men called for the most part from pursuits of a private nature, continued in appointment for a short time, and led by no permanent motive to devote the intervals of public occupation to a study of the laws, the affairs and the comprehensive interests of their country, should, if left wholly to themselves, escape a variety of important errors in the exercise of their legislative trust. It may be affirmed, on the best grounds, that no small share of the present embarrassments of America is to be charged on the blunders of our governments; and that these have proceeded from the heads rather than the hearts of most of the authors of them. What indeed are all the repealing, explaining and amending laws, which fill and disgrace our voluminous codes, but so many monuments of deficient wisdom; so many impeachments exhibited by each succeeding, against each preceding session; so many admonitions to the people of the value of those aids which may be expected from a well constituted Senate?

A good government implies two things; first, fidelity to the object of government, which is the happiness of the people; secondly, a knowledge of the means by which that object can be best attained. Some governments are deficient in both these qualities: Most governments are deficient in the first. I scruple not to assert that in the American governments, too little attention has been paid to the last. The federal Constitution avoids this error; and what merits particular notice, it provides for the last in a mode which increases the security for the first.

Fourthly. The mutability in the public councils, arising from a rapid succession of new members, however qualified they may be, points out in the strongest manner, the necessity of some stable institution in the government. Every new election in the states, is found to change one half of the representatives. From this change of men must proceed a change of opinions; and from a change of opinions, a change of measures. But a continual change even of good measures is inconsistent with every rule of prudence, and every prospect of success. The remark is verified in private life, and becomes more just as well as more important, in national transactions.

To trace the mischievous effects of a mutable government would fill a volume. I will hint a few only, each of which will be perceived to be a source of innumerable others.

In the first place it forfeits the respect and confidence of other nations, and all the advantages connected with national character. An individual who is observed to be inconstant to his plans, or perhaps to carry on his affairs without any plan at all, is marked at once by all prudent people as a speedy victim to his own unsteadiness and folly. His more friendly neighbors may pity him; but all will decline to connect their fortunes with his; and not a few will seize the opportunity of making their fortunes out of his. One nation is to another what one individual is to another, with the melancholy distinction, perhaps, that the former with fewer of the benevolent emotions than the latter, are under fewer restraints also from taking undue advantage of the indiscretions of each other. Every nation consequently

whose affairs betray a want of wisdom and stability, may calculate on every loss which can be sustained from the more systematic policy of its wiser neighbors. But the best instruction on this subject is unhappily conveyed to America by the example of her own situation. She finds that she is held in no respect by her friends; that she is the derision of her enemies; and that she is a prey to every nation which has an interest in speculating on her fluctuating councils and embarrassed affairs. **[H: This should disturb you so greatly that you are compelled to read it again and again: "but the best instruction on this subject is unhappily conveyed to America by the example of her own situation. She finds that she is held in no respect by her friends; that she is the derision of her enemies; and that she is a prey to every nation which has an interest in speculating on her fluctuating councils and embarrassed affairs. Is this not SHOCKING to you to see that even as your Constitution was being written you wondrous Americans had already been stripped of honor and respect? Freedom? Dear ones--no freedom and no liberty--even then and yet you had, as a nation, an opportunity to become that which would endure through the eons of time as a beacon of truth and "how-to" and you blew it again. How long will it be until, if we get it all cleaned up and you again into freedom and sovereignty, you have allowed the rats aboard the ship? How long can you blame another for that which YOU have allowed to come to be?]**

The internal effects of a mutable policy are still more calamitous. It poisons the blessings of liberty itself. It will be of little avail to the people that the laws are made by men of their own choice, if the laws be so voluminous that they cannot be read, or so incoherent that they cannot be understood; if they be repealed or revised before they are promulgated, or undergo such incessant changes that no man who knows what the law is to-day can guess what it will be to-morrow. Law is defined to be a rule of action; but how can that be a rule, which is little known and less fixed?

Another effect of public instability is the unreasonable advantage it gives to the sagacious, the enterprising, and the moneyed few, over the industrious and uninformed mass of the people. Every new regulation concerning commerce or revenue, or in any manner affecting the value of the different species of property, presents a new harvest to those who watch the change, and can trace its consequences; a harvest reared not by themselves but by the toils and cares of the great body of their fellow citizens. This is a state of things in which it may be said with some truth that laws are made for the *few*, not for the *many*.

In another point of view, great injury results from an unstable government. The want of confidence in the public councils damps every useful undertaking; the success and profit of which may depend on a continuance of existing arrangements. What prudent merchant will hazard his fortunes in any new branch of commerce, when he knows not but that his plans may be rendered unlawful before they can be executed? What farmer or manufacturer will lay himself out for the encouragement given to any particular cultivation or establishment, when he can have no assurance that his preparatory labors and advances will not render him a victim to an inconstant government? In a word, no great improvement or laudable enterprise can go forward which requires the auspices of a steady system of national policy.

But the most despicable effect of all is that diminution of attachment and reverence,

which steals into the hearts of the people, towards a political system which betrays so many marks of infirmity, and disappoints so many of their flattering hopes. No government any more than an individual will long be respected, without being truly respectable, nor be truly respectable without possessing a certain portion of order and stability. PUBLIUS

No. 63, Par. 1, James Madison:

(March 1, 1788)

A fifth desideratum, illustrating the utility of a Senate, is the want of a due sense of national character. Without a select and stable member of the government, the esteem of foreign powers will not only be forfeited by an unenlightened and variable policy, proceeding from the causes already mentioned; but the national councils will not possess that sensibility to the opinion of the world, which is perhaps not less necessary in order to merit, than it is to obtain, its respect and confidence.

An attention to the judgment of other nations is important to every government for two reasons: The one is, that independently of the merits of any particular plan or measure, it is desirable on various accounts, that it should appear to other nations as the offspring of a wise and honorable policy; the second is, that in doubtful cases, particularly where the national councils may be warped by some strong passion, or momentary interest, the presumed or known opinion of the impartial world may be the best guide that can be followed. What has not America lost by her want of character with foreign nations? And how many errors and follies would she not have avoided, if the justice and propriety of her measures had in every instance been previously tried by the light in which they would probably appear to the unbiased part of mankind?

Yet however requisite a sense of national character may be, it is evident that it can never be sufficiently possessed by a numerous and changeable body. It can only be found in a number so small that a sensible degree of the praise and blame of public measures may be the portion of each individual; or in an assembly so durably invested with public trust that the pride and consequence of its members may be sensibly incorporated with the reputation and prosperity of the community. The half-yearly representatives of Rhode-Island would probably have been little affected in their deliberations on the iniquitous measures of that State by arguments drawn from the light in which such measures would be viewed by foreign nations, or even by the sister States; whilst it can scarcely be doubted that if the concurrence of a select and stable body had been necessary, a regard to national character alone would have prevented the calamities under which that misguided people is now labouring.

I add as a *sixth* defect, the want in some important cases of a due responsibility in the government to the people, arising from that frequency of election, which in other cases produces this responsibility. This remark will perhaps appear not only new but paradoxical. It must nevertheless be acknowledged, when explained, to be as undeniable as it is important.

Responsibility in order to be reasonable must be limited to objects within the power of the responsible party; and in order to be effectual, must relate to operations of that power, of

which a ready and proper judgment can be formed by the constituents. The objects of government may be divided into two general classes; the one depending on measures which have singly an immediate and sensible operation; the other depending on a succession of well chosen and well connected measures, which have a gradual and perhaps unobserved operation. The importance of the latter description to the collective and permanent welfare of every country needs no explanation. And yet it is evident that an assembly elected for so short a term as to be unable to provide more than one or two links in a chain of measures, on which the general welfare may essentially depend, ought not to be answerable for the final result, any more than a steward or tenant, engaged for one year, could be justly made to answer for places or improvements which could not be accomplished in less than half a dozen years. Nor is it possible for the people to estimate the share of influence which their annual assemblies may respectively have on events resulting from the mixed transactions of several years. It is sufficiently difficult at any rate to preserve a personal responsibility in the members of a numerous body, for such acts of the body as have an immediate, detached and palpable operation on its constituents.

The proper remedy for this defect must be an additional body in the legislative department, which, having sufficient permanency to provide for such objects as require a continued attention, and a train of measures, may be justly and effectually answerable for the attainment of those objects.

Thus far I have considered the circumstances which point out the necessity of a well constructed Senate, only as they relate to the representatives of the people. To a people as little blinded by prejudice, or corrupted by flattery, as those whom I address, I shall not scruple to add, that such an institution may be sometimes necessary as a defense to the people against their own temporary errors and delusions. As the cool and deliberate sense of the community ought in all governments, and actually will in all free governments, ultimately prevail over the views of its rulers; so there are particular moments in public affairs when the people, stimulated by some irregular passion, or some illicit advantage, or misled by the artful misrepresentations of interested men, may call for measures which they themselves will afterwards be the most ready to lament and condemn. In these critical moments, how salutary will be the interference of some temperate and respectable body of citizens, in order to check the misguided career, and to suspend the blow meditated by the people against themselves, until reason, justice and truth can regain their authority over the public mind? What bitter anguish would not the people of Athens have often escaped, if their government had contained so provident a safeguard against the tyranny of their own passions? Popular liberty might then have escaped the indelible reproach of decreeing to the same citizens, the hemlock on one day, and statues on the next.

It may be suggested that a people spread over an extensive region cannot like the crowded inhabitants of a small district, be subject to the infection of violent passions; or to the danger of combining in the pursuit of unjust measures. I am far from denying that this is a distinction of peculiar importance. I have on the contrary endeavored, in a former paper, to shew that it is one of the principal recommendations of a confederated republic. At the same time this advantage ought not to be considered as superseding the use of auxiliary precautions. It may even be remarked that the same extended situation which will exempt the

people of America from some of the dangers incident to lesser republics, will expose them to the inconveniency of remaining for a longer time under the influence of those misrepresentations which the combined industry of interested men may succeed in distributing among them.

It adds no small weight to all those considerations, to recollect that history informs us of no long lived republic which had not a Senate. Sparta, Rome and Carthage are in fact the only States to whom that character can be applied. In each of the two first there was a Senate for life. The constitution of the Senate in the last, is less known. Circumstantial evidence makes it probable that it was not different in this particular from the two others. It is at least certain that it had some quality or other which rendered it an anchor against popular fluctuations; and that a smaller council drawn out of the Senate was appointed not only for life; but filled up vacancies itself. These examples, though as unfit for the imitation, as they are repugnant to the genius of America, are notwithstanding, when compared with the fugitive and turbulent existence of other ancient republics, very instructive proofs of the necessity of some institution that will blend stability with liberty. I am not unaware of the circumstances which distinguish the American from other popular governments, as well ancient as modern; and which render extreme circumspection necessary in reasoning from the one case to the other. But after allowing due weight to this consideration, it may still be maintained that there are many points of similitude which render these examples not unworthy of our attention. Many of the defects, as we have seen, which can only be supplied by a senatorial institution, are common to a numerous assembly frequently elected by the people, and to the people themselves. There are others peculiar to the former, which require the control of such an institution. The people can never willfully betray their own interests: But they may possibly be betrayed by the representatives of the people; and the danger will be evidently greater where the whole legislative trust is lodged in the hands of one body of men, than where the concurrence of separate and dissimilar bodies is required in every public act.

The difference most relied on between the American and other republics, consists in the principle of representation, which is the pivot on which the former move, and which is supposed to have been unknown to the latter, or at least to the ancient part of them. The use which has been made of this difference, in reasoning's contained in former papers, will have shown that I am disposed neither to deny its existence nor to undervalue its importance. I feel the less restraint, therefore, in observing that the position concerning the ignorance of the ancient government on the subject of representation is by no means precisely true in the latitude commonly given to it. Without entering into a disquisition which would be misplaced, I will refer to a few known facts in support of what I advance.

In the most pure democracies of Greece, many of the executive functions were performed not by the people themselves, but by officers elected by the people, and *representing* the people in their *executive* capacity.

Prior to the reform of Solon, Athens was governed by nine Archons, annually *elected by the people at large*. The degree of power delegated to them seems to be left in great obscurity. Subsequent to that period, we find an assembly first of four and afterwards of six

hundred members, annually *elected by the people*; and *partially* representing them in their *legislative* capacity; since they were not only associated with the people in the function of making laws; but had the exclusive right of originating legislative propositions to the people. The Senate of Carthage also, whatever might be its power or the duration of its appointment, appears to have been *elective* by the suffrages of the people. Similar instances might be traced in most if not all the popular governments of antiquity.

Lastly in Sparta, we meet with the Ephori, and in Rome with the Tribunes; two bodies, small indeed in number, but annually *elected by the whole body of the people*, and considered as the *representatives* of the people, almost in their *plenipotentiary* capacity. The Cosmi of Crete were also annually *elected by the people*; and have been considered by some authors as an institution analogous to those of Sparta and Rome; with this difference only that in the election of that representative body, the right of suffrage was communicated to a part only of the people.

From these facts, to which many others might be added, it is clear that the principle of representation was neither unknown to the ancients, nor wholly overlooked in their political constitutions. The true distinction between these and the American Governments *lies in the total exclusion of the people in their collective capacity* from any share in the latter, and not in the *total exclusion of representatives of the people*, from the administration of the *former*. The distinction however thus qualified must be admitted to leave a most advantageous superiority in favor of the United States. But to ensure to this advantage its full effect, we must be careful not to separate it from the other advantage, of an extensive territory. For it cannot be believed that any form of representative government could have succeeded within the narrow limits occupied by the democracies of Greece.

In answer to all these arguments, suggested by reason, illustrated by examples, and enforced by our own experience, the jealous adversary of the *Constitution* will probably content himself with repeating that a Senate appointed not immediately by the people, and for the term of six years, must gradually acquire a dangerous preeminence in the government, and finally transform it into a tyrannical aristocracy.

To this general answer the general reply ought to be sufficient; that liberty may be endangered by the abuses of liberty, as well as by the abuses of power; that there are numerous instances of the former as well as of this latter; and that the former rather than the latter is apparently most to be apprehended by the United States. But a more particular reply may be given.

Before such a revolution can be effected, the Senate, it is to be observed, must in the first place corrupt itself; must next corrupt the State legislatures, must then corrupt the House of Representatives, and must finally corrupt the people at large. It is evident that the Senate must be first corrupted, before it can attempt an establishment of tyranny. Without corrupting the State legislatures, it cannot prosecute the attempt, because the periodical change of members would otherwise regenerate the whole body. Without exerting the means of corruption with equal success on the House of Representatives, the opposition of that coequal branch of the government would inevitably defeat the attempt; and without corrupting the

people themselves, a succession of new representatives would speedily restore all things to their pristine order. Is there any man who can seriously persuade himself that the proposed Senate can, by any possible means within the compass of human address, arrive at the object of a lawless ambition, through all these obstructions?

If reason condemns the suspicion, the same sentence is pronounced by experience. The constitution of Maryland furnishes the most apposite example. The Senate of that State is elected, as the federal Senate will be, indirectly by the people; and for a term less by one year only, than the federal Senate. It is distinguished also by the remarkable prerogative of filling up its own vacancies within the term of its appointment: and at the same time, is not under the control of any such rotation, as is provided for the federal Senate. There are some other lesser distinctions, which would expose the former to colorable objections that do not lie against the latter. If the federal Senate therefore really contained the danger which has been so loudly proclaimed, some symptoms at least of a like danger ought by this time to have been betrayed by the Senate of Maryland; but no such symptoms have appeared. On the contrary the jealousies at first entertained by men of the same description with those who view with terror the correspondent part of the federal *Constitution*, have been gradually extinguished by the progress of the experiment; and the Maryland constitution is daily deriving from the salutary operations of this part of it, a reputation in which it will probably not be rivalled by that of any State in the union.

But if anything could silence the jealousies on this subject, it ought to be the British example. The Senate there, instead of being elected for a term of six years, and of being unconfined to particular families or fortunes, is an hereditary assembly of opulent nobles. The House of Representatives, instead of being elected for two years and by the whole body of the people, is elected for seven years; and in very great proportion, by a very small proportion of the people. Here unquestionably ought to be seen, in full display, the aristocratic usurpations and tyranny which are at some future period to be exemplified in the United States. Unfortunately, however, for the anti-federal argument the British history informs us that this hereditary assembly has not even been able to defend itself against the continual encroachments of the House of Representatives; and that it no sooner lost the support of the monarch than it was actually crushed by the weight of the popular branch.

