



"Those who say it cannot be done should not interfere with those of us who are doing it"© - S. Hickman

[Home](#)

[Against the Grain Press
Loss of Liberty Revealed](#)

[Working Tommy C.](#)

[Livid Leigh](#)

[Boilin' Ed](#)

[D. Tom](#)

[The Informer](#)

[Knowledge is Freedom](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Links](#)

[Court Case](#)

[Contact Us](#)

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Against the Grain

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The Informer

THIS IS NOT CONJECTURE. THIS IS NOT MYTH. THIS IS NOT PATRIOT MYTH.

THIS IS HOW IT IS AND ALL RETRIEVED FROM STATE ARCHIVES AS PROOF.

Meeting of researchers November 1996 . Whereby Mr. P. is explaining what was found in government archives. The names are not real names to protect those at the meeting. They are referred to as Mr. A through Z to designate when another is speaking. All this material discussed is in a safe place and not until this day in December in the year 2000, did I decide to release it. I am going to bold everything that is quoted from the archived documents only, so as to set them off from general discussion. So without further ado here it is.

Mr. P.-We are going to explain to you what we found to break the fiction. We are going to try to call a meeting the first part of January in Charlotte and we already have 23 states committed to come.

Mr J.- You mean like Griswold and people like that?

Mr. P.- Yes. The work was done by me and the Informer, alrighty. Based on some info from Dick Kegley and from a couple of other people like Miller. Predicated on, how do we, factually, bring into the foray hard documentation that would prove the fact that we are working under an illusion and how do we use it correctly to benefit us?

Number one, read the Rules of Evidence. The Rules of Evidence say, the only place -

Mr. J-Your talking federal - state?

Mr. P.- Doesn't matter. The Rules of Evidence is very specific. You must provide documentation that the judge will take judicial notice of and he has mandatory..... Quoting 902, 501, 301 and all this stuff just doesn't get it. 201, 202 in the state, whatever. It does not get it. There is only one way to make them, force them to take mandatory judicial notice and that is to produce bona fide documents from archives. If they are not out of archives, they don't see it.

Mr. J.- Talking about mandatory judicial notice, how our rules states that if it is a matter of public record he has to take judicial notice.

Mr. P.-I disagree with you sir.

Mr. J.-That's what the rules say.

Mr. P.- I know what the rule says, but what makes you think that they have to follow the rules?

Mr. J.- They don't, that's why rules are made to be

broken.

Mr. P.- That's right

Mr. S.- Let me interject one thing here, because you indicated something to me about a week or two ago and I was thinking about it, and you are absolutely right . Our cases become cases from -let's define it as American venue v. the US venue. Let's describe it that way this afternoon. The American venue is an in law jurisdiction The United States venue is a martial jurisdiction and so if we are going to come in and if we are going to claim to be from the American venue our evidence from also come in from that venue. If we claim to be of the American venue and we bring in evidence on the United States venue it does not apply to our case.

Mr. P.-Correct

Mr. S.- So therefore the point -

Mr. P- Let me interrupt you for a minute. This is important, I need to start you-You are almost there Mr. S and close. Federal Rules of civil procedure, Little and Brown & co, 1996,- how many amendments are there in the Constitution?

Mr. J.-- 26

Mr. P- Scoot over here a minute and look at 27.

Mr. S.- Ok, as an aside under God's Laws numbers are important and 27 is extremely important because it is three times nine. It is the fruits of sin and three is judgements, so that was the 27th amendment that became something special for redemption of sin, so your going to tell how special that amendment is now?

Mr. P.- It is not the amendment-

Mr. S.- It's the process?

Mr. P. It's not the process.

Mr. S.- Okay

Mr. P.- Would you believe -for the record, would you read into the record the footnote ?

Mr. S. -Ok. The footnote in the 27th amendment. **"This amendment first proposed in 1789 had been ratified by thirty-nine states by May, 1992, although there is a controversy over its validity the Archivist of the United States certified it on May 19, 1992"** end of footnote.