As far as antiquity can instruct us on this subject, its examples support the reasoning which we have employed. In Sparta the Ephori, that annual representatives of the people, were found an overmatch for the Senate for life, continually gained on its authority and finally drew all power into their own hands. The tribunes of Rome, who were the representatives of the people, prevailed, it is well known, in almost every contest with the Senate for life, and in the end gained the most complete triumph over it. This fact is the more remarkable as unanimity was required in every act of the tribunes, even after their number was augmented to ten. It proves the irresistible force possessed by that branch of a free government which has the people on its side. To these examples might be added that of Carthage, whose Senate, according to the testimony of Polybius, instead of drawing all power into its vortex, had at the commencement of the second Punic war lost almost the whole of its original portion.

Besides the conclusive evidence resulting from this assemblage of facts, that the federal Senate will never be able to transform itself, by gradual usurpations, into an independent and aristocratic body; we are warranted in believing that if such a revolution should ever happen from causes which the foresight of man cannot guard against, the House of Representatives with the people on their side will at all times be able to bring back the Constitution to its primitive form and principles. **[H: Boy, you better be praying that this is so...!]** Against the force of the immediate representatives of the people, nothing will be able to maintain even the constitutional authority of the Senate, but such a display of enlightened policy, and attachment to the public good, as will divide with that branch of the legislature the affections and support of the entire body of the people themselves. PUBLIUS

END OF CHAPTER FOUR

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My recommendation to you readers is that you go right back to the beginning of this and reread it and reread it until it is locked into your brains. Had you followed and continued to follow the original plan--you would never have allowed such atrocities to have occurred within the halls of government and justice.

I may well concur with the patriots who have recently noted the guillotines brought forth into your nation and scattered into the various "concentration" points set forth for you-the-people--**perhaps the dirty bounders who have continued to corrupt and usurp power and honor, integrity and all the wealth of all of you, HAD BETTER GET NERVOUS ABOUT THEIR NECKS! Salu.**

CHAPTER 8

REC #1 HATONN

THU., MAY 26, 1994 9:58 A.M. YEAR 7, DAY 283

THU., MAY 26, 1994

CONSTITUTION-FEDERALIST PAPERS (Chapter 5)

CONSTITUTION: ARTICLE 1 SECTION 3, PARAGRAPH 2

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

Federalist Papers, Excerpts:

No. 59, Par. 8, Alexander Hamilton:

It may easily be discerned also that the national government would run a much greater risk from a power in the State legislatures over the elections of its House of Representatives than from their power of appointing the members of its Senate. The senators are to be chosen for the period of six years; there is to be a rotation, by which the seats of a third part of them are to be vacated and replenished every two years; and no State is to be entitled to more than two senators; a quorum of the body is to consist of sixteen members. The joint result of these circumstances would be that a temporary combination of a few States to intermit the appointment of senators could neither annul the existence nor impair the activity of the body; and it is not from a general or permanent combination of the States that we can have anything to fear. The first might proceed from sinister designs in the leading members of a few of the State legislatures; the last would suppose a fixed and rooted disaffection in the great body of the people which will either never exist at all, or will, in all probability, proceed from an experience of the inaptitude of the general government to the advancement of their happiness--in which event no good citizen could desire its continuance.

No. 68, Par. Last 1/3rd of 10, Alexander Hamilton:

...But *lastly*, the first and second clauses of the third section of the first article not only obviate all possibility of doubt, but destroy the pretext of misconception. The former

provides that "the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof for six years"; and the latter directs that "if vacancies in that body should happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of ANY STATE, the executive THEREOF may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies." Here is an express power given, in clear and unambiguous terms, to the State executives to fill casual vacancies in the Senate by temporary appointments; which not only invalidates the supposition that the clause before considered could have been intended to confer that power upon the President of the United States, but proves that this supposition, destitute as it is even of the merit of plausibility, must have originated in an intention to deceive the people, too palpable to be obscured by sophistry, too atrocious to be palliated by hypocrisy.

CONSTITUTION: ARTICLE 1
SECTION 3. PARAGRAPH 3

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

Federalist Papers, Excerpts:

No. 62. Par. 2, James Madison:

I. The qualifications proposed for senators, as distinguished from those of representatives, consist in a more advanced age and a longer period of citizenship. A senator must be thirty years of age at least; as a representative must be twenty-five. And the former must have been a citizen nine years; as seven years are required for the latter. The propriety of these distinctions is explained by the nature of the senatorial trust, which, requiring greater extent of information and stability of character, requires at the same time that the senator should have reached a period of life most likely to supply these advantages; and which, participating immediately in transactions with foreign nations, ought to be exercised by none who are not thoroughly weaned from the prepossessions and habits incident to foreign birth and education. The term of nine years appears to be a prudent mediocrity between a total exclusion of adopted citizens, whose merits and talents may claim a share in the public confidence, and an indiscriminate and hasty admission of them, which might create a channel for foreign influence on the national councils.

No. 64. Par. 4, John Jay:

As the select assemblies for choosing the President, as well as the State legislatures who appoint the senators, will in general be composed of the most enlightened and respectable citizens, there is reason to presume that their attention and their votes will be directed to those men only who have become the most distinguished by their abilities and virtue, and in whom the people perceive just grounds for confidence. The Constitution manifests very particular attention to this object. By excluding men under thirty-five from the first office, and those under thirty from the second, it confines the electors to **men of whom the people**

have had time to form a judgment, and with respect to whom they will not be liable to be deceived by those brilliant appearances of genius and patriotism which, like transient meteors, sometimes mislead as well as dazzle. If the observation be well founded that wise kings will always be served by able ministers it is fair to argue that as an assembly of select electors possess, in a greater degree than kings, the means of extensive and accurate information relative to men and characters, so will their appointments bear at least equal marks of discretion and discernment. The inference which naturally results from these considerations is this, that the President and senators so chosen will always be of the number of those who best understand our national interests, whether considered in relation to the several States or to foreign nations, who are best able to promote those interests, and whose reputation for integrity inspires and merits confidence. With such men the power of making treaties may be safely lodged. **[H: Please note that you have come full tilt--back to treaties (which rank highest in command for honoring) now being made by "advisors", "cabinet members", members of the U.N.--almost EVERYTHING except who SHOULD make them. After treaties and new laws are made they are NOW "ratified" by some two or three persons in the middle of some dark night in closets. People--you had better get your lessons in good repair according to TRUTH or you haven't a chance! How many classes such as this are ALLOWED in your schools and colleges? I thought not.]**

CONSTITUTION: ARTICLE 1
SECTION 3. PARAGRAPH 4

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally dividd.

CONSTITUTION: ARTICLE 1
SECTION 3. PARAGRAPH 5

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

[H: How many of you even know VVII0 that might be TODAY?]

CONSTITUTION: ARTICLE 1
SECTION 3. PARAGRAPH 6

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmative. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no persons shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Federalist Papers, Excerpts:

No. 39, Par. 5, (near end), James Madison:

...The President of the United States is impeachable at any time during his continuance in office. The tenure by which the judges are to hold their places is, as it unquestionably ought to be, that of good behavior. The tenure of the ministerial offices generally will be a subject of legal regulation, conformably to the reason of the case and the example of the State constitutions.

No. 65, Par. 1, Alexander Hamilton:

The remaining powers which the plan of the convention allots to the Senate, in a distinct capacity, are comprised in their participation with the executive in the appointment to offices, and in their judicial character as a court for the trial of impeachments. As in the business of appointments the executive will be the principal agent, the provisions relating to it will most properly be discussed in the examination of that department. We will, therefore, conclude this head with a view of the judicial character of the Senate.

A well-constituted court for the trial of impeachments is an object not more to be desired than difficult to be obtained in a government wholly elective. The subjects of its jurisdiction are those offenses which proceed from the misconduct of public men, or, in other words, from the abuse or violation of some public trust. They are of a nature which may with peculiar propriety be denominated POLITICAL, as they relate chiefly to injuries done immediately to the society itself. The prosecution of them, for this reason, will seldom fail to agitate the passions of the whole community, and to divide it into parties more or less friendly or inimical to the accused. In many cases it will connect itself with the pre-existing factions, and will enlist all their animosities, partialities, influence, and interest on one side or on the other; and in such cases there will always be the greatest danger that the decision will be regulated more by the comparative strength of parties than by the real demonstrations of innocence or guilt.

The delicacy and magnitude of a trust which so deeply concerns the political reputation and existence of every man engaged in the administration of public affairs speak for themselves. The difficulty of placing it rightly in a government resting entirely on the basis of periodical elections will as readily be perceived, when it is considered that the most conspicuous characters in it will, from that circumstance, be too often the leaders or the tools of the most cunning or the most numerous faction, and on this account can hardly be expected to possess the requisite neutrality towards those whose conduct may be the subject of scrutiny.

The convention, it appears, thought the Senate the most fit depository of this important trust. Those who can best discern the intrinsic difficulty of the thing will be the least hasty in condemning that opinion, and will be most inclined to allow due weight to the arguments which may be supposed to have produced it.

What, it may be asked, is the true spirit of the institution itself? Is it not designed as a method of NATIONAL INQUEST into the conduct of public men? If this be the design of it, who can so properly be the inquisitors for the nation as the representatives of the nation

themselves? It is not disputed that the power of originating the inquiry, or, in other words, of preferring the impeachment, ought to be lodged in the hands of one branch of the legislative body. Will not the reasons which indicate the propriety of this arrangement strongly plead for an admission of the other branch of that body to a share of the inquiry? The model from which the idea of this institution has been borrowed pointed out that course to the convention. In Great Britain it is the province of the House of Commons to prefer the impeachment, and of the House of Lords to decide upon it. Several of the State constitutions have followed the example. As well the latter as the former seem to have regarded the practice of impeachments as a bridle in the hands of the legislative body upon the executive servants of the government. Is not this the true light in which it ought to be regarded?

Where else than in the Senate could have been found a tribunal sufficiently dignified, or sufficiently independent? What other body would be likely to feel *confidence enough in its own situation* to preserve, unawed and uninfluenced, the necessary impartiality between an *individual* accused and the *representatives of the people, his accusers*? [**H: How FAR HAVE YOU DETERIORATED here?**]

Could the Supreme Court have been relied upon as answering this description? It is much to be doubted whether the members of that tribunal would at all times be endowed with so eminent a portion of fortitude as would be called for in the execution of so difficult a task; and it is still more to be doubted whether they would possess the degree of credit and authority which might, on certain occasions, be indispensable towards reconciling the people to a decision that should happen to clash with an accusation brought by their immediate representatives. A deficiency in the first would be fatal to the accused; in the last, dangerous to the public tranquility. The hazard, in both these respects, could only be avoided, if at all, by rendering that tribunal more numerous than would consist with a reasonable attention to economy. The necessity of a numerous court for the trial of impeachments is equally dictated by the nature of the proceeding. This can never be tied down by such strict rules, either in the delineation of the offense by the prosecutors or in the construction of it by the judges, as in common cases serve to limit the discretion of courts in favor of personal security. There will be no jury to stand between the judges who are to pronounce the sentence of the law and the party who is to receive or suffer it. The awful discretion which a court of impeachments must necessarily have to doom to honor or to infamy the most confidential and most distinguished characters of the community forbids the commitment of the trust to a small number of persons.

These considerations seem alone sufficient to authorize a conclusion, that the Supreme Court would have been an improper substitute for the Senate, as a court of impeachments. There remains a further consideration, which will not a little strengthen this conclusion. It is this: the punishment which may be the consequence of conviction upon impeachment is not to terminate the chastisement of the offender. [**H: PAY ATTENTION!**] **After having been sentenced to a perpetual ostracism from the esteem and confidence and honors and emoluments of his country, he will still be liable to prosecution and punishment in the ordinary course of law.** Would it be proper that the persons who had disposed of his fame, and his most valuable rights as a citizen, in one trial, should, in another trial, for the same offense, be also the disposers of his life and his fortune? Would there not be the greatest

reason to apprehend that error, in the first sentence, would be the parent of error in the second sentence? That the strong bias of one decision would be apt to overrule the influence of any new lights which might be brought to vary the complexion of another decision? Those who know anything of human nature will not hesitate to answer these questions in the affirmative; and will be at no loss to perceive that by making the same persons judges in both cases, those who might happen to be the objects of prosecution would, in a great measure, be deprived of the double security intended them by a double trial. The loss of life and estate would often be virtually included in a sentence which, in its terms, imported nothing more than dismissal from a present and disqualification for a future office. It may be said that the intervention of a jury, in the second instance, would obviate the danger. **But juries are frequently influenced by the opinions of judges. They are sometimes induced to find special verdicts, which refer the main question to the decision of the court.** Who would be willing to stake his life and his estate upon the verdict of a jury acting under the auspices of judges who had predetermined his guilt? **[H: Well, you have it EVERY DAY! This IS THE WAY IT WORKS IN THIS DAY!]**

Would it have been an improvement of the plan to have united the Supreme Court with the Senate in the formation of the court of impeachments? This union would certainly have been attended with several advantages; but would they not have been overbalanced by the signal disadvantage, already stated, arising from the agency of the same judges in the double prosecution to which the offender would be liable? To a certain extent, the benefits of that union will be obtained from making the chief justice of the Supreme Court the president of the court of impeachments, as is proposed to be done in the plan of the convention; while the inconveniences of an entire incorporation of the former into the latter will be substantially avoided. This was perhaps the prudent mean. I forbear to remark upon the additional pretext for clamor against the judiciary, which so considerable an augmentation of its authority would have afforded.

Would it have been desirable to have composed the court for the trial of impeachments of persons wholly distinct from the other departments of the government? There are weighty arguments, as well against as in favor of such a plan. To some minds it will not appear a trivial objection that it would tend to increase the complexity of the political machine, and to add a new spring to the government, the utility of which would at best be questionable. But an objection which will not be thought by any unworthy of attention is this: a court formed upon such a plan would either be attended with heavy expense, or might in practice be subject to a variety of casualties and inconveniences. It must either consist of permanent officers, stationary at the seat of government, and of course entitled to fixed and regular stipends, or of certain officers of the State governments, to be called upon whenever an impeachment was actually depending. It will not be easy to imagine any third mode materially different which could rationally be proposed. As the court, for reasons already given, ought to be numerous, the first scheme will be reprobated by every man who can compare the extent of the public wants with the means of supplying them. The second will be espoused with caution by those who will seriously consider the difficulty of collecting men dispersed over the whole Union; the injury to the innocent, from the procrastinated determination of the charges which might be brought against them; the advantage to the guilty, from the opportunities which delay would afford to intrigue and corruption; and in some

cases the detriment to the State, from the prolonged inaction of men whose firm and faithful execution of their duty might have exposed them to the persecution of an intemperate or designing majority in the House of Representatives. Though this latter supposition may seem harsh and might not be likely often to be verified, yet it ought not to be forgotten that the demon of faction will, at certain seasons, extend his scepter over all numerous bodies of men.

But, though one or the other of the substitutes which have been examined or some other that might be devised should be thought preferable to the plan, in this respect reported by the convention, it will not follow that the *Constitution* ought for this reason to be rejected. If mankind were to resolve to agree in no institution of government, until every part of it had been adjusted to the most exact standard of perfection, society would soon become a general scene of anarchy, and the world a desert. Where is the standard of perfection to be found? Who will undertake to unite the discordant opinion of a whole community in the same judgement of it; and to prevail upon one conceited projector to renounce his *infallible* criterion for the *fallible* criterion of his more *conceited neighbor*? To answer the purpose of the adversaries of the *Constitution*, they ought to prove, not merely that particular provisions in it are not the best which might have been imagined, but that the plan upon the whole is bad and pernicious. PUBLIUS

Please, readers, do not just browse through this material and toss it aside as a bother. IT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FREEDOM, SUPERB GOVERNMENT, CITIZEN SOVEREIGNTY, STATE SOVEREIGNTY--AND HOW TO GET THE CRIMINALS OUT--AND OF ANY OPPORTUNITY TO EVER HAVE THIS OPPORTUNITY AGAIN! **WHETHER OR NOT YOU LIKE TO REALIZE IT--GOD IS GIVING YOU THIS LAST OPPORTUNITY TO SEE, TO HEAR AND TO ACT TO RECLAIM THAT WHICH YOU HAVE THROWN AWAY, IGNORED AND ALLOWED TO BE DESTROYED BY THE CRIMINALS YOU ALSO "ALLOWED" TO TAKE CONTROL.** So be it.

No. 66, Par. 1, Alexander Hamilton:

(March 8, 1788)

A review of the principal objections that have appeared against the proposed court for the trial of impeachments will not improbably eradicate the remains of any unfavorable impressions, which may still exist, in regard to this matter.

The *first* of these objections is that the provision in question confounds legislative and judiciary authorities in the same body; in violation of that important and well established maxim which requires a separation between the different departments of power. The true meaning of this maxim has been discussed and ascertained in another place and has been shown to be entirely compatible with a partial intermixture of those departments for special

purposes, preserving them, in the main, distinct and unconnected. This partial intermixture is even in some cases not only proper, but necessary to the mutual defense of the several members of the government, against each other. An absolute or qualified negative in the executive, upon the acts of the legislative body is admitted, by the ablest adepts in political science, to be an indefensible barrier against the encroachments of the latter upon the former. And it may perhaps with not less reason be contended that the powers relating to impeachments are as before intimated, an essential check in the hands of that body upon the encroachments of the executive. The division of them between the two branches of the legislature, assigning to one the right of accusing, to the other the right of judging, avoids the inconvenience of making the same persons both accusers and judges; and guards against the danger of persecution from the prevalency of a factious spirit in either of these branches. As the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senate will be requisite to a condemnation, the security to innocence, from this additional circumstance, will be as complete as itself can desire.

It is curious to observe with what vehemence this part of the plan is assailed, on the principle here taken notice of, by men who profess to admire without exception the constitution of the State; while that constitution makes the Senate, together with the chancellor and judges of the supreme court, not only a court of impeachments, but the highest judiciary in the State in all causes, civil and criminal. **[H: So, it really DOES pay the President to appoint whomever he KNOWS WILL PROTECT HIS ASSETS IN ALL INSTANCES! You-the-people are talking right now about the possibility of impeachment of your President, Clinton--be very sure of HOW you go about such a thing should it come to be for upon history and true constitutional fundamentals should that act be accomplished. If you continue with the false and deceitful practices as now perpetuated by the ones in power--you will only have taken backward steps and the Elite will eat you alive!]** The proportion, in point of numbers, of the chancellor and judges to the senators, is so inconsiderable, that the judiciary authority of New York in the last resort may, with truth, be said to reside in its senate. If the plan of the convention be in this respect chargeable with a departure from the celebrated maxim which has been so often mentioned, and seems to be so little understood, how much more culpable must be the constitution of New York? **[H: Keep in mind that these papers were being run in the *New York Times* and were, in this instance, addressed to the People of the State of New York. We are talking about year 1788. But where better to get your information about intent of, and actual writing of, the *CONSTITUTION* than from the ones who *WROTE IT*?]**

A *second* objection to the Senate, as a court of impeachments, is, that it contributes to an undue accumulation of power in that body, tending to give to the government a countenance too aristocratic. The Senate, it is observed, is to have concurrent authority with the executive in the formation of treaties, and in the appointment to offices: If, say the objectors, to these prerogatives is added that of deciding in all cases of impeachment, it will give a decided predominancy to senatorial influence. To an objection so little precise in itself, it is not easy to find a very precise answer. Where is the measure or criterion to which we can appeal, for determining what will give the Senate too much, too little, or barely the proper degree of influence? Will it not be more safe, as well as more simple, to dismiss such vague and uncertain calculations, to examine each power by itself, and to decide on general principles where it may be deposited with most advantage and least inconvenience?

If we take this course it will lead to a more intelligible, if not to a more certain result. The disposition of the power of making treaties, which has obtained in the plan of the convention, will then, if I mistake not, appear to be fully justified by the considerations stated in a former number, and by others which will occur under the next head of our enquiries. The expediency of the junction of the Senate with the executive will, I trust, be placed in a light not less satisfactory, in the disquisitions under the same head. And I flatter myself the observations in my last paper must have gone no inconsiderable way towards proving that it was not easy, if practicable, to find a more fit receptacle for the power of determining impeachments, than that which has been chosen. If this be truly the case, the hypothetical danger of the too great weight of the Senate ought to be discarded from our reasonings.

But this hypothesis, such as it is, has already been refuted in the remarks applied to the duration in office prescribed for the senators. It was by them shown, as well on the credit of historical examples, as from the reason of the thing, that the most *popular* branch of every government, partaking of the republican genius, by being generally the favorite of the people, will be as generally a full match, if not an overmatch, for every other member of the government.

But independent of this most active and operative principle; to secure the equilibrium of the national house of representatives, the plan of the convention has provided in its favor, several important counterpoises to the additional authorities to be conferred upon the Senate. The exclusive privilege of originating money bills will belong to the house of representatives. The same house will possess the sole right of instituting impeachments: Is not this a complete counterbalance to that of determining them? The same house will be the umpire in all elections of the President, which do not unite the suffrages of a majority of the whole number of electors; a case which it cannot be doubted will sometimes, if not frequently, happen. The constant possibility of the thing must be a fruitful source of influence to that body. The more it is contemplated, the more important will appear this ultimate, though contingent, power of deciding the competitions of the most illustrious citizens of the union for the first office in it. It would not perhaps be rash to predict that as the mean influence it will be found to outweigh all the peculiar attributes of the Senate.

A third objection to the Senate as a court of impeachments is drawn from the agency they are to have in the appointments to office. It is imagined that they would be too indulgent judges of the conduct of men in whose official creation they had participated. The principle of this objection would condemn a practice, which is to be seen in all the State governments, if not in all the governments, with which we are acquainted: I mean that of rendering those, who hold office during pleasure, dependent on the pleasure of those, who appoint them. With equal plausibility might it be alleged in this case that the favoritism of the latter would always be an asylum for the misbehavior of the former. But that practice, in contradiction to this principle, proceeds upon the presumption that the responsibility of those who appoint, for the fitness and competency of the persons on whom they bestow their choice, and the interest they will have in the respectable and prosperous administration of affairs will inspire a sufficient disposition to dismiss from a share in it, all such, who, by their conduct, shall have proved themselves unworthy of the confidence reposed in them. Though facts may not

always correspond with this presumption, yet if it be, in the main, just, it must destroy the supposition that the Senate, who will merely sanction the choice of the executive, should feel a bias toward the objects of that choice strong enough to blind them to the evidences of guilt so extraordinary as to have induced the representatives of the nation to become its accusers.

If any further argument were necessary to evince the improbability of such a bias, it might be found in the nature of the agency of the Senate, in the business of appointments. It will be the office of the president to *nominate*, and with the advice and consent of the Senate to *appoint*. There will of course be no exertion of *choice*--they can only ratify, or reject, the choice of the president. They might even entertain a preference to some other person at the very moment they were assenting to the one proposed; because there might be no positive ground of opposition to him; and they could not be sure, if they withheld their assent, that the subsequent nomination would fall upon their own favorite, or upon any other person in their estimation more meritorious than the one rejected. Thus it could hardly happen that the majority of the Senate would feel any other complacency towards the object of an appointment, than such as the appearances of merit might inspire, and the proofs of the want of it, destroy.

A fourth objection to the Senate, in the capacity of a court of impeachments, is derived from their union with the executive in the power of making treaties. This, it has been said, would constitute the senators their own judges, in every case of a corrupt or perfidious execution of that trust. After having combined with the executive in betraying the interests of the nation in a ruinous treaty, what prospect, it is asked, would there be of their being made to suffer the punishment, they would deserve, when they were themselves to decide upon the accusation brought against them for the treachery of which they had been guilty? **[H: I would guess that if you followed through with GUILTY parties to this kind of treachery--you would convict and hang all the surviving PRESIDENTS and leaders--along with a written denouncement of the last many presidents as well, having become deceased. Your nation has been totally destroyed through the use of these heinous TREATIES, even unto that with the United Nations!]**

This objection has been circulated with more earnestness and with greater show of reason than any other which has appeared against this part of the plan; and yet I am deceived if it does not rest upon an erroneous foundation.

The security essentially intended by the *Constitution* against corruption and treachery in the formation of treaties, is to be sought for in the numbers and characters of those who are to make them. The JOINT AGENCY of the chief magistrate of the union, and of two-thirds of the members of a body selected by the collective wisdom of the legislatures of the several States, is designed to be the pledge for the fidelity of the national councils in this particular. The convention might with propriety have mediated the punishment of the executive for a deviation from the instructions of the Senate, or a want of integrity in the conduct of the negotiations committed to him: They might also have had in view the punishment of a few leading individuals in the Senate, who should have prostituted their influence in that body, as the mercenary instruments of foreign corruption: But they could not with more or with equal propriety have contemplated the impeachment and punishment of two-thirds of the Senate,

consenting to an improper treaty, than of a majority of that or of the other branch of the national legislature, consenting to a pernicious or unconstitutional law; a principle which I believe has never been admitted into any government. How in fact could a majority of the house of representatives impeach themselves? Not better, it is evident, than two-thirds of the Senate, sacrificing the same interests in an injurious treaty with a foreign power? The truth is, that in all such cases it is essential to the freedom and to the necessary independence of the deliberations of the body, that the members of it should be exempt from punishment for acts done in a collective capacity; and the security to the society must depend on the care which is taken to confide the trust to proper hands, to make it their interest to execute it with fidelity, and to make it as difficult as possible for them to combine in any interest opposite to that of the public good.

So far as might concern the misbehavior of the executive in perverting the instructions, or contravening the views of the Senate, we need not be apprehensive of the want of a disposition in that body to punish the abuse of their confidence, or to vindicate their own authority. We may thus far count, upon their pride, if not upon their virtue. And so far even as might concern the corruption of leading members by whose arts and influence the majority may have been inveigled into measures odious to the community, if the proofs of that corruption should be satisfactory, the usual propensity of human nature will warrant us in concluding that there would be commonly no defect of inclination in the body to divert the public resentment from themselves by a ready sacrifice of the authors of their mismanagement and disgrace. PUBLIUS

END OF CHAPTER FIVE

CHAPTER 9

REC #1 HATONN

FRI., MAY 27, 1994 9:16 A.M. YEAR 7, DAY 284

FRI., MAY 27, 1994

THE RUSSIANS ARE COMING...?

How many times have I reminded you that the Russians are coming? No, I do not say this Russian or that Russian is due to land on such and such a day at such and such a time. However, good readers, I HAVE TOLD YOU. Now why do I go through that tacky old trick of "I told you so"? Because I am ASKED again and again--by readers who have been with us for years. No, it is not what you think from any presentation of the media, so far. However, in many instances IT IS WORSE! President Reagan SURRENDERED to the SOVIET UNION some NINE YEARS AGO, and confirmed, according to information forwarded to this location years ago and updated in the Spring. A document has now resurfaced and comes now "today" through the APFN HQ FAX. (By the way, how many of you are helping Ken Vardon/APFN, 3230 E. Flamingo Rd. #22, Las Vegas, Nevada 89121, STAY ALIVE?) Readers, this is a time, a final time, to help keep your people and your nation alive. To stay in operation APFN MUST be operated AS A HOBBY--it cannot even charge for service!! You must show appreciation through DONATION or it will be shut down! We are all being forced into the SAME POSITION. You cannot assume that OTHER PEOPLE are paying for the fight to save AMERICA--it isn't happening! A few give everything they ever had or ever shall, to this task, even to the loss of property and even life.

CONTACT, now the most read paper in the world, is still the least subscribed to paper--everyone is terrified of being on the subscription list. Why? Portions of it are, today, being utilized right in Congressional Banking Committee--on live TV! And, even the Congressmen use YOUR money to reprint the paper and scatter it to everywhere and everyone in Washington--without subscribing!

Now I want to give you a few numbers to ponder and consider how many copies of *CONTACT* could be furnished for a tiny portion of what is totally wasted and "blown" (pun intended). Here are just a couple of interesting grants issued right out of Washington D.C.:

\$19 MILLION to examine gas emissions from cow flatulence.

\$144,000 to see if pigeons follow human economic laws.

\$219,000 to teach college students how to watch television.

\$160,000 to study if you can hex an opponent by drawing an "X" on his chest...!

Oh, and let us not miss the \$57,000 spent by the Executive Branch for gold-embossed

playing cards on *Air Force Two*.

I might well concur with the intelligence of spending some measure of funding on relieving your "energy" supply crisis by studying the gas emissions emanating from the belching and flatulence of CONGRESS AND WASHINGTON PARTIES IN GENERAL; however, YOU AS A NATION, are to the end of your golden rope pipe-dream. Even surrender to a foreign power is done with such subtle ploy as to cause you to think you are helping a needy brother- -whilst you KILL your own families.

We will just offer the rewrite from *THE DOVE*, P.O. Box 41001, Sacramento, Calif. 95841:

THE SURRENDER OF THE UNITED STATES,
TO THE SOVIETS

Some nine years ago we broke the news in *The Dove* that President Reagan had been forced' to surrender to the Soviet Union. Most people did not believe us.

[H: Reagan also, about six or seven years ago (and some of YOU report seeing it as well as it being shown AGAIN within the last month), was on TELEVISION and suggested the Soviets and the U.S. JOIN FORCES (MILITARY) TO FIGHT THE COMMON ENEMY COMING, NOW, FROM OUTER-SPACE. I.E.: SPACE ALIENS!]

The surrender terms stated that Reagan had five years dismantle the military forces of the United States and submit to the Soviet Union or face total .destruction. At the time the Soviets had developed a laser defense which was able to knock out 95% of all U.S. missiles and bombers if we had tried to attack them. At this same time the United States had worked on a similar program called "Star Wars", but it was not yet in operation. The Soviets demonstrated their ability by shooting down the U.S. Space Shuttle with a laser, and also shooting down several U.S. rockets carrying military satellites, launched from Vandenberg Air Force Base.

[H: If you have kept up with our writings from onset--you will further KNOW, as did those who followed Dr. Peter Beter's work long before ours--that ALL your first Shuttles were destroyed. This was known "up-front" so the teams of personnel never were put into space but rather shipped to Australia and flown back aboard duplicate Shuttles. YOU ARE PEOPLE OF THE LIE!]

It is important for you to understand that the Soviet Union has been governed, since the communist takeover, by the World Government and used as a "dummy front" to force the rest of the world into submission to a coming world dictator. The World Government then used a new technique when the five years were up. The Soviet Union collapsed and the American taxpayers were forced to pick up the tab and care for not only the Soviets, but for all the collapsing communist satellite nations. Then the American people were told that the cold war was over and the West had won. But here are the facts: Our money was and is being sent to the former Soviet Union, including all our technology, which could not have happened previously. The Soviet Union is now being rebuilt by the West. We are rebuilding

their entire industrial base, their mines, oil fields, refineries, electric grid, nuclear reactors, and they are becoming joint partners with NASA.

They never had to fire one shot, never had to send a soldier to attack us, because we are policing ourselves, paying tribute to them and stripping our land of all our assets. The American people have been led into the smartest trap ever sprung on a people. WE LOST THAT WAR, BUT BELIEVE THAT WE WON IT.

Mikhail Gorbachev no longer rules from Moscow, he is now ruling from San Francisco. He was rewarded by the World Government and received a better job with greater benefits. We are reproducing the information package from the Gorbachev Foundation on the following pages. When you read the article you can come to your own conclusion. Is it a coincidence that Gorbachev is in charge of deciding what should be done with closed American military bases in America?

Gorbachev is ruling from the old Army base, The Presidio, in San Francisco, California. Read the document and weep. It is all over folks! We have lost our land. The question now is--shall our nation also lose its soul, or will we as a nation resist before it is too late???

Well, there you have the observations of this insightful and observant American. I would note, however, for you who think all RUSSIANS are your enemy, there is one who still wields power in conjunction with a "group" who still can push a few buttons--Shevardnadze.