Mr. P.-Does that tell you where the power of documentation that is cognizable by all courts comes from?

Mr. S.- It tells you that the archivist being the keeper of a certain character and class of records , seems to have more authority than most other sources of certification these days.

Mr. P.--And what might that authority be?

Mr. S. --It would appear as though the archivist still sits and occupies the venue-

Mr. J.- If it is the keeper of the record and now it has court power -

Mr. P. It does not have court power-but clerk power.

Mr. J.- The power of the court is--- we say is in the clerk as he holds the record.

Mr. P- He holds the record of the de jure United States of America early on, from day one and now.

Mr. S.-Let me add something of interest. We all know under the commercial code that the holder of the original instrument is the holder in due course. The archivist holds the original record. Therefore he has legal authority and power by whatever that record says and does, therefore, the archivist has the paramount authority to give any notice to that record.

Mr. P. -He holds the record, he holds the power-you are right, even a blind hog finds an acorn every now and then. Now, if we fully understand the authority, power, duty, and obligation of the archivist to certify a document as force of law -

Mr. S. -Held in the American venue.

Mr. P.-However it is held. I think I have just proven to you, irrevocably, that he has that power absolutely-

Mr. J..-Through the 27th Amendment-

Mr. P. That's right

Mr. J.-Laying around all that time and boom, 1992?

Mr. P.-Somebody decided to put it in there and they went to he archivist and said here put your stamp on it.

Mr. S.- Ok, and you went through with me on the phone, why it was the archivist that has to do with the 27th amendment, whereas prior to that, maybe the Secretary of State or somebody else was able to give authority to approve all the previous amendments.

Mr. P.- If they were in fact approved. I can show you the 14th for instance is not.

Mr. S.- We know that they failed to follow the correct process, however, whether the Secretary of State or whoever said it was approved -

Mr. P.- That's not material to the fact -Let me move forward , let's not deal with manioca right now. Let's deal with outlining the whole material to this stuff. So we understand that the archivist has the ultimate attention of all of the "courts."

Mr. J.- It sure looks like it.

Mr. P.- And we can go into that and I have plenty of stuff on archives -

Mr. S.-The important thing is out of the American venue, which is where we say we are coming, which has more ultimate authority than the United States venue which has a legal disability.

Mr. P.- And that brought that from our venue into their venue.

Mr. S.- By notice, superior venue to an inferior venue.

Mr. P.-Right.

Mr. S.-By the Rules of Evidence we know the process .

Mr. P.-Now, here is where we really start getting interesting. Watch as my fingers never leave my hand. Let's work a little bit through North Carolina as an illustration. We know that in 1524 there were several turns of events where the Lords of the Proprietorship owned the land under the King under the King's charters, then turned around and seven of the Lords sold their interest back to the Crown. The eighth one, Granville, did not. Now, the Colonial government existed from then on until -we had this thing called the revolutionary war. And in the Revolutionary war we fought this big battle and we won, right?

Mr. J.- Looks like it.

Mr. P. -Think that is not exactly true, because we have to look at the John Jay Treaty to find out, in skeleton form, that three people John Jay, justice of the supreme court, who happened to be an attorney, Franklin, Benjamin type, who happened to be what-an attorney.

Mr. J.-Was he an attorney, I did not know that?

Mr P.-Yeah and a third body decided to go to Europe and negotiate with the King, a treaty. Has any body ever read that treaty? Interesting reading. The King dictated the terms, we didn't.

Mr. J.-So we went as losers.

Mr P.-We went as something.

Mr. S. -Okay, based on what goes on in law, traverse/demurrer if the King dictated the treaty the King is paramount to everybody else and we were his subjects.

Mr. P.-Right. Now, I'm going to take this forward in large leaps because I want to take you into what I have in my lap rather than going back on all the historical details right now. We can fall back and talk about the historical details later, tomorrow or whenever. Now, so then we had at the end of the Revolutionary War this wonderful Constitution brought into place which we know to be the charter of the federal corporation and the contract.