* * *

Let us move from this subject and again discuss constitutions and world domination. We have offered the *Newstates Constitution* and we have stressed the PLAN and functioning in districts of both country and WORLD--however, here is a grand outlay of A *CONSTITUTION FOR THE WORLD*. The document sent to us from Florida can be obtained in reprint form from the Committee to Restore the Constitution. However, portions of the full document are not offered and therefore we have no address. Only half of the article is presented here and the remainder is expected to be printed in June. We will effort to get that for you at that time. We will not, however, wait to present this material. I believe we can count on our "2x6" friend to send us the other half. He refers to himself as "2x6" because he said that somehow it took "more than a 2x4 to get his attention!" (**We now have the full document and it is presented below.**)

QUOTING:

A CONSTITUTION FOR THE WORLD

Published by the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions (1965) financed by the Fund for the Republic, a Ford Foundation Agency.

Formerly located in Santa Barbara, California, the Center appointed socialist-oriented University of Denver Chancellor Maurice B. Mitchell as new head and merged with the 'Aspen Institute, Aspen, Colorado [H: Check the Committee of 300 information.], a world government policy promotion agency. Aspen Institute Chairman is Robert O. Anderson, chief executive officer, Atlantic Richfield Company; member, Committee for Economic Development (laid the ground-work for regional government), and advisory board member, Institute for International Education.

This is an initiative for a World Constitution launched in California 20 December, 1993 as "Philadelphia II", to qualify for 8 November 1994 general elections. [H: PAY ATTENTION AND GO BACK AND RE-READ THAT SENTENCE!] (See, "U.N. One World Government by Convention", page 6, March 1994 bulletin, Committee to Restore the Constitution.)

PRELIMINARY DRAFT OF A WORLD CONSTITUTION

PREAMBLE

The people of the earth having agreed that the advancement of man in spiritual excellence [H: Oh BARF!] and physical welfare [H: Oh BARF-BARF!] is the common goal of mankind; that universal peace is the prerequisite for the pursuit of that goal; that justice in turn is the prerequisite of peace, and peace and justice stand or fall together; that iniquity and war inseparable spring from the competitive anarchy of the national states; that therefore the age of nations must end; and the era of humanity begin; the governments of the nations have decided to order their separate sovereignties in one government of justice, to which they surrender their arms and to establish, as they do establish, the Constitution as the covenant and fundamental law of the Federal Republic of the World. [H: No, this is not a joke! This is the real potato(e)! Here is an excellent example of the way to discern TRUTH from a presentation from these anti-Christ One Worlders: Turn every statement they make into its total opposite--and you will find the truth within the opposite result. There is a conjured humorous "law" set forth by a Dr. Galumbos, an astrophysicist who has labeled a theory into *The Law of the Bureaucracy* which states: "If the bureaucracy states an intent and moves upon that intent toward a stated 'goal' the law is that they will produce the EXACT OPPOSITE of that which they describe." It is worthy of note and attention and all productions from that resource should be measured by this LAW!]

DECLARATION OF DUTIES AND RIGHTS

A. The universal government of justice as covenanted and pledged in this Constitution is founded on the Rights of Man.

The principles underlying the Rights of Man are and shall be permanently stated in the Duty of everyone everywhere, whether a citizen sharing in the responsibilities and privileges of World Government or a ward and pupil of the World Commonwealth:

To serve with word and deed, and with productive labor according to his ability, the spiritual and physical advancement of the living and of those to come, as the common cause of all generations of men; to do unto others as he would like others to do unto him; to abstain from violence, except for the repulse of violence as commanded or granted under law.

B. In the context therefore of social duty and service, and in conformity with the unwritten law which philosophies and religions alike called the Law of Nature and which the Republic of the World shall strive to see universally written and enforced by positive law: It shall be the right of everyone everywhere to claim and maintain for himself and his fellowmen: Release from the bondage of poverty and from the servitude and exploitation of labor, which rewards and security according to merit and needs; freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, in any creed or party or craft, within the pluralistic unity and purpose of the World Republic; protection of individuals and groups against subjugation and tyrannical rule, racial or national, doctrinal or cultural, with safeguards for the self-determination of minorities and dissenters; and any such other freedoms and franchises as are inherent in man's inalienable claims to life, liberty, and the dignity of the human person, and as the legislators and judges of the World Republic shall express and specify.

C. The four elements of life--earth, water, air, energy--are the common property of the human race. The management and use of such portions thereof as are vested in or assigned to particular ownership, private or corporate or national or regional, of definite or indefinite tenure, of individualist or collectivist economy, shall be subordinated in each and all cases to the interest of the common good.

GRANT OF POWERS

1. The jurisdiction of the World Government as embodied in its organs of power shall extend to:

a. the control of the observance of the Constitution in all the component communities and territories of the Federal World Republic, which shall be indivisible and one;

b. the furtherance and progressive fulfillment of the Duties and Rights of Man in the spirit of the foregoing Declaration, with their specific enactment in such fields of federal and local relations as are described hereinafter (Art. 27 through 33.);

c. the maintenance of peace; and to that end the enactment and promulgation of laws which shall be binding upon communities and upon individuals as well,

d. the judgment and settlement of any conflicts among component units, with prohibition of recourse to interstate violence,

e. the supervision of and final decision on any alterations of boundaries between new states or unions thereof.

f. the supervision of and final decision on the forming of new states or unions thereof,

g. the administration of such territories as may still be immature for self-government, and the declaration in due time of their eligibility therefor,

h. The intervention in intrastate violence and violations of law which affect world peace and justice,

- i. the organization and disposal of federal armed forces,
- j. the limitation and control of weapons and of the domestic militias in the several component units of the World Republic;
- k. The establishment, in addition to the Special Bodies listed hereinafter (Art. 8 and 9) of such other agencies as may be conducive to the development of the earth's resources and to the advancement of physical and intellectual standards, with such advisory or initiating or arbitrating powers as shall be determined by law;
 - 1. The laying and collecting of federal taxes, and the establishment of a plan and a budget for federal expenditures,
 - m. the administration of the World Bank and the establishment of suitable world fiscal agencies for the issue of money and creation and control of credit.
 - n. the regulation of commerce affected with federal interest,
 - o. the establishment, regulation, and, where necessary or desirable, the operation of means of transportation and communication which are the federal interest;
 - p. The supervision and approval of laws concerning emigration and immigration and the movements of peoples,
 - q. the granting of federal passports;
 - r. The appropriation, under the right of eminent domain, of such private or public property as may be necessary for federal use, reasonable compensation being made therefor;
 - s. The legislation over and administration of the territory which shall be chosen as Federal District and of such other territories as may be entrusted directly to the Federal Government.
- 2. The powers not delegated to the World Government by this Constitution, and not prohibited by it to the several members of the Federal World Republic, shall be reserved to the several states or nations or unions thereof.

THE FEDERAL CONVENTION,
THE PRESIDENT. THE LEGISLATURE

- 3. The sovereignty of the Federal Republic of the World resides in the people of the world. The primary powers of the World Government shall be vested in:
 - a. the Federal Convention,
 - b. the President
 - c. the Council and the Special Bodies,
 - d. the Grand Tribunal, the Supreme Court, and the Tribune of the People,
 - e. the Chamber of Guardians.
- 4. The Federal Convention shall consist of delegates elected directly by the people of all states and nations, one delegate for each million of population or fraction thereof above one-half million, with the proviso that the people of any extant state,...ranging between 100,000 and 1,000,000, shall be entitled to elect one delegate, but any such state with a population below 100,000 shall be aggregated for federal electoral purposes to the electoral unit closest to its borders.

The delegates to the Federal Convention shall vote as individuals, not as members of national or otherwise collective representations [except as specified hereinafter, Art. 46, paragraph 2,

and Art. 47].

The Convention shall meet in May of every third year, for a session of thirty days.

5. The Federal Convention shall subdivide into nine Electoral Colleges according to the nine Societies of kindred nations and cultures, or Regions, wherefrom its members derive their powers, such Regions being:

1. The continent of Europe and its islands outside the Russian area, together with the United Kingdom if the latter so decides, and with such overseas English--or French--or Cape Dutch-speaking communities of the British Commonwealth of Nations or the French Union as decide to associate (this whole area tentatively denominated *Europa*);

2. the United States of America, with the United Kingdom if the latter so decides, and such kindred communities of British, or Franco-British, or Dutch-British, or Irish civilization and lineage as decide to associate (*Atlantis*);

3. Russia, European and Asiatic with such East-Baltic or Slavic or South-Danubian nations as associate with Russia (*Eurasia*);

4. the Near and Middle East, with the states of North Africa, and Pakistan if the latter so decides (*Afrasia*);

5. *Africa*, south of the Sahara, with or without the South African Union as the latter may decide;

6. *India*, with Pakistan if the latter so decides;

7. China, Korea, Japan, with the associate archipelagoes of the North- and Mid-Pacific (*Asia Major*);

8. Indochina and Indonesia, with Pakistan if the latter so decides, and with such other Mid- and South-Pacific lands and islands as decide to associate (*Austrasia*);

9. the Western Hemisphere south of the United States (*Columbia*)

Each Electoral College shall nominate by secret ballot not more than three candidates, regardless of origin, for the office of President of the World Republic. The Federal Convention in plenary meeting, having selected by secret ballot a panel of three candidates from the list submitted shall elect by secret ballot one of the three as president, on a majority of two-thirds.

If three consecutive ballots have been indecisive, the candidate with the smallest vote shall be eliminated and between the two remaining candidates a simple majority vote shall be

6. Each Electoral College shall then nominate by secret and proportional ballot twenty-seven candidates, originating from the respective Electoral Area or Region for the World council; with the proviso that one-third and not more than one-third of the nominees shall not be members of the Federal Convention; and the nine lists having been presented to the Federal Convention, the Federal Convention in plenary meeting shall select by secret and proportional ballot nine Councilmen from each list, with the same proviso as above.

The Federal Convention shall also elect by secret and proportional ballot, on nominations, prior to the opening of the Convention, by such organizations of world-wide importance and

lawfully active in more than three Regions as shall be designated [for the first election by the United Nations Assembly and subsequently] by the council, eighteen additional members, regardless of origin; and the total membership of the World Council shall be thus ninety-nine.

7. The primary power to initiate and enact legislation for the Federal Republic of the World shall be vested in the Council.

The tenure of the Council shall be three years.

The Council shall elect its Chairman, for its whole tenure of three years,

Councilors shall be re-eligible.

8. Within the first three years of World Government the Council and the President shall establish three Special Bodies, namely:

a. a House of Nationalities and States, with representatives from each, for the safeguarding of local institutions and autonomies and the protection of minorities;

b. a Syndical or functional Senate, for the representation of syndicates and unions or occupational associations and any other corporate interests of transnational significance, as well as for mediation or arbitration in non justifiable issues among such syndicates or unions or other corporate interests;

c. an Institute of Science, Education and Culture;

Each of the three bodies with such membership and tenures and consultative or preparatory powers as shall be established by law and with no prejudice to the establishment of other advisory or technical agencies in accordance with the purposes stated hereinbefore (Art. 1, k).

9. Within its first year the World Government shall establish a Special Body, to be named Planning Agency, of twenty-one members appointed by the President, subject to vetoes by two-thirds of the Council, for tenures of twelve years [except that the terms for the initial membership shall staggered by lot, with one-third of it, seven members, ceasing from office and being replaced every fourth year].

It shall be the function of the Planning Agency to envisage the income of the Federal Government and to prepare programs and budgets for expenditures, both for current needs and for long-range improvements. These programs and budgets shall be submitted by the President, with his recommendations, to the Council, as provided hereinafter (Art. 13).

Plans for improvement of the world's physical facilities, either public or private, and for the productive exploitation of resources and inventions shall be submitted to the Agency or to such Development Authorities or regional sub-agencies as it may establish. The Agency shall

pass judgment on the social usefulness of such plans.

Members of the Planning Agency shall not be re-eligible nor shall they, during their tenure in the Agency, have membership in any other federal body.

10. The executive power, together with initiating power in federal legislation, shall be vested in the President. His tenure shall be six years.

The President shall not have membership in the Council.

The President shall not be re-eligible. He shall not be eligible to the Tribunate of the People until nine years have elapsed since the expiration of his term.

No two successive Presidents shall originate from the same Region.

11. The President shall appoint a Chancellor. The Chancellor, with the approval of the President, shall appoint the Cabinet.

The Chancellor shall act as the President's representative before the Council in the exercise of legislative initiative. The Chancellor and the Cabinet members shall have at any time the privilege of the floor before the Council.

But no Chancellor or Cabinet member shall have a vote or shall hold membership in the Council, nor, if he was a member of the Council at the moment of his executive appointment, shall he be entitled to resume his seat therein when leaving the executive post unless he be re-elected at a subsequent Convention.

No one shall serve as Chancellor for more than six years, nor as Cabinet member for more than twelve, consecutive or not.

No three Cabinet members at any one time and no two successive Chancellors shall originate from the same Region.

The Council shall have power to interrogate the Chancellor and the Cabinet and to adopt resolutions on their policies.

The Chancellor and the Cabinet shall resign when the President so decides or when a vote of no confidence by the absolute majority of fifty or more of the Council is confirmed by a second such vote; but no second vote shall be taken and held valid if less than three months have elapsed from the first.

12. The sessions of the Council, as well as those of the Grand Tribunal and the Supreme Court, shall be continuous, except for one yearly recess of not more than ten weeks or two such recesses of not more than five weeks each, as the body concerned may decide.

* * * * *

Yes, we have previously run THE FIRST 12 POINTS OF the following "Constitution for the World", also. Somehow you readers don't hold to the information very long. I feel it important enough to interrupt the current lessons on your own *Constitution of the United States of America* and the EXPLANATION OF SAME through the *Federalist Papers*, to ask Dharma to finish off the document in this writing. It would have been about a month ago that the first portion was offered. We will take up directly with NUMBER 13 and will ask that you refer back to the first portion as priorily offered.

CONTINUED FROM MAY 5, 1994
COMMITTEE BULLETIN #388:

13. The budget of the World Government, upon recommendation by the Planning Agency, shall be presented every three years by the President of the Council, which shall pass it, or reject it in whole titles, by majority vote; the same procedure to apply when at other intervals the President requests additional appropriations or approval of changes.

14. Any legislation of the Council can be vetoed by the President within thirty days of its passage. But the Council can overrule the veto if its new vote, by a majority of two-thirds, finds support, within sixty days of the President's action, in the majority of the Grand Tribunal [and no such support shall be required during the tenure of the first president].

15. The President can be impeached on grounds of treason to the Constitution, or usurpation of power, or felony, or insanity, or other disease impairing permanently his mind.

The vote of impeachment shall be final when three-quarters of the Council and three-quarters of the Grand Tribunal concur and the majority of the Supreme Court validates the legality of the proceedings.

If a President is impeached or resigns or dies in the interval between two sessions of the Federal Convention, the Chairman of the Council shall become Acting President until the new Convention elects a new President; and the Council shall elect a new Chairman.

THE GRAND TRIBUNAL
AND THE SUPREME COURT

16. The supreme judiciary power of the World Republic shall be vested in a Grand Tribunal of sixty Justices, with the President of the World Republic as Chief Justice and Chairman, and the Chairman of the Council as Vice-Chairman ex officio.

The President as Chief Justice shall appoint the Justices of the Grand Tribunal and fill the vacancies, subject to vetoes by the Council on majorities of two-thirds. He shall have power to overrule any such veto if he finds support in a two-thirds majority of the Justices in office [except that no such power shall be vested in the first President].

No one, except the Chairman of the Council, shall hold membership at the same time in

the Council and the Tribunal: nor shall a Chancellor or Cabinet member hold membership in the Tribunal or be eligible to it until six years have elapsed from the termination of his executive office.

17. The tenure of the Chief Justice and Chairman and of the Vice-Chairman of the Grand Tribunal shall be the time of their tenure of office respectively as President of the World Republic and as Chairman of the Council.

The President shall have power to appoint an Alternate, subject to approval by the Grand Tribunal, for the exercise of such of his functions in the judiciary branch and for such a time within his tenure as he may decide.

The tenures of the sixty Justices shall be fifteen years [except that the terms for the initial membership shall be staggered by lot, with one-fifth of it, twelve Justices, ceasing from office and being replaced every third year].

Justices of the Grand Tribunal shall not be re-eligible, except that a Justice appointed as Chancellor or Cabinet member, having resigned his membership in the Tribunal, shall be re-eligible to it for the unfulfilled portion of his tenure when six years have elapsed from the termination of his executive office.

18. The sixty Justices shall be assigned twelve to each of five Benches:

The First Bench to deal with constitutional issues between the primary organs and powers of the World government as well as with all issues and cases in which the Tribune of the People shall decide to appear in his capacity of World Attorney and defender of the Rights of Man;

the Second Branch to deal with issues and conflicts between the World Government and any of its component units, whether single states or unions thereof or Regions, as well as with issues and conflicts of component units of the World Republic among themselves;

the Third Bench to deal with issues and conflicts between the World Government and individual citizens or corporations or unions or any other associations of citizens;

the Fourth Bench to deal with issues and conflicts among component units, whether single states or unions of states or Regions, and individual citizens or corporations or unions or any other associations of citizens when such issues and conflicts affect the interpretation or enactment of federal law;

the Fifth Branch to deal with issues and conflicts, when they affect the interpretation and enactment of federal law, either among individual citizens or among corporations, unions, syndicates, or any other collective organizations of citizens and interests.

Each Region shall be represented in each Bench by at least one member and not more than two.

[H: Is EVERYONE picking up the use of the term "REGION" instead of "State"?)

19. The Supreme Court shall be of seven members; five representing one each Bench, with the Chief Justice as their Chairman and the Chairman of the Council as their Vice-

Chairman ex officio; and the active membership of the Benches shall thus remain of eleven each.

No two members of the Supreme Court shall originate from the same Region.

The representatives of the Benches in the Supreme Court shall be elected by secret vote of the Grand Tribunal in plenary session, with each Justice casting a ballot for five candidates, one from each Bench, and with those candidates elected who have obtained the largest vote, except that any presumptive electee shall be held ineligible whose assignment to the Court would duplicate the representative therein of any one Region or Bench.

If the first vote fails to fill all seats, the vote shall be repeated according to the same regulations.

The tenures of the members of the Supreme Court shall be; for the Chairman and Vice-chairman the same as their tenures of office respectively as President of the World Republic and as Chairman of the Council, and for the other members six years, at the end of which each of the five elected by the Grand Tribunal may be re-elected or shall be restored to the Bench whereof he was the delegate; but no justice shall sit in the Court beyond his regular term of membership in the Tribunal; and when the latter term expires before the regular six-year term in the court is completed, or when an elective member of the Court resigns or dies, the Grand Tribunal shall fill the vacancy for the unfilled portion of the term by secret partial election in plenary session, with the same proviso as above in regard to the representation of Regions.

Regions which have not been represented in the Supreme Court for two successive six-year terms shall have mandatory precedence in the elections for the third term.

20. The Supreme Court shall distribute the cases among the five Benches of the Grand Tribunal according to competences as specified hereinbefore [Art. 18].

Cases where competences overlap or are otherwise doubtful shall be referred to such Bench or Benches jointly as the Supreme Court shall decide.

The Supreme Court shall have power to modify the rules of assignment for the five Benches as specified in Art. 18, subject to approval by the majority of the Council and by a two-thirds majority of the Grand Tribunal concurrently.

21. It shall be the office and function of the Supreme Court to review the decisions of the Benches, within three months of their issuance, said decisions to become effective upon registration by the Court, or, when annulled, to be returned for revision each to the Bench which judged the case, or to another, or to others jointly as the Court may decide; annulment, to be returned for revision each to the Bench which judged the case, or to another, or to others jointly as the Court may decide; annulment to be pronounced in cases of unfair trial or faulty procedure, and also for reasons of substance when final appeal was filed by the losing party, if the Court at its own discretion choose to take cognizance thereof, or by the Tribune

of the People, whose demand shall be mandatory.

22. The Grand Tribunal, with the approval of the Supreme Court, shall establish Lower Federal Courts in such number and places as conditions in the component units of the World Republic shall require, and a Federal Appellate Court in each Region. It shall also determine the rules and competences of such courts, and appoint their officials on the basis of competitive examinations.

23. The President or his Alternate and the Chairman of the Council shall not sit as judges in cases affecting the solution of conflicts between the President and the Council.

The President or Acting President or Alternate, or a Justice or the Chairman of the Council in his capacity of Justice, shall not sit as a judge in cases involving his appointment or impeachment or demotion or tenure or in any other way affecting his particular interest.

24. No member of the Council or the Grand Tribunal shall be liable to removal from office until a criminal sentence on charges of felony or grave misdemeanor is final. But he shall be suspended from office, pending last recourse to the Grand Tribunal, when a sentence of guilty, issued by a lower court, has been confirmed by a Federal Appellate Court.

The Supreme Court shall pronounce final judgment on the legality of the proceedings. It shall also pronounce final judgment on the legal validity of elections and appointments to the Council and the Tribunal, and to the offices of President and of Tribune of the People.

25. The President in his capacity of World Chief Justice shall have power of pardon over sentences passed under federal law.

THE TRIBUNE OF THE PEOPLE **AND THE WORLD LAW**

26. The Federal Convention, after electing the Council, shall elect by secret ballot the Tribune of the People as a spokesman for the minorities, this office to be vested in the candidate obtaining the second largest vote among the eligible candidates; ineligible to the office of Tribune being any candidate having also been nominated by any Electoral College for the office of President in the current Convention, or having been a President or Acting President or Alternate or a member of the Grand Tribunal at any time in the nine years preceding said Convention, or originating from the same Region as the President simultaneously in office.

The Tribune of the People shall not have membership in the Council.

The tenure of the Tribune of the People shall be three years. He shall have power to appoint a Deputy, subject to the same ineligibilities as above, with tenure to expire not later than his own.

He shall not be re-eligible, nor shall he be eligible to the office of President or Alternate

or Justice of the Grand Tribunal, until nine years have elapsed from the expiration of his present term.

The Tribune, or his appointed Deputy, shall have the privilege of the floor before the Grand Tribunal and, under such regulations as shall be established by law, before the Supreme Court; but no vote in either; and he shall not be present when a vote is taken.

27. It shall be the office and function of the Tribune of the People to defend the natural and civil rights of individuals and groups against violation or neglect by the World Government or any of its component units; to further and demand, as a World Attorney before the World Republic, the observance of the letter and spirit of this constitution; and to promote thereby, in the spirit of its Preamble and Declaration of Duties and Rights, the attainment of the goals set to the progress of mankind by the efforts of the ages.

28. No law shall be made or held valid in the World Republic or any of its component units:

1) inflicting or condoning discrimination against race or nation or sex or caste or creed or doctrine; or

2) barring through preferential agreements or coalitions of vested interests the access on equal terms of any state or nation to the raw materials and the sources of energy of the earth; or

3) establishing or tolerating slavery, whether overt or covert, or forced labor, except as equitable expiation endured in state or federal controlled institutions and intended for social service and rehabilitation of convicted criminals; or

4) permitting, whether by direction or indirection, arbitrary seizure or search, or unfair trial, or excessive penalty, or application of ex post fact laws; or

5) abridging in any manner whatsoever, except as a punishment inflicted by law for criminal transgression, the citizens exercise of such responsibilities and privileges of citizenship as are conferred on him by law; or

6) curtailing the freedom of communication and information, of speech, of the press and of expression by whatever means, of peaceful assembly, of travel;

paragraphs 5 and 6 to be subject to suspension according to circumstances, universally or locally, in time of emergency imperiling the maintenance and unity of the World Republic; such state of emergency, world-wide or local, to be proposed by the Chamber of Guardians and proclaimed concurrently by a two-thirds majority of the Council and a two-thirds majority of the Grand Tribunal for a period not in excess of six months, to be renewable on expiration with the same procedure for successive periods of six months or less but in no case beyond the date when the time of emergency is proclaimed closed, on the proposal of the Chamber of Guardians by simple majority votes of the Council and of the Grand Tribunal concurrently, or if the Guardians' proposal is deemed unduly delayed, by three-quarters majority votes of the Council and of the Grand Tribunal concurrently.

29. Capital punishment shall not be inflicted under federal law.

30. Old age pensions, unemployment relief, insurance against sickness or accident, just terms of leisure, and protection to maternity and infancy shall be provided according to the

varying circumstances of times and places as the local law may direct.

Communities and states unable to provide adequate social security and relief shall be assisted by the Federal Treasury, whose grants or privileged loans shall be administered under federal supervision.

31. Every child from the age of six to the age of twelve shall be entitled to instruction and education at public expense, such primary six-year period to be obligatory and further education to be accessible to all without discrimination of age or sex or race or class or creed.

Communities and states unable to fulfill this obligation shall be assisted by the Federal Treasury with the same proviso as in Art. 30.

32. All property or business whose management and use have acquired the extension and character of a federal public service, or whereon restrictive trade practices have conferred the character and power of a transnational monopoly, shall become the property of the Federal Government upon payment of a just price as determined by law.

33. Every individual or group or community shall have the right of appeal against unjust application of a law, or against the law itself, gaining access through the inferior courts, local or federal, to the superior and the Grand Tribunal, and securing the counsel and support of the Tribune of the People when the Tribune so decides; and, if a law or statute is found evidently in conflict with the guarantees pledged in the foregoing articles or irreparably in contradiction with the basic principles and intents of the World Republic as stated in the Preamble to this Constitution and in its Declaration of Duties and Rights, the Grand Tribunal shall have power to recommend to the Supreme Court that such law or statute be declared, and the Supreme Court shall have power to declare it, null and void.

34. The Tribune of the People cannot be impeached except on the same grounds and with the same procedure as specified for the President in Art. 15.

If the Tribune of the People is impeached or resigns or dies, his substitute for the unfulfilled portion of his tenure shall be the candidate to the Tribunate who was next in line in the last Federal Convention, with the same provisions in regard to eligibility as in Art. 26, first paragraph.

THE CHAMBER OF GUARDIANS

35. The control and use of the armed forces of the Federal Republic of the World shall be assigned exclusively to a Chamber of Guardians under the chairmanship of the President, in his capacity of Protector of the Peace. The other Guardians shall be six Councilmen elected by the Council and the Grand Tribunal in Congress assembled, for terms of three years. [But the Grand Tribunal shall not participate in the first election.]

One former President shall also sit in the Chamber of Guardians, the sequence to be determined term for term, or, if he resigns or dies, for the fractional term, according to

seniority in the presidential office; he shall have the privilege of the floor in the deliberations of the Chamber, but no vote in its decisions.

Officers holding professional or active rank in the armed forces of the Federal Republic, or in the domestic militia of any component unity thereof, shall not be eligible as Guardians.

36. The election of the six elective Guardians shall be by secret and proportional vote, with each Elector casting a ballot of six names or less; but no three Guardians of the seven, including the President and excluding the ex-President, shall originate from the same Region; and any presumptive electee whose election would contravene this norm shall be declared ineligible and replaced by the candidate fulfilling the norm and having obtained the next largest vote.

Regions which have not been represented among the seven Guardians referred to above for two successive three-year terms shall have mandatory precedences in the subsequent elections; but the Guardian or Guardians originating from a nation or Region where sedition against the World Republic is actual or, according to the majority of the Chamber, imminently expected shall cease from office and be replaced; unless the other Guardians decide unanimously otherwise.

No Guardian can be impeached or in any way suspended or removed from office for any other reason, except on such grounds and with such procedure as specified for the President and the Tribune of the People hereinbefore (Art. 15 and 34), and for the Guardians hereinafter (Art. 38).

If a Guardian resigns or dies or is in any way suspended or removed, his substitute for the unfulfilled portion of the term shall be chosen by partial election, with the same rules and provisos as in the first two paragraphs of this article, each elector casting a ballot of one or more names as the number of vacancies may be.

37. The Chancellor shall have access to the Chamber of Guardians as Deputy of the President whose vote he shall cast by proxy if the President so decides.

38. Appropriations for the budget of Peace and Defense, under control of the Chamber of Guardians, as proposed by the Chamber at the beginning of each term for the whole duration thereof, shall be submitted by the President to the Council, in conformity with Art. 13. But if a state of emergency is declared, in the manner and limits as specified hereinbefore (Art. 28, last paragraph), the Chamber shall have power to demand and appropriate such additional funds as the emergency demands, subject to auditing and sanction by the Council when the emergency is closed: whereafter, if sanction is denied, the Guardians responsible shall be liable to impeachment and prosecution for usurpation of power with the same procedure as specified for the President and the Tribune of the People hereinbefore (Art. 15 and 34).

39. The Chamber shall have power to propose by absolute majority, subject to approval by two-thirds majority votes of the Council and of the Grand Tribunal concurrently, extraordinary powers, worldwide or local, to be conferred on the President beyond those

assigned to him by this Constitution, when a state of emergency, as provided in Art. 28, is proclaimed; such powers not to be granted for periods exceeding six months each and to be relinquished before the expiration of any such period as soon as the state of emergency, in conformity with Art. 28, is proclaimed closed.

40. The Chamber of Guardians shall answer interrogations from the Council on its general and administrative directives, but no vote shall be taken after discussion thereof, except as otherwise provided in Art. 28 and 39; and the decisions of the Chamber in matters technical and strategic shall be final, and withheld from publicity when the Chamber so decides.

41. The Chamber of Guardians, assisted by a General Staff and an Institute of Technology whose members it shall appoint, shall determine the technological and the numerical levels that shall be set as limits to the domestic militias of the single communities and states or unions thereof.

Armed forces and the manufacture of armaments beyond the levels thus determined shall be reserved to the World Government.

THE FEDERAL CAPITOL AND FEDERAL LANGUAGE AND STANDARDS

42. Within one year of its foundation the World Republic shall choose a Federal Capitol, or a site therefor, with eminent domain over it and an adequate Federal District.

43. Within three years of its foundation the Federal Government shall designate one language, which shall be standard for the formulation and interpretation of the federal laws; and for analogous purposes, relative to communication, taxation, and finances, it shall establish in its first year a federal unit of currency with a federal system of measures and a federal calendar.

THE AMENDING POWER

44. Amendments to this Constitution, recommended concurrently by a two-thirds majority of the Council and of the Grand Tribunal, shall be in force when approved by a two-thirds majority of the Federal Convention in the Constitutional Session following the recommendation.

Constitutional Sessions, of thirty days or less, as the discussion may require and the majority may decide, shall be held immediately after the ordinary electoral session in the third Federal Convention and thereafter every ninth year.

[But no amendment altering the electoral units as listed in Art. 5, or the assignment to them of seats in the Council and the other Federal bodies, shall be recommended to the first of such Sessions.]

RATIFICATION AND PRELIMINARY PERIOD

45. The first Federal Convention shall be the Founding Convention...

The ways and means for the convocation of the Founding Convention, and the regulations for its inaugural and voting procedures, shall be determined by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

46. The thirty-day electoral session of the Founding Convention shall be preceded by a preliminary session of thirty days or less for the discussion and approval of this Constitution, such preliminary session to be extended for thirty additional days or less as the discussion may require and the majority may decide.

The delegates of the Founding Convention shall vote individually, and not by delegations; except on the assignment to the nine Electoral Colleges or Regions of such optional states or zones as listed hereinbefore (Art. 5); in which matter the vote of the majority, within the delegation from the state or zone concerned, shall be binding upon the minority; and Art. 5 shall be adjusted accordingly.

The Founding Convention having discussed and approved by individual majority vote this Constitution, ratification by collective majorities within as many delegations of states and nations as represent two-thirds of the population of the earth shall be sufficient for the establishment of the Federal Republic of the World.

NOTE:

Daniel E. Lungren, Attorney General, State of California, on 20 December 1993 approved initiative elections **to establish global governance at US taxpayers' expense.**

"Philadelphia" seeks to overthrow the Constitution of the United States and erect a 'New World Order' on the ruins of the Republic in consonance with A CONSTITUTION FOR THE WORLD.

Photocopy "Philadelphia II" (19 pages), Initiative, Constitution Amendment and Statute, available from **COMMITTEE TO RESTORE THE CONSTITUTION, INC.**, P.O. Box 986, Ft. Collins. CO 80522: \$5.00.

CHAPTER 10

REC #1 HATONN

SAT., MAY 28, 1994 9:04 A.M. YEAR 7, DAY 285

SAT., MAY 28, 1994

HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN?