Mr. J.-The contract between the states and the federal government which I have been saying for years it's not there.

Mr. P. - It's there, on paper, now whether it has force of law or not we don't know. And then we took off unto the last several hundred years, interrupted briefly by the Civil War, then on to the 1900's and up to now. And things have gone along and for some strange reason we can't get our fingers on, this slippery eel in the bottom of the boat. Things are not exactly as we thought they were. So in doing this research we said what if things are not exactly right and things are not exactly as we say they are? What could have brought this about?

Mr. J.-You're talking about the fact that we are really a democracy what we thought-

Mr. P. -We are not a democracy, you are wrong, you are wrong, you are way off. I'm messing with you brother, you are not living in a democracy you are living in a monarchy. Now, what would be the only mechanism whereby we could not control our destiny? That would be if somebody else controlled our destiny. And we - myself and the Informer, both have

a grip on some issues along with a guy named Jim Montgomery and some other people that have been working with us. What if there was a second parallel government that we did not know about operating in this country and that actually controlled us?

Mr. J.-Almost like the two United States arguments we have done?

Mr. P. - There is only one United States, the other is - okay, you want me to let the cat out of the bag? Her majesty the crown. Ok? Now, can we prove this wild speculation in theory?

Let's start by going to the archives, and we did. The reason we went to the archives is we want bona fide evidence stamped out of the archives. And I have copies in my lap and I know where the originals are but you don't. The originals all have the archivist stamp on the back of them, ok? Now we started working in and around the 30's because we are keyed into that, and we started at looking at the war powers and how it evolved so forth and so on, so I want to take you through a few steps here. **March first of 1933 at the Democratic National committee ;**

"Dear Ehringhaus, (who was the Governor at the time) we are looking forward to seeing you: signed Kelly Roth who is the chairman of the democratic executive committee. I am going forward in this thing and we are going to find some correspondence and what we did was to go to the archives and we wanted the correspondence records of the Governor,---

Mr. S.- This is North Carolina now?

Mr. P. -Yes the North Carolina State Archives and we said we want you to pull the records of the Governor and we were looking for anything for we had several parallel issues, like the War Powers Act and other stuff. So we went to the archivist and said give us the boxes that has the Governor's records in them, the actual copies of the correspondence, which these are the records of that I show you.

Mr. S. -In other words if the state was going to be in some way, shape and form under a legal deficiency they have to notify the state, they have to notify the governor which means the record should reflect what is going on.

Mr. P.-If there was a notice. But there is not. There is stuff only by implication which is how we had to find it. So we sat down for three days and went through boxes and boxes, something like 140 boxes of correspondence keyed on the war powers act, under emergency as there was an emergency, as they store them under these words. Now, here are some of the fun things we found that will peak your attention here. **January 10, 1933** where Mr. Roosevelt was a house guest of this guy Patterson who wrote **"I am looking forward to seeing you in the near future."** February, the same thing. We have paperwork going back and forth so when we hit that we said, wait a minute, there is something wrong here, let's go back and see if we are looking in the wrong place.

If we are in the right church but the wrong pew. So I went to the House and Senate reports and I started looking and this is where we keyed off on. **North Carolina 1933 House Bill 0014, An Act to appoint delegates to the second legislative assembly.** Second, what happened to the first? So we read, **"Whereas, a meeting originally known as the first interstate conference of legislators, and subsequently restyled the first interstate (got that interstate)**

~~the first interstate (got that interstate,~~
legislative assembly and recognition of a permanent
organization effectively held in Washington , D.C.
February 3, 1933."