I speak to you, and you and you.... I speak to you, Dharma, as a receiver of my mind in sharing. I harken you to look and see and to hear the very breath of life abounding about you. Then I ask you to REMEMBER for it will be in the REMEMBERING that you will find balance, harmony and KNOWING. Don't turn to another--turn to me, interrogate me and do not simply trust me on some foolish blinded faith--TRY me for I shall endure and then you shall KNOW!

How many things you children know not! There are wonders upon wonders within every dimension of expression and you only touch the infinite and when you cannot see for a moment you panic and abruptly change, charge hither and yon and, bluntly expressed, blow your own trip. Am "I" different from a moment ago? An hour ago? An eon ago? No, but YOU ARE!

So, why the heavy heart and the somnolent hesitation in your "knowing", at least of mission? I confront YOU for it is within the very expression of YOU which will provide fuel for the lamps. Who are "YOU"? "YOU" are the expressions of yourself of higher MIND--an Overmind, if you will. In each scenario there are many players who must each and all come to comfort of recognition, one of the other--always AS the forces of the adversary come into play. You are fragile while awakening and remembering, for you are earthly TRAINED to doubt self, doubt God, doubt purpose and doubt the very JOURNEY.

Dear hearts, you are the children of the Phoenix, be it a bird, a plane or superman! You have traveled into the reaches beyond the reality of some physical bindings. Most of you will find only "tidbits" of that which you perceive as "past" and it will mean little to you emotionally for purpose will expand and encompass all which was, is and is yet to be--for you know there is "future" expression in sequence, for if there be soul, there MUST BE A "NEXT". What you fear is that you have been and are misguided and are somehow remiss if things to do attend the play as YOU perceive the lines to read and the action under direction. Remember that the adversarial critics of the performance are always efforting to cause you to FAIL in order to recapture the physical expression.

Will some magnificent flying machine come to whisk you away in the moment of despair? No--but it shall, in the moment of glory! Despair is 'that which is the "lack of faith in knowing". Nothing more. You do not doubt or have lack of faith if ye are in knowing! You continue to look into the faces of the masses as they appear in the crowded plazas of the various places wherein men gather to witness or to object or to "demonstrate" for or against a

thing. Most of the faces, my chelas, are empty--devoid of life. You are seeking LIFE wherein it has departed except for the functioning of bodies which are also only mechanical perceptions.

You, Dharma, refuse to look within those empty eyes--for beyond you see the reality of PROBABILITIES. Will man awaken in time? In time for WHAT? Is THIS not THE play? Were not the lines and actions, as well as the players, long ago written, acted and chosen? What are the "free-will" decisions and choices left to mankind? Only those which lead him to or from God, his DIRECTOR, his connection with Creation.

The physical perception is but like a "touchdown" of a plane at an airport--wherein you disembark, have lunch, look about a bit, and leave again to touch down in another moment, on another field in another "reality". Therefore you must make of EACH "reality" that which is expected from and by--self. I have told you before that there is neither good nor bad as you express it in the human judgments of another--or even of "self". There IS evil, both in intent and in action--for it is that "direction" of intent which pulls you into forgetfulness--away from the Truth of GOD. **THERE IS ONLY MIND! THERE IS ONE THOUGHT PROJECTED FROM MIND--AND THERE IS HIGHER, OR "OVER" MIND, AND THERE IS THE SUBCONSCIOUS ORCHESTRATING MIND AND THERE IS CONSCIOUS MIND--THE LATTER BEING THE MOST TO TALLY BLIND OF ALL EXPRESSION. THE CONSCIOUS MIND ONLY SEES AND ACTS UPON THAT WHICH IS APPLICABLE TO THE PERCEPTIONS OF THE RECEIVING SENSES.**

You ones in my company effort to find balance with that which "trains" others--be it in a church-house, another man's perceptions and/or preconceived notions as presented by others to allow you to see and be what THEY are. **YOU ARE NOT WHAT THEY ARE!** You bear my own soul--and I shall allow your loss within the morass of the jungle that Man created from his imaginings. It is not a matter of giving-up or even of surrendering unto MY WILL--for I am but your will for WE have a mission, not simply "I". I care not what you were for what you represented in the past--is but the training which ALLOWS for the NOW to be perfected. What each player WAS is but the actualization of the puzzle which allows the perfection, again, of the now--and into that which is To come, to be danced awake into the merging of your DREAM with REALITY of BEINGNESS and KNOWINGNESS with the presence of that which Created you.

The expression nears wherein GOD reclaims His property from your experience. Did you think that to be just another TRIP "man"? Let us think upon this for a moment: if you had property in the form of technology or unfolding knowledge in the midst of a most primitive people--what would you do when you returned to pick up the property at a later moment? Would you not see what has been utilized, what has simply been destroyed and upon what basis would you leave it longer or simply remove it--or the students?

If YOU were the Creator of these beings, what would YOU do? Would you just promise them a cloud-ride? Suppose, through those conscious "senses", they had simply bred themselves devoid of living soul, that transitional energy of infinity? Let us say that you perceive hate, greed and total evil sweeping the lands and the inhabitants which once were

purely perfection? Ah, but YOU do not destroy--you are God and can only CREATE. What then will you do? You will have given "man", your creation, freedom to choose his directions, and sorting is at hand--how will you choose? Will you snatch him away, like wine before its time, or will you allow him to play out his scene and see what are his choices in direction and learning?

Will or would you not cause creation of that resource to continue the line of creation which must survive through the time of transition according to manifestation?? Do you not give that which IS unto your children that they might find their way and make honorable and feasible PASSAGE? You, as stewards and guides, must reach out and OFFER, as do we of the Guardians and Overwinds of higher expression. In other words, are you moving toward a world inhabited by brethren of other places and dimensions for the next experience--or, will man simply destroy himself?? Man can be destroyed; the essence of man cannot be touched! You must deal with that which, however, is recognized in the consciousness of man--even if not by even the majority of mankind.

I do not need to move to a theory of LIGHT, for instance--for LIGHT is all there is--but perceptions need expression. There are some four recognized forces which are fundamental: (1) Strong--the force that holds particles together in the nucleus and that, at a deeper level, holds quarks together in a particle. But never mind the facts at this writing, which are that **ALL THINGS ARE HELD TOGETHER NOT BY "DRAWING WITHIN" BUT BY COMPRESSION [from without]**. Each is "force" but one is in total opposition to the other. (2) *Electromagnetic*--the force that acts between charges and magnets. This holds true whether the force is between the most tiny fragment of perception or the largest recognized parts of, say, a whole universe. (3) *Weak*--this has to be considered if you have "*strong*". This is the force responsible for some radioactive decay processes. One example is the beta decay of the neutron.

The only real particulate force which does not decay--is the light particulate which we casually call photons--but that is a long and tedious lesson not pertinent to this discussion. And, of course, (4) that which you call *gravity*--the attractive force that one piece of "matter" exerts on another. This is present whether that attraction is magnetic or like-density in expression of motion and matter.

Now, again, we must always refer to "expression" and "perception" for that is **ALL YOU HAVE UPON WHICH TO FOCUS**. So, although the four forces appear to be very different, they are regarded, even by your physicists, as simply different aspects of a single fundamental force. When forces (such as Electricity and Magnetism) are seen to be a single force, we say that the forces become unified, and theories that exhibit this fundamental unity are called "Unified Field theories". You can, on your place, already demonstrate that the weak and electromagnetic forces will become unified at energies now capable of projecting in your own laboratories. In other words, scribe, the differences between electromagnetic and weak forces disappear at a given point of unification; and ultimately **ALL FOUR RECOGNIZED "FORCES" WILL AND DO BECOME TOTALLY UNIFIED!**

In your so-called scientific world of language and expressions there are theories and standard

models which utilize such elaborate things and make calculations around such as quarks and leptons, etc. I don't want to go into this here because it will only complicate the thought patterns of the ones who are working from my instructions. The accepted Grand Unified Theory is about to fall apart, for instance, for it is built on the expectation of (and a prediction of decay of) the "proton". How can they test it? The speculation is that it will decay with a half-life many orders of magnitude longer than the lifetime of the universe--so what have you? And, how can you ever test such a theory? Why not work on the factual evidence of non-decay, which is the photon? I am continually amused as the tongue-in-cheek physicists attempt to produce a theory called the Theory of Everything (TOE). Well, it is closer than anything else you have offered as it rests on the fundamental "force" acting between particles. The world becomes, in other words and very simply, one kind of force and one kind of particle. Too simplistic? So be it!

CHAOS

We can refer to these above ramblings as efforting to have "order". So, let's look at disorder--or "chaos". If you perceive, rightfully so, a chaotic society--can we not bring order into our THOUGHTS regarding this chaos?

A chaotic system is one in which the final outcome depends very sensitively on the initial conditions. Example? White water in a stream is an excellent example of a chaotic system. If you start a chip of wood at one position, it will come out at a particular point on the other side of a rapids. If you start a second chip of wood at a position almost (but not quite) identical to that of the first, the second chip will--in general--come out of the rapids far from where the first one did. The final outcome (the end position of the chips) thus depends sensitively on the initial conditions (the place where they started their journey).

Now we move into "free-will" actions of, say, a society. The "general" outcome can be calculated and somewhat predicted but the interesting rule of thumb regarding "chaos" is its lack of predictability. For all practical purposes, the behavior of chaotic systems cannot be predicted.

It is impossible to measure accurately the initial conditions of a [chaotic] system. The position of even the exemplified wood chip at the beginning of its journey can only be determined as accurately as that best-ruler-available can measure. Since the final position of the wood chip will be very different if the chip is moved by an amount smaller than even this small margin of error, it follows that there is no way to predict where a wood chip will wind up in the river.

Physicists and writers get around this by simply expressing this chaotic system as "unpredictable". By this it is not implied or even stated that the state of a system cannot be known quite precisely, or that you cannot predict where it will be at some time in the future. These kinds of predictions are constantly made, now rather accurately through computer modelers. What is meant is that because it is never possible to make a PERFECT set of measurements to determine the initial state of a chaotic system, the further states can never be totally predictable. There are some systems which are so sensitive to change through the

most minute change in factors as to be incapable of accuracy to a finite calculation.

Why? Because you have to consider "linear" vs. "nonlinear". Chaos is nonlinear. You are accustomed to calculating linear equations--the kind that describe familiar physics--one thing changes in direct proportion to another. For example, when you turn up the volume on your sound system, say stereo, twice as much turn gives you twice as much volume. In a nonlinear system this simple kind of relation does not hold. It's similar to what you get in your stereo system when you turn it up too loud and suddenly you get whines, whistles, distortion, and all kinds of strange things--even to the physical cracking of the box itself. For technical reasons, the solution of nonlinear equations is a very difficult business, largely impossible to achieve without computers, if at all. So the scientists come up with another input--called "Fractals". You see, for any "unknown" it has to be accepted and recognized and then studied to make it a "known".

FRACTALS

Fractals comprise another phenomenon that arises in nonlinear systems. The "fractal" is a contraction of "fractional dimension", How can it be described so that you can have an idea regarding that of which we speak? Let us example, this time, a garden hose which is coiled into a pile. From a far distance it has no dimensions--it just appears as a point. Closer it is seen as a solid object and therefore has the typical three dimensions. Finally, from "inside" the coil, the hose becomes simply a one dimensional expression since you can now specify from your vantage point any location on it by saying how far it is from the end. Thus, depending on the point of view, the dimensionality of the hose goes from zero to three to one dimensions. Fractals are a way of dealing with what happens in between.

Fractals can arise in nonlinear systems. Let us give an example of such a fractal: Start with a triangle and then in the middle of each side of the triangle draw another triangle. Then keep doing this on every straight line--forever. It is obvious that if you look at any piece of this system at any level of magnification, you will see the same things--that is, a straight line with triangles on it. It is also obvious that there is a connection between the appearance of things at different scales of magnification. In fact, if you think about it, you'll realize that you could not tell, just looking at a line, what was the actual magnification.

Now that you are confused and in a state of individual "chaos" over the subject--what is my point? Simple--it is a PERCEPTION which MUST be attended--but it is not NEW and it is not the focus around which life physical or dimensional will revolve--it simply IS. And it, like all things in physical expression--is PERCEIVED. How a child will perceive a blossom is very different indeed from the way in which a gardener of prize blossoms will perceive the same flower! Is one more valid than the other? No, only perceived through more varied input and knowledge. The child's perception is undoubtedly the less complicated for it will be expressed without judgment! However, if the point is to have prize blossoms--there is more required than "no judgment" of the blossom in point. If it is lesser or more than another--why? If total chaos controls a society--the "why" must be considered before ORDER can become.

Now, however, comes the difficult perception--how can you 'REALLY' discern what are orchestrated happenings and what are chaotic happenings? RESULTS! If man, for instance, develops a strain of virus altered to avoid all treatment--then casts it onto society--you can know the intention is very "ordered" toward intended destruction of masses of humanity. This is not "chaos"--this is simply a shrouding by deceptive use of your perception of "chaos" so that you don't catch him meddling in the population control of your society.

UNDERGROUND BASES USED FOR MORE THAN MILITARY TOYS

Dear ones, please do not think that, in these massive underground research facilities, there is simply war material taking shape. You think of "war material" and "weapons" as warheads, bullets, phasers, etc. No, in most of these massive facilities there is incredible tampering with genes, DNA structures and thus and so. This is where the only-imagined death machines are birthed and tested.

Are there aliens there? What are "aliens"? If in England, a man from France is an "alien". If on Earth, a being from Orion is an alien. So, in every instance--there are "aliens" in both categories. Further, IF the Godhead or Overmind is back to take His property--would it not be reasonable that HE will have His own with Him, integrated--prepared? Creator needs no new planets, no new citizens, for if there is need of further advanced "perfection" HE HAS BUT TO CREATE IT--AND NOT FROM LESSER SPECIES. There may well be an effort on HIS part to improve or teach your own species--but human man seems to have desires which will always move to the debasement through ego transition into the darker expression BEFORE HE REALIZES HIS WHOLE JOURNEY IS TO MOVE WITHIN THE LIGHT AND BEYOND THAT PHYSICAL RESTRAINT WHICH BINDS AND LIMITS EVERY FACET OF EXPRESSION.

So, Dharma might ask me how I come to know so much about this play? My sarcastic reply could well be: "Because I wrote it!" Either way, I know the players, the script and THE OUTCOME! Your choices are yours. But I can see further! Does Dharma KNOW? Yes, but like you; she doesn't realize she knows. And therein lies the problem--lack of accurate realization. I didn't say "reality"--I very carefully and selectively said "realization".

TRUTH IN REALIZATION

Unfortunately, the facts are that if you refuse to come into realization of what IS, there is no hope of CREATING that which MIGHT BE. You will forever, in this plane, be limited by that which you allow others to impress upon your perception.

If you cannot realize, at some point along this finite journey stopoff, what is the energy resource of self and universe--how can you possibly conceive the [many] dimensional expressions of energy called YOU?

WILHELM REICH

I am not a respecter of given individual discoverers, for they are but the 're-discoverers' of existence, bearing pieces of the puzzle of what is God and what is GOD's creative force. In every instance when all else fails--go to the source and the answers are there, simple and beautifully wondrous. If you have infinite beings in an infinite universe--you must have infinite source and resource. If you are made up of "energy", be it expressed as simply invisible energy flow or as "matter" expressed in that which is coalesced into that which physical perceptions can receive and define--it has to be a massively infinite resource, does it not?

Well, it does and IS. It is expressed by several labels from Orgone Energy to Scalar Waves, Cosmic Energy to Prana (life) Creative Force. I can call it whichever you like best but since it was, in your time frame, expressed nicely by Dr. Reich, as Orgone Energy, I can utilize that which is already familiar to some of you and speak about the Biophysics of the Orgone Energy. I can better outlay it in simple English from one who speaks simple English and save myself the time and bother and "your doubts" by offering you what is already available if you know where to search. This I will take from a nice little presentation of one, James DeMeo from *The Orgone Accumulator Handbook*.

WHAT IS THE ORGONE ENERGY?

Orgone energy, is cosmic life energy, the fundamental creative force long known to people in touch with nature, and speculated about by natural scientists, but now physically objectified and demonstrated. The orgone was discovered by Dr. Wilhelm Reich, who identified many of its basic properties. For instance, the orgone energy charges up and radiates from all living and non-living substance it also can readily penetrate all forms of matter, though with varying rates of speed. All materials affect the orgone energy, by attracting and absorbing it, or by repelling or reflecting it. The orgone can be seen, felt, measured and photographed. It is a real, physical energy, and not just some metaphorical, hypothetical force.