Hummm, that's a strange date. "and it was made a
permanent organization hence to be known as the
interstate legislative assembly." Well now, Humm, if
there is this stuff going on in February how can we
see what impact that might have? So we started
looking through all these records back and forth, up
and down and we found from **Franklin Roosevelt to
Ehringhaus, January 21, ahhh , he's not going to come
down here to the general assembly to accept your
hospitality he is busy. February 6 from Roosevelt in
New York, 1933, "Dear Governor Ehringhaus, Because so
many governors will be in Washington on May 4th I
want to take the opportunity of holding a conference
in relation to a number of matters in which the
federal government and state governments have a
mutual interest-**

Mr. J.-Oh that's the meeting where he called all the
governors in , yea I know what's going on there.

Mr. P.- Yea. "for that reason I want to invite you to
come to the White House on Monday March 6th to attend
an informal conference." Very informal? Does that
date March 6th kinda stick in your mind somewhere? 12
US Code 95(a) (b) that's the date that Roosevelt
dropped the hammer on the Banking Act. And he says
that the meeting is an informal conference;

"It was my thought that we could discuss for our
mutual benefit the subjects such as conflicting
taxation by state and federal government, federal aid
for unemployment relief, mortgage foreclosures,
better land use by forestation, reorganization and
consolidation of local government, organizational of
bankruptcy. I do not believe more than one day will
be required for this informal meeting." Now at the
same time this American legislature association
started writing him on January 3, 1933, ok, this is
where they bought that meeting together of the
governors, see this and this?

Mr. J.-Yea.

Mr. P.--- All right? Then they formed the Council of
State Government, very interesting. Please do not
forget the word Council of State Government. Now,
February 18th the White House, Roosevelt writes- So
we know that they held at least two meetings in DC,
all the governors, prior to Roosevelt dropping the
hammer. The first one in February and the second in
March. Right? There was no conspiracy? So we got to
looking a little bit further and we said How could -
now I'm not going to cover right now the blending of
the federal government to the state government. I
want to show you how we found this to be two
governments. This is the process we used. We got to
looking further forward and there was not really
anything very strong in the 30's and we keyed in on
the war and emergency powers and started looking into
the late 30s early 40's and we hit the 1940's where a
Governor named Cherry. Oh, we also looked at banking
holidays and things like that. Now, watch this is a
proclamation by Governor Cherry declaring a banking
holiday in 1945, and we said wow that is interesting,
I wonder what that leads to. So we started pulling
all his proclamations-

Mr. J.-So this is the Governor of North Carolina?

Mr. P.-Yes this is all North Carolina , nowhere but
North Carolina and we started finding in the 40's a
number of executive orders and war powers acts, ok?

number of executive orders, and war powers acts, or:

Mr. S.— This was tied in with the 2nd World War?

Mr. P. —Yeah and whatever. We just took everything we could find that had those headings and read it. We extracted it and we were in the middle of this thing and you have to understand — You know the Informer?

All present— Yes we do.

Mr. S.—I had talked to the Informer on Friday and he had stuff relative to this but we talked at least a half hour.

Mr. P.—Now, can you imagine the two of us sitting in the very quiet archives and all of a sudden we both jumped up and gave the high five and said YESSS. Watch. This is the resolution on banking and we are reading through it and all of a sudden we said WOW. Who wants this one? This is the Council of State. This is the proclamation Whereas, whereas, whereas and now Therefore. Let us read, and we will make use of this one.

Mr. S. —reading —**This is the 24th day of April 1946 wherefore —**

Mr. P.—Skip down to 'is'.

Mr. J.— **"is hereby fully approved by the governor and council of the state of North Carolina and his excellency** -wow-

Mr. P. —Keep going.

Mr. J.—**the Governor of North Carolina-----**

Mr. P.—Now when we hit that we said hold the phone. Did I just detect the governor signing the document twice?

Mr. J.— Well he has two titles that he is given here.

Mr. P.— We know there is only one R. Gregg Cherry, Governor. If that's the case there is not two governors but instead there is two what?

Mr. J. —Titles?

Mr. P.— GOVERNMENTS

Mr. J.— If there are two titles there are two governments for him to run. It makes so much sense with what we are doing criminally with the nom de guerre, that's what they can't accept ----

Mr. P.— Wait, I'll show you how to get out of the nom de guerre thing, but watch, we have— now here is where it becomes very interesting—**"approved by the governor and council of state of THE state of North Carolina, and his excellency the governor of North Carolina."** Now, why does it say that? So we started going through this and we found it there, and here is another one banking, and more banking and it's all in all these documents. Just so you know that everywhere the documents go down to the final pages it says the same thing. Everywhere we looked we find two governments. Here is one in **September of 1946 "fully approved by the governor and council of state of the State of North Carolina and his excellency R. Gregg Cherry."**

Mr. S. — Now does R. Gregg Cherry end up signing twice or just once?

Mr. P.-One signature but two titles.

Mr. J.-Two titles up above -

Mr. P.-You are right and here are the signatures of the Secretary of State, Commissioner of Agriculture, Commissioner of Insurance, State Auditor, State Treasurer. We said holy cow what is going on here? So we said let's follow this process. So we took a break and went to the Secretary of State's office and we got to looking in the *Directory of State* and when we opened it up we saw the Legislative branch, Depart. Of Labor and all the other dept. and we said cool. Now look. There is the Governor but what is over here that I am pointing ?

Mr. J.-Council of State

Mr. P. -What's there?

Mr. J. - Governor and Governor

Mr. P. -two separate pages, page 20 and 21 ummm.

Mr. J.- Same name two different pages

Mr. P. -What's going on here?

Mr. J. -Well this is under the executive branch----

Mr. P. Yes, and this is under the office of the Governor. There is your separation right down the crease of the book.

Mr. J.- What they say about mayors is interesting too, they say they are also chief executive officer of the municipality. He is the mayor and also the chief executive officer on top of the police.

Mr. P. - Yes, so we got to looking forward on this thing and we find that this carried forward all the way up to 1996. So we said kiss my grits, so how far back does it go? Well. If we go back to another book. We could go back and sit for another four days or we can take a wild shot, so we went back to the publication division of the state and for 16 bucks we got the North Carolina Manual of 1996. Guess what we found? I'll have to read off here as this is the original document and you can read it off there the copy, and we find that way back when all this stuff happened then and it gives a nice description of the Province and Territory and what Charles the II did and the settlers, and John Locke and many others, but guess what they had here though? They had a court system where they had his majesty's privy council. And now this is back before the Constitution. There was two primary units of government the government of council, and the colonial assembly made up of persons elected by qualified voters of the county.

Mr. S.-So they have the colonial assembly, that was number one and what was number two?

Mr. P.-The governor and his council. Now Mr. J. look where my finger is "**there were two primary units of government,**" okay , "**that are separate and distinct governments.**" Look again, it does not say departments, sections; it's units.

Mr. J.- Does it mean branch?

Mr. P. - No, two units, two governments, and they existed all the way from the 1500's up, and they were craftily----by the way we only found one governor since the current Governor. What she has not been on

since the current Governor Hunt who has not been an attorney. We found damn few Lt. Governors and all the judges- it's all attorneys doing this.

Mr. J. -Well all the attorneys are coming from England.

Mr. P.-Well yes we can go through all that stuff as we have piles of it. From the Manual, **"All colonial officials were appointed by the Lords Proprietors prior to 1729 and all were attorneys or by the Crown afterwards,"** all right, and so **"the Governor was appointed official as were the colonial secretary, the attorney general, surveyor, all the officials to serve at the pleasure of the Lord Proprietors of the Crown during the proprietary period the council was comprised of appointed persons."** That means all the governors and stuff. **"An advisory group to the governor during proprietary and royal."** Now, watch this, **"When taken to the colonial offices or on the council-that's two different government, right-the office of the governor was authorized to carry out all mandates of the Proprietors, could make a temporary appointment until the vacancies was filled proprietorial or by royal commission."**