The orgone also exists in a free form in the atmosphere, and in the vacuum of space. It is excitable, compressible, and spontaneously pulsatile, capable of expanding and contracting. The orgone charge within a given environment, or within a given substance, will vary over time, usually in a cyclical manner. The orgone is most strongly attracted to living things, to water, and to itself. Orgone energy can lawfully stream or flow from one location to another in the atmosphere, but it generally maintains a west to east flow, moving with, but slightly faster than the rotation of the Earth. It is a ubiquitous medium, a cosmic ocean of dynamic, moving energy, which interconnects the whole physical universe; all living creatures, weather systems, and planets respond to its pulsations and movements.

The orgone is related to, but quite different from other forms of energy. It can, for instance, impart a magnetic charge to ferromagnetic conductors, but it is not magnetic itself. It can likewise impart an electrostatic charge to insulators, but neither is it fully electrostatic in nature. It reacts with great disturbance to the presence of radioactive materials, or to harsh electromagnetism, much in the manner of irritated protoplasm. It can be registered on specially adapted Geiger counters. The orgone also is the *medium* through which

electromagnetic disturbances are transmitted, much in the manner of the older concept of *aether*, though it is not itself electromagnetic in nature.

Streamings of orgone energy within the Earth's atmosphere affect changes in air circulation patterns; atmospheric orgone functions underlie the buildup of storm potentials, and influence air temperature, pressure, and humidity. Cosmic orgone energy functions also appear to be at work in space, affecting gravitational and solar phenomena: Still the mass-free orgone energy is not any one of these physical-mechanical factors, or even the sum of them. The properties of the orgone energy derive more from life itself, much in the manner of the older concept of a *vital force, or élan vital*; unlike those older concepts, however, the orgone also has been found to exist in a mass-free form, in the atmosphere and in space. It is primary, primordial cosmic *life energy*, while all other forms of energy are secondary in nature. **[H: So, you are going to have to quit assuming you can go to a petrol station and fill up, good friends.]**

In the living world, orgone energy functions underlie major life processes; pulsation, streaming, and charge of the biological orgone determines the movements, actions, and behavior of protoplasm and tissues, as well as the strength of "bioelectrical" phenomena. Emotion is the ebb and flow, the charge and discharge of the orgone within the membrane of an organism, just as weather is the ebb and flow, the charge and discharge of the orgone in the atmosphere. Both organism and weather respond to the prevailing character and state of the life energy. Orgone energy functions appear across the whole of creation, in microbes, animals, stormclouds, hurricanes, and galaxies. Orgone energy not only charges and animates the natural world; we are immersed in a sea of it, much as a fish is immersed in water. More, it is the medium which communicates emotion and perception, through which we are connected to the cosmos, and made kin to all that is living.

GAIANDRIAN **LIFE OR DEATH OPTION**

Taking this above into consideration--how are you going to transfer or transition this energy into your own being? Through that which is created directly from and energized by the same life force. We can offer you the same creative structure which converts these frequencies and energies in flow--but you must first integrate them within your own structure to "program" your own cellular individuality or "DNA" blueprint. This can be done in several ways but the first and most easily accessed is simply to intake such a substance, in our case a solution, already "grown" in the presence and enhancement of direct orgone presence along with that which is impacting in frequency from invisible light rays of universal origin. The cells are simply structures totally integratable with any individual cell--becoming one with it--but able to exist in perfection with high-frequency motion. In physical experimentation (by the crooks in high places) there is a crossing deliberately of "sluff-over" particulate of DNA--which can move through the atmosphere and cannot be stopped by containers of many sorts and if there were perfect containers--you would not be able to function while utilizing them. So, what faces you as species? A protection system built-in which disallows take-over by influxing alien DNA structuring. This in turn, must come from individual cell capability of disallowing function of introduced DNA. Cancer is nothing but a normal mutation of cells through these

mutated cells of alien DNA. **The immune system of the host SHOULD be able to disallow take-over by these aliens.** But not so in a structured "scientific" society wherein the body is MADE TO BE IMPERFECT AND AT JEOPARDY FOR TAKE-OVER.

If bombarded by too many "alien" structures, the body cannot defend itself and will perish--or, if the structures are compatible with life--will produce a hybrid or compromised "new" product.

Well, if you are a good little person and take all your "stuff" will you be immune to any attack? No--and an overwhelming input will compromise and perhaps take-out a weak system. **However, if the proper vitamin-mineral-electrolyte balance can be attained--the immune system will ADJUST and confront the attackers and CAN prevail. This does not mean that you won't ever be "sick" or needing "recovery". It does mean that while a population dies, you may be able to prevail.** I speak of these things in this message because you seem to expect GOD to do everything for you and if it is not accomplished free of charge and free of effort on your part--it is false and you pronounce judgment of failure upon other--while defending self. It is solely up to you whichever you choose and neither will all "make it" in physical form. However, I can promise you that anyone who attends this type of security care--will not have concern over life-form in higher energy flow as transitions occur between dimensions. This is not some kind of MEDICAL thing. We are not talking here about antibiotics of some kind--and we would not be allowed to share those with you if we were. **The intent of the Elite controllers is to kill off a bunch Of you through one route or another so get over the dream of "cure" coming from them or anyone else. THEY WILL NOT ALLOW THAT, MY FRIENDS.** Oh, you don't like it "that way"? I'm sorry, chelas, that is the way it IS! And, furthermore, until you choose it to be different and MAKE IT DIFFERENT--it will continue as is until they "getcha"!

PERCEPTION OF GOD, ALIENS AND MAN

I remind you who would take exception to my input. That is fine and you are welcome to your choices. However, you are children of the lie. You live in a perceived Reality which is NOT. The reality lies in the dimension of energy life. You cannot place a definition of MAN on GOD, for man cannot see beyond the end of his proverbial nose. You know not what IS GOD, nor will He, She, It--ever BE what you have been led to believe! That is one promise which will stand into infinity! Further, what God creates HE can uncreate as if it never was. The one beautiful portion of the "game", however, is that HE WILL ALWAYS ALLOW MAN TO PREVAIL IF AT ALL POSSIBLE BECAUSE THAT BECOMES THE PERFECTION OF HIS GRACE AND THE REASON FOR HIS CREATION.

REALITY OF NEEDS IN A PHYSICAL WORLD

Indeed there are "needs" in a physical world which go beyond "perception" because what is manifest must be attended by that same dimensional compression. Just as an automobile is built to run its engine on carbon-based fuel, so too will the machinery of the physical mechanical body require fuel to continue to function. Note that when the brain is actually dead and the astral mind severed from the housing--the body begins immediately to break

down and decay. Life support through artificial means is good for a while--but the body is actually DEAD to its own environment while the mind is still quite capable of observing the phenomenon.

SENATORS ARE SPACE ALIENS?

I wouldn't place much credence on [*the Front Page story of this past week's*] *Weekly World News* to break such a story, especially between the finite differences of Space Aliens vs. Space Cadets! However, you are in store for far more strange things coming to your attention and this is only a prelude to get you into a mode of denial, ridicule and hilarity. Indeed, far stranger things are about to come into your attention than Sam Nunn being a space alien. Many are better qualified as "spaced-out" something or others, but the "aliens" of your intent would not wish to claim them. Jay Rockefeller is a different matter--and all of you had better start looking into the whole of the Rockefeller lineage. And you had better start relating the connections to this New World Order. "You will have a very tiny window of opportunity to bring your own order and Constitutional function to your nation--or it will be THE PLANNED ONE WORLD ORDER AND CONTROL whether or not you like it.

Indeed there are aliens among you--everywhere among you. There are ones in very high places beyond such as Senators. These cute stories are to distract you, good people, from the facts which are ready to be exposed. However, please hold it in your hearts: No self-respecting "space alien" would be so silly--especially in such a time of chaos and crisis. Space aliens can afford the luxury, if advanced to thought transition, of fun and games--YOU CAN'T! Several individuals are specifically named and I am amused indeed--didn't we send Glenn back to you? I thought he made a loop into space and we rejected him! We left him to your Savings and Loan business of the Elite money-grabbers. I also see that one, Gramm, says he comes from a place called Remulak--well, that one sounds like a regurgitated fish fungus of some kind. I really would, however, keep a sharp eye on ones such as Carl Sagan, Warren Christopher, and a few "old" buddies you thought gone forever! Not to infer that Sagan and Christopher ever have gone anywhere. Since there is no such thing as DEATH OF MIND--there is no way to be assured of "getting rid of anyone or anything!" So be it. May the force be with you, Nanu Nanu.

Have a bit of fun and joy along the way, participants--it is the only thing you have, your perceptions, and may they always be Lighted. Humor' is a good place to begin to awaken, so that you aren't scared out of your ever-loving minds! Salu.

APPENDIX

**THE REMAINDER OF THIS JOURNAL IS A
COLLECTION OF TIMELY NEWS AND/OR
EDUCATIONAL ITEMS**

CHAPTER 11

UPDATE ON JIM VASSILOS

To: Bob Harrell
c/o *Tell It Like It Is*
1329 Clay St.
Henderson, Kentucky
42420-1329

From: Michael Maholy
#19365-009
P.M.B. 1000
Tallahassee, Fl
32301

Date: 4/14/94

Subject: "Jim Vassilos"

Dear Mr. Harrell;

I am contacting you, at the request of a close friend of mine named Jim Vassilos, who is a resident of Chicago, Ill., and is also an American Patriot that has tried to make a difference in this world that is most often ruled by the powers of lust and greed.

Let me first give you a short background of myself, so that you may decide for yourself, what I am about to tell you is truly the facts as I have come to know them.

I was in the military for almost seventeen years, and was in the branch of the U.S. Navy Office Of Intelligence, (O.N.I.) since the late 70s, on into the late 80s. Also, I had been what they call a "contract" agent, for the C.I.A., for nearly eight of those years. My duties for O.N.I. started in the "Cryptography", the encoding, and decoding of highly sensitive cable, intercepted from various countries. I started training at the very young age of nineteen, when I was stationed in Greenland, at what is known as the D.E.W. Line, (Distant Early Warning) a tracking station located near the 80 parallel, that identifies incoming I.C.B.M. missiles, into the U.S. After doing a tour of duty at the top of the world, I was sent to special training schools throughout the U.S. to prepare me to become a front-line player in the war on drugs that were being smuggled into the U.S. from several South and Central American countries.

I was to work as a "Deep Cover" agent aboard one of, at that time, the largest "Off-shore Oil Drilling Rigs" in the world, whose sole primary purpose, was to enter coastal waters of that region, not only to drill for gas and oil, but to spy on the countries throughout both Central and South America. This was a master plan, devised by then President Reagan, and passed on to President Bush, while under strict supervision of other members of high-ranking government officials. I also worked very closely with members of the D.E.A. and Customs.

To make a very long story short, while I was monitoring all these drugs coming into the states, I found out that it really was our own government that was responsible for the vast majority of the poisons that we either traded weapons or cash for. Ultimately, I and several others, had got caught up in this lust of easy money, and the power that comes along with it. As a result of my greed, I was arrested in Little Rock Arkansas and charged with smuggling

drugs, and weapons. I was arrested so that I would be placed in a Federal Prison, so that I could be under guard and not reveal my former role that would expose the high-ranking government figures, that were responsible for these on-going smuggling operations that fund many people in high places. You may have heard of the "Mena, Arkansas" incident; well I was very much a part of this operation. I had first hand knowledge, and worked with pilots like Barry Seal, Basil Abbott, and Gunther Russbacher.

Anyway, this gives you just a taste of my adventures, but keep in mind, that I have kept close contacts with several agents out there, and there are truly some honest, hard-core men trying to protect us from these bastards that run our nation.

Are you familiar with a book titled "*Defrauding America*", by author Rodney Stich, from Alamo, CA.? If you get this book, you can read more in-depth, highly detailed highlights about my missions, and misfortunes.

Now, let's get to Jim Vassilos. I first remember hearing about Jim back in the late 80s, through what we called the "scramble-line", which different agents would follow leads that were either told them, intercepted, or a general topic of gossip, that the government in most cases takes very seriously, especially when different "Cults", organizations, or groups of people conspire to do other than our government rules. Groups such as the Waco, Texas bunch ("Branch Davidians"), or several "Satanic Cult Churches" that fester our nation, and deploy tactics that are meant to overthrow, and tear our land apart.

These type of things often stay out of the media, but anyone who has any knowledge of such matters knows that they very well exist, and many high-ranking government officials are known to control these "covens" that are spread nation-and world-wide.

Well, when Jim's name first popped up, he was associated with investigating these accusations, and hit a nerve within these groups. At first, I had paid little attention to talk of "Devils and Witches", thinking, "No this can't be true". But how I was wrong. After another agent was appointed to investigate these doings came to me and confessed that they did indeed pose a most very deadly threat to anyone who would tend to disrupt, or expose the members to other people; they had a high probability of disappearing, often the subjects of "Human Sacrifices" at the order of high officials. Sad to say, that our good friend who has detected this very evil factor has gotten himself into much turmoil, with members of powerful forces, who have him targeted for death!

I tell you these things out of several different contacts, agents who are currently on-duty for the government, investigating these matters, as we speak. Take my word for it, that these forces do exist, with powers in the government that have a way of being covered up.

Please do not think that I am some sort of goof-ball. My record of fact and merit speaks for itself, and as I have stated, I tend to keep in touch on a regular basis, with agents who are loyal to me, and who know that I was a pawn in a much bigger game than meets the eye.

I don't know if you will receive this letter, as much of my mail, if not all of it, is

photographed, numbered, stored, then ciphered to check if I receive or leak vital information about our nation's defrauding tactics which they deploy all the time. If you do receive this letter, and decide that it has any weight, or value, write to me at the address on top of the heading, and I can tell you things that may open your eyes to a world of much cover-up; a world that can only be described as bizarre, and deadly.

I can tell you that Jim Vassilos is in much current danger, and is very likely going to be terminated within the very near future, if we don't help him fast!

Thank you for reading this, and please let me hear from you. God bless you, and yours.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Michael Maholy

CHAPTER 12

"ELECTORATE IS BEING DENIED RIGHT TO VOTE"

by Rosemarie Clampitt

We'd like to thank Alan, Tom and Marshall for sharing the following article with *CONTACT*.

A deputy registrar, Los Angeles County, member of League of Women Voters

On Feb. 14 in Los Angeles County, 161 judges completed their filing as "candidates" for November's general election. It will be a silent "election" with the electorate denied the right to vote for or against the judges.

Although they have files as "candidates" the names of unopposed incumbent judges are not placed on the primary or general ballot, and they will be declared "elected" in November by a clerk. Our right to vote for or against them was abolished by the Legislature.

The current "candidates" are 92 unopposed incumbent Superior Court judges and 69 unopposed incumbent Municipal Court judges. 1992, there were 177 judges silently elected in Los Angeles County - 79 in Superior Court and 38 in Municipal Court. The scenario is similar statewide.

Some might say, "No one ever knows anything about the judges anyway," or "What difference does it make?" Well I have observed thousands of cases in Southern California courtrooms and the discrimination and denial of constitutional rights by certain judges toward certain litigants is appalling.

With a "guaranteed reelection," the judge has omnipotent power in the courtroom and there is very little that anyone can do about it. The power of a judge is purportedly limited to the interpretation of the law set forth by the Legislature, but if you observe the courts, you will find that some judges write their own law to support their own prejudices. In some of the courts which I have observed, it appears that the Fourteenth Amendment guarantees of due process and equal protection under the law are nonexistent.

In some circumstances, the litigant has the right to proceed to the U.S. Supreme Court on denial of constitutional rights, but in reality, how many people are in a position to do that, financially or emotionally? Besides, what would you use for a transcript to prove that happened? In Los Angeles County, many judges will not permit a record to be made in the courtroom.

In Municipal Court, the court has refused to provide a court reporter, even though the court is required to do so by law if requested by a litigant and paid for by the party. In Superior Court, an electronic audiotape recording is made in some of the courtrooms, but not all, and the judge may refuse to permit a particular case from being recorded.