Mr. J. an Ms. X and a few others made these comments from reading the material and either quoting from or their own comments; "terminology"-Oh my God-confirms everything we thought-everything we ever thought-I see there is a monarchy-

Mr. P.- Now, we move further forward in North Carolina on April 12th 1776, authorizing delegates to the Continental Congress to vote for independence and they carried on forth. Now without going into detail through the house act resolves and these other papers, Richard Caswell became the first governor of North Carolina under the Constitution. He happened to have been an attorney. On November 21st of 1889, the state adopted the Constitution of the United States and on and on and on. In 1868 they had a second Constitution and they kept moving forward. Now what our problem is, is to further prove from more than one place that there might be more than one government, so we are going to start looking to see what we could find that might show us that. Would you be so kind as to hand me that black case there?

Mr. J.- I think I see where you are heading. I had a hint as to what was coming down here today but what you are showing us is that definitely the British was better off stopping the war, and winning it internally----

Mr. P.- No. You know what the whole issue was? The Boston tea party was not a tea party.

Mr. J. ----Is that why the British sacrificed their soldiers by going down the road in their red coats and given the illusion they were beaten to death by a bunch of rag tag Americans-does that make sense to anybody here for they sacrificed those poor souls?

Mr. P.- If you go back and look at the East India Trading Company and I have another whole bunch of research on that, that I am not going into now, but you are going to have to trust me on this. I state for the record and everybody listening here, it is admitted by everybody who knows me that I am a pathological liar, you cannot believe anything I say. The only thing that you can believe is what is in the book. That's why I have all this paperwork here.

Mr. J.—Just a second before we leave this topic. Didn't he send out British troops to literally piss his people off to start a war- can I (unintelligible) for doing that? Didn't he do things like de-boweling husbands' wives and they would come home and find their wives hung by their heels just as a sign that it was from the King? I mean this is a part of history.

Mr. P.— Yes, so the Halifax resolves came along in April 12th of 1776 and it was done by a select committee after the Fourth Provisional Congress which pulled them in under the Continental Congress, so forth and so on. We said, how do we go forward into the constitutional law and try to find something that will absolutely prove our thesis and our hypothesis that there might be more than one government? So we started reading and the first thing we find, by the way they are everywhere, this is the Constitution of North Carolina 1776. We got to look at this and here is the hard part and your going to have to learn to read this the way that I have had to learn to read it. **"The constitutional form of government agreed to and resolved upon by the representatives of the freemen of the state of North Carolina elected and chosen for that particular purpose in Congress assembled in Halifax in 18 December of 1776, Whereas; allegiance, protection are in their nature reciprocal, whereas, whereas"** and we want to do this constitution. So, they say for the time being they are going to act and they are going to put this Constitution together for North Carolina. So we start to saying, which North Carolina? How do you read this? Well, **Declaration of Rights, " That all political power is vested in and derived from the people only."** Ok you all quit writing for a moment and gather closer. **" A declaration of Rights made by the Freemen of the State of North Carolina."** See that little word right there- **The State of North Carolina.**

Number two, **"The people of this state"**- wait a minute, what happened to these two- **"the freemen of the State of North Carolina, the people of this state"** meaning that these guys that sat down and put this constitution together for their private state-

Mr. S.—Their private second state-

Mr. P.— Right-**"will have sole and exclusive rights of regulating them internal government and police thereof-**

Mr. J.—Whoa - a separate private club

Mr. P.— **and that no man or said men are titled to several alignments-not separate, as they want them confined within their own alignment- and that the legislative , executive and judicial power of the government ought to be separate and distinct"** and so forth and so on and you go on down here and start reading this stuff, and let's see here where can I pull this together-

Mr. S.— So we have our government THE State and the government being created by the constitution of THIS State?

Mr. P.— Right, and I guess the best place to find it is back here and you will have to bear with me because I just organized all this.

Mr. J.— You stated the de facto State THIS State is -

Mr. P.— No, No, No, THE State is the Original, Here is

Mr. P.—NO, NO, NO, THE STATE IS THE ORIGINAL. HERE IS THE CURRENT 1976 CONSTITUTION AND IT BECOMES A LOT MORE EVIDENT HERE. **"We the people of The State of North Carolina, great full to Almighty God * * * do for the more certain security thereof for better government of THIS State ordain and establish this constitution for the general principles of liberty - -and so forth—the relations of THIS State to the Union government of the United States and the people of THIS State—** Now it is called THIS state, see all the **This's—but, in separation of powers the legislative, executive and the supreme judicial power of THE State shall remain separate and distinct."** They got to keep them separate in order to have their foundation to which to build their fiction. And you go from this state to the state back and forth all throughout, do you all see this? When you read this or any of this other legislation that you are dealing with you now have to read on the premise that you don't know which State they are talking about. So let's step back into the House Documents and look at this. This is the banking holiday, this is when the Council of State, with consent of the Council of State, the parallel government, who misrepresenting the commercial interests -

Mr. J. —A monarchy-

Mr. P. - Yes, remember that the East India Company controlled all the trade in the United States and when they had all their problems with China, drug problems, and they fell apart in 1873 they sold off their interests on this continent to the Hudson Bay company in Canada and the Virginia Land company in Virginia, which still exists today. It's headquartered in Langley. So the Council of State has approved it's commission, now, here is the other part which you have to find in your state, starting from the 30's and working forward. You understand how to go backwards in time. I'll show you a trigger mechanism. Here in North Carolina in the **7th of March, an Act to Create a Banking Holiday**, we are in 1933 and on the 6th they had , of course there is no conspiracy you understand, (laughter) **" The Governors is hereby authorized and empowered by the advice and consent of the Council of State"**--- now how can the Council of State advise the Chief Executive Officer ? It can't happen of said state-

Mr. S.— Unless as in England the Parliament always advises the King.

Mr. P.—Right, exactly and the governor is the King's representative, the second government who has a title of esquire, all right? Remember all governors but one has been an attorney. So reading further it states **"The commissioner of banks with the approval of the governor may permit any of the banking institutions to perform in all its usual banking functions."** Wait a minute if we are having a banking holiday what are they doing? Clever . **"Section two of the banking holiday proclaim heretofore, by the governor, for March 6th 7th, and 8th"** -here we have ex post facto law again-

Mr. S.---- Ex post facto law is not a violation of anything in the military venue-

Mr. P.— Of course not-

Mr. S.— Council of State is a civil oversight for the governor and the representative of his majesty under military----

Mr. P.— Sure, and this is '3,3 well after the collapse of 1868 . Now, here is where it gets real

fun. Seventh of March "An Act to confirm the powers upon the insurance commissioner. Banking emergency declared in the emergency of the insurance commissioner of the State of North Carolina, by and with consent of the governor is hereby authorized to do -this and that and the other- and hold court over insurance companies, surety companies, fraternal societies, mutual aid societies, and all other corporations and associations transacting business"--

Mr. J.- So it's over all commerce.

Mr. P.-and then in the "8th of March , HB 304 An Act relative to reorganization of corporations with charter have been forfeited" ----

Mr. J.- It's so amazing that all this stuff is so ready to March 6th I mean-

Mr. P.-Oh it gets better. Now this was the 8th of March here is where the differentiation becomes absolutely unquestionable. **Section one. " That wherever a corporation created under the laws of THE State of North Carolina have on account of failure to make reports * * lost its charter, and when thereafter under the laws of THE State a new charter is issued in the same name as the original corporation on behalf of the same corporation said new corporation shall succeed to the same property and the same rights etc. etc,"- Section two, "That whenever such new corporation shall be created, under the laws of THIS State, -**

Mrs. X.-Whoa-

Mr. P. - **all the titles, rights and emoluments held by the original corporation shall adhere to the new corporation.**" Therefore they took all the old corporations and rolled them over into the new state.