Until recently, if you decided to fight a parking or moving-violation ticket in Traffic Court, an electronic audiotape recording was made without your knowledge and the Appellate Department of the Superior Court would not permit the recording to be provided to you or to the appellate court if you decided to appeal. The same appellate court would not permit a recording to be made of the appeals proceedings.

I just happened to discover the electronic audio taping, and through my investigation, learned that it was authorized by the presiding judge of the Los Angeles Municipal Judicial District, and is in effect throughout the county. This is the same judicial district that will not permit electronic recordings to be made in a Municipal Court civil case, therefore, there is no record unless you bring in an outside reporter, which requires permission of the judge.

In 1992, I witnessed a Traffic Court proceeding in which the judge did not know the difference between a parking ticket and a moving violation, and he would not allow anyone to leave the courtroom to use the restroom or to put money in their parking meters for more than a five-hour period.

Now, it is mandatory that a person appear before a hearing officer instead of a judge if the ticket is contested.

Some of the judges whom I have observed will be declared "reelected" this November, and I will have been denied my right to vote against them. How did this happen? I do not remember waiving my right to vote for unopposed incumbent judges, so I started an investigation. I learned that Gov. Pete Wilson's office did not even know that citizens are denied the right to vote for these judges; neither did any of the other legislative representatives I contacted.

The representative at the Registrar's Office said that very few people know about this. When the judges file their declarations as "candidates", their names only appear in the Los Angeles Daily Journal, a newspaper for the legal community. A few judges are always on the ballot, so no one ever suspects that unopposed incumbent judges are being "reelected" for another six years (12 years if they are appellate judges).

The only time that the name of an incumbent judge is placed on the ballot is when the candidacy is for a higher court, that is, we are permitted to vote for a Municipal Court judge who wants to become a Superior Court judge or if an incumbent judge is opposed. However, I learned that very few incumbents are ever opposed because the attorney/challengers fear they would not be treated fairly by the judge if they lost the election.

The law, denying Californians the right to vote for unopposed incumbent judges, originated as an Assembly bill that was then added to the state Election Code in 1963, as Section 25304. It was never presented to the electorate.

This absolute independence has cost us more than one fundamental right. A judge with unlimited independence has unlimited power, and we have been denied our constitutional right of liberty to obtain justice in the courts, another fundamental right of the Constitution.

The denial of our right to vote for all judges has been ruled constitutional by California courts, but of course it is California judges who made that ruling.

Isn't it time that the system be redesigned so that we, the people, know what our judges are doing in the courtroom? Isn't it time that we know which judges are prejudicial and be allowed to vote them out? Isn't it time that we know more about our judges than where they went to school, their marital status and what their children are doing? Isn't it time that we are no longer intimidated by the judiciary?

Our Legislature abolished our right to vote instead of revising the system to allow us to vote out incumbent judges in a general election. Presently just one vote will retain each unopposed incumbent judge who is listed on the ballot. Most of us do not even know which judges are being automatically "reelected".

CHAPTER 13

BULLETIN No. 4

By Ronn Jackson 6/2/94

(From transcript of telephone conversation.)

To My Fellow Americans and Friends at *CONTACT*:

Just received the May 31, 1994 issue, and I am saddened, not from the content but from the size of the paper. I usually prepare myself for three to four hours of truth and today I was finished in an hour-and-a-half.

I understand that divine guidance is helpful in most instances. However, in our society there exist terms of our own making such as overhead, salaries, printing costs and postage, only to mention a few. Hang on, guys. Help will be there as soon as possible. (I promise.)

Dharma's remarks from Twinkie were funny and there's not too much to laugh about in good old Nevada State Prison. Old Ronn Jackson is alive and well and at his peak and Mr. Fort can think anything he wishes. So can Mr. Green and Mr. Gritz or whatever his name is. A gentleman in the Far East told me Bo Gritz wasn't too much. He proved that Oriental gentleman correct when he ran for president. Anything I say or do, I can back-up. This includes special forces, dark or black forces, and most certainly disc jockeys. I can think of two I would like to meet in a dark alley, yes, together. Both think they are "bad asses". I doubt that in their prime, collectively, they could work me up to a good sweat. One is heralded for slapping his wife and kids around, that is the one in Washington D.C.; and the other, for taking advantage of his friends.

Now something of substance. Since Rostenkowski is in such a pickle, I intend call him. It would seem that an idea is forming in my mind. I believe he and I can do some business. Will advise you when that business is complete.

This morning I had a second conversation with A1, A2, A3 and A6 of the committee. When our conversation was complete they asked a question through A2 and the other end went silent. After a few seconds my answer was, "I intend to return my country to constitutionality and anyone who gets in my way, I will bury". I just spoke to a person (who shall remain nameless). I got a message from that person from Commander Hatonn. It was suggested that I call a Congressman from Illinois. Hmmmm. I wonder if we are on the same wavelength. Consider it done.

Okay, you want information, so I am going to start close to home, that is my home in Las Vegas, Nevada. North of this fair city is the area which I refer to in Book 1, *The Death of Camelot*--hangar in your area 51.

Do you faithful readers know that each morning of the week at 6:00 A.M., several busses leave from in front of the East Charleston Mall, that is in the sixteen to eighteen hundred

block of East Charleston, and go north? Their destination is a Nevada test site; as most of you know, many of the people who ride the busses work for Reynolds Electric, who is the prime contractor for the Department of Energy. What most people do not know is that certain busses have other stops. One of the stops is a little north of the town of Indian Springs, Nevada, which is known as area 51. The second stop is on the other side of the highway a little further north, about fifteen miles south of the main entrance to the test site.

Although some information is known about hangar 51; not much is known about area 51. How about for starters: an entire city is under the area. Below that city about four-and-one-half miles is a pickup and departure site for the Trans-Continental Transportation System that no one knows about, or at least, is reluctant to talk about. The second site south of the test site is a direct link to the transportation system. The last time I used the system, coast to coast usually took about 10 hours, including the stops.

I've been asked to describe the system by Rick Martin of *CONTACT* and couldn't be real specific other than the following observations and words and bits that I picked up from other passengers. I have an idea that I know more, but I have never thought about the system. Boy, you guys make a person work.

It was completed in 1956. There is little sensation when you are moving. Air and magnets, or a combination, are the propulsion system. The technology is ours but we had some help with it.

The tunnels themselves had been in existence for thousands of years. I just realized something. There isn't any light. Yes, you can see. I should have known. For instance, there's knowledge on many subjects. I never talked about them for I had no reason to. I know that what I did was classified in a private sense, that my movements were never restricted in a governmental sense. I knew that many projects or sanctions were initiated by members of government although they did not know me.

During my entire career with the committee I spoke with five members of the government and all five were at the request of members of the committee. Those five members of government are Ed Meese, George Mitchell, George Bush, Caspar Weinberger and Ronald Reagan. Although I have met many people within government, mostly in the past, it was in a social capacity of one kind or another. Until I wrote and released *The Death of Camelot* no one, other than the committee, knew my identity.

CONTACT'S Las Vegas address has a meaning to me that should be known. What is significant is the zip code, 89126. The meaning of that, the area is located from a point southeast of Eastern and Tropicana [*streets*]. I refer to [5/31/94 *CONTACT*] page 14, column 2, caption "People from Orion". To my personal knowledge there is a connection, to be specific, nine of them, in the 89126 area zip code. Sorry, none are nine feet tall or have wings. I have seen a couple in suits and I used to frequent a lounge in a shopping center at the same intersection as they did. I think one of the gentlemen ate a cheeseburger. So you think you know who you pass in an aisle in Safeway?

For many years I have read *Childhood's End* by Arthur C. Clark, that particular book. I had always viewed that particular book as being informative and educational. I now know it to be a prophecy. After you read it, reread pages 181, 182 and 183.

I do not know Ken Vardon of the American Patriot Fax Network but I do commend him for the job that he is doing and has done. I hope that he can hang-on until help gets to him. I hope that all patriot entities can hang-on for a short time. Help is coming in sufficient quantities to where that if they fail, it will not be because of monetary constraints.

I cannot confirm the train mentioned on page 16 of the May 31st issue. It will be sometime tomorrow before I can. I am also working two areas that use it, that uses for the equipment may be used.

Most of my life has been one of violence. I'm to the point in my life where I do want to make the people of this country the beneficiaries of my knowledge; however, if I find the 300,000 figure on page 15 is correct and accurate, then who knows who will most assuredly read this. I will personally redefine the word violent and you won't know where or when. Love and Light to all.

06022072894102038316367811

Ronn Jackson

P.S. I could ramble on all night but I still have about 35 letters to answer. Sweet dreams, Mrs. Calabash, wherever you are. I ain't gettin too much sleep myself tonight. I wanted to insert Mr. Forts name, but I didn't want to increase his insecurity or be responsible for an anxiety attack.

CHAPTER 14

JACKSON INTERVIEW

By Rick 6/5/94

Rick.: Why do you think that Area 51 is somehow connected to what's taking place in Washington right now and the reaction or acceleration of certain plans?

Ronn: I'm not sure, Rick, it's just something I've got in my mind that I can't get rid of. I've known of the town below Area 51 for several years and I've seen it. As I understand it now, its capacity is 15,000 or 18,000 people, I'm not sure; has its own power sources; has its own lake and a one-year food supply, which is going up to a two-year food supply. It has accommodations that are adequate for that number of people and that's THE RULING CLASS for this country--scientific minds and banking minds are there; The Committee (16) will be there; all of government as we know it will be there. They've put in a second access area to the Intra-Continental Transportation System, which is the one that I described to you in recent conversations [*see Ronn Jackson's Bulletin #4 on p. 13*] that is south of the Nevada test site entrance and, as I understand it, there are 7,000 or 8,000 people there now that are there permanently. So there are some kind of plans being made and I just don't know who's making those plans other than under the Direction of The Committee. The underlings, I don't know who they are.

I'm still a little confused because I'm trying to piece the money situation and the troop movements and the equipment movements and so on together and I can't find anything now. Usually your, best source of information are people who are involved with something, however, I believe that the people who are in the city right now really don't know what's going on. The information is still at the high end of the decision making.

Rick: What is the connection between the Nevada test site and area 51?

Ronn: Well, I think it has to do with the people that are there. The current contractor there is Reynolds Electric. Whenever they set up any underground test, what they do is they actually drill a hole in the ground, usually to a depth of 1800 to 2400 feet, 18 inches in diameter. Then at the end of the shaft they make a similar excavation that we know of like a Caisson foundation where there is a large area at the bottom of the shaft. The equipment or explosive device is lowered through the shaft then the shaft is plugged up with concrete and so on. Now, what they've been doing since there has been a moratorium on explosives, the workers there now believe that they are making future plans to pull future detonations and they've drilled a number of shafts.

Well, in reality what these shafts are, are air vents and at the end of the vents there is some type of enclosure put around it under the pretext of it being monitoring equipment, where in reality all it is is an air shaft for the underground city there. Then, I also know from my own knowledge that they've made an elevator shaft in one area where people can have access from the ground in one or more areas to go to the city. However, the majority of the people come in from the underground transportation system that is under the United States.

Actually, the people there who work for Reynolds Electric really don't know what they're doing. They're just drilling shafts, so to speak, and they're putting certain equipment in and then others come in and put up monitoring equipment. Work there is all classified. You're sort of in a community of people that don't ask questions, even to one another. It's a classic example of people that have to survive and they want their job, and they've got their kids to take care of, so... When you're on somebody else's turf you go by their rules, so they really don't know what's going on. Like I said, the city is pretty close to being half manned right now.

Rick: Let's just talk about the city itself. Has it been completed? Basically we're talking about a Fail-Safe type community, aren't we?

Ronn: It's--I think it was completed around the first part of 1993. And, as I understand, some of the vertical supports or structure underneath that support the city have been reinforced. So this would indicate that they are shielding not only the weight of the ground above it, but some other substance is put in there and I would have to assume that it's some kind of shielding.

Rick: For nuclear fallout?

Ronn: Yes, or whatever it could be. As I understand now it's about one-half populated. It has a complete medical center, a lake for water supply that is being fed at this time by underground springs--and from all appearances it could actually support people for 1--2 years. So, I'm in a quandary to understand exactly what they're doing because if they want to go to that area to hide, for example, or not have their whereabouts known, if there is any kind of holocaust on the surface, which I would assume they're preparing for that eventuality...not saying that it would happen but...they would be protected only for the period of time that they're underground.

I don't know exactly why they're accelerating these plans because, as I've stated before in other conversations, there are a number of underground facilities all over this country and all over the world.

I think, and this is my own thinking, that the facility there is primarily made up for protection of the ruling class and I believe that their eventual aim or goal is the One World Government and this is a safety valve for them, in the event that something -happens that the people of this country do not go along with their thinking. That's all I say, it's pure speculation on my part. I'm still the eternal optimist. There are not, that I know of, any weapons of any kind down there. There is an armory to be made up and I'm not sure if they believe that the people involved with the facility are not militant in any way. But, again, I'm trying to get in somebody else's head and I don't like to do that.

Rick: Is this now an alternative to the University of Texas at Austin underground facilities (where the nuclear device is placed)?

Ronn: I think what you've got to do is compare apples with apples and oranges with oranges. White House #1 is 1600 Pennsylvania Ave.; White House #2 is Air Force One, which is a 747; White House #3 is Austin, TX, 70 feet below the Campus. And White House #4 is the hole in the mountain outside Colorado Springs. That is where the Government, as we know it, would function from in the event of an atomic explosion in Washington D.C. Placement of the items I told about in my story was for the destruction of the ruling class of the United States. I don't know that underneath Area 51 is for the Ruling Class of United States. I'm more apt to believe it will be the Ruling Elite for the government itself.

Rick: So what we're talking about here is Area 51 as being a One World Government functioning center?

Ronn: In my opinion, yes that's its purpose. There are a number of people, for example, that live in Las Vegas that travel back and forth and work there and are familiar with that site. They don't talk about it.

Rick: In a previous conversation, there was discussion about the number of buses in Las Vegas that transport all of these people daily to the Area 51 work site. Can you nail that down?

Ronn: It's at the East Charleston shopping centers and, incidentally, I forgot to tell you something about those people. They get on at 6:00 and the busses head north and some of the buses don't go to the test site, they have other stops to make, and one of them is Area 51, which is just north of Indian Springs, NV, it's a small town on Highway 93, the road from Las Vegas to Reno. So, out of Nellis Air Force Base there are 2 or 3, depending on the number of people, 727s that travel less than 100 miles every day. A return flight comes back at 7:00 in the evening and those are--sometimes they use government planes but most of the time its put out under contract--just for your supervisors and visitors to that area, are able to get into it. Instead of a motorcode they fly in to either Las Vegas airport or Nellis Air Force Base, which has a 12000 foot runway; so they can land anything they want to at Nellis. Then they enter another plane and they leave in the morning.

The one morning I took the flight from Nellis north, there were two planes that morning. However, I have seen occasions when there were 3 planes that landed, as I used to live fairly close to it and I would see and recognize the planes. But, I believe some of the higher echelon government people, when they want to go to the area, they take the planes. They don't ever know at Nellis what's going on, other then some of the aircraft and maintenance. They don't actually know what's going on at that test site.

The site that I mentioned in a previous conversation was 15 miles south of the gate at the test site, and that was an example of pork barrell politics. That started out to be a research facility similar to Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, but Congress cut the funding out. They got as far as to make the parking lot, which was 1500 vehicles, and they had the foundation and some of the vertical concrete pillars for the building were cut, so that, in reality, has been made into the access to the pickup point on the Intra-Continental Transportation System that I referred to. What it does is, it goes into an area just outside of a Naval Base in Oxnard called

Point Hueneme. If people want to use the point from East to West on the underground transportation system, that's inside the main gate at Point Hueneme, and it's on the right-hand side about 400-500 feet up, and it's a concrete building with a few windows across the front, but it's not used for anything any more. It's just one of the buildings the government used to use, and they actually built the access system underneath the building. Not many people know about it.

And, incidentally, there will be more about this later on, but the tunnel that provides the access underneath the Pacific Ocean is North of there and it's--I can't reveal the name of the small town, but it's off of Highway #1. And it seems to me its not far from Big Sur, California, which is right on the ocean. But that's not important right now.