Mrs. X.-And that was March 8th.

Mr. J.- That includes the people called persons, individual corporations , I'm sure of it.

Mr. P.- Well I would not make rash statement so quickly, ahh , March 9th, An Act to Abolish the Corporation Commission and create the office of Utilities Commissioner. "That there is hereby created the Office of Utility Commissioner who shall have general power and control over the public utility and the public service corporations of THE state and such supervision as necessary as laws affecting companies, corporations, partnerships and individuals-There is your individuals, ok-

Mr. J.- So they are the same as corporations.

Mr. P.- No sir, they changed it. This is a separate one where they put **"the utility commissioner on top of all powers, duties, functions, rights, responsibilities of any statute or law of THIS State, heretofore conferred upon or vested in or exercised by the corporate commissioner or any member thereof are hereby vested in the utilities commissioner"**- There is your Governor and then we have a little further along -

Mr. S.- So what happened because of the bankruptcy they rolled over all the corporate like privileges from THE State into THIS state, but that is only corporate.

Mr. P.-No they stated individual package.

Mr. S.- But individual belong to corporate.

Mr. P.- Perhaps. **"An Act setting up and establishing the methods, process and proceedings which a lien may be acquired on real and personal property"** Followed by **"An Act to Provide for the conservation of the act of banking institutions which is the act to establish liens-**

Mr. S.- Now an act to establish liens came down because of the bankruptcy the property was predicated for the bankruptcy, so now the property went from private land claims to public land claims to lien.

Mr. P. - Right, and there we have the Act to Provide for Conservation of the Banking Institutions and that went on the 15th of March, and so I can read though all these things but what you see is, election laws here's a nice one for you-

Mr. S.- Change the election laws, what were they doing in there-

Mr. P.- It's not germane, keep going we got too much material, you can go back on it later. **"An Act to provide for the Organization as an agency of the State of the North Carolina state Bar"-**

Mr. S. -An organization is an agency of the bar -

Mr. P.- Nope, **An Act to provide for the organization as an agency of the state of North Carolina, the North Carolina State Bar**

Mrs. X- An agency-whoa

Mr. P. - Now you get a ticket, and they come up and say Mr. J. I gave you a ticket for crossing the yellow line and smashing head on into a southern warbler thereby divesting it of it's feathers and life creating a felony against the State bird population, we are going to put you in jail unless you get an attorney who works for the state to defend you against a prosecutor who works for the State and it is going to be heard before a judge who works for the State- You better get one of them boy

Mr. J.-In other words all lawyers work for this state, not The State but THIS state.

Mr. P.-They are also licensed by or rather they owe their allegiance to and pay their taxes to and governed by the supreme court. Now here is one for the providing the transfer of the duties, this is **Senate bill 91, third day of February 1933 before the bankruptcy SB 91 "An Act to Amend Chapter 60 of the Public Laws of 1931, providing for the transfer of the duties of the director of local government to office of State Treasurer."**

Mr. S.- Now all of the lawful government revenue is going to the corporation.

Mr. P.- And one sentence in here says **"The State Treasurer shall be, ex officio, director of local government."** All local governments are simply a illusion and a fiction. There are all kinds of acts for promoting the public safety and welfare, housing, read all these. Read this, **"An Act to Transfer the State Highway Patrol from the highway department to the Department of Revenue"-**

Mrs. X.- Now what year was this

Mr. J. -the 13th of May 1933

Mrs. X. -Whoa, yea here it is

Mr. A. -Where did they get the authorization to give it to the Department of Revenue. Was it because The Department of treasury wanted everything to raise the revenue to discharge the bankruptcy-

Mr. P. - Here it is **HB1291, "An Act to Consolidate under the Motor Vehicle Bureau in Department of Revenue all activities of the State relating to the registration and licensing of a motor vehicle."** It that enough? Now we live in Macon County and your mission, should you choose is accept it. I'll bet you can find one like this, that I haven't read to you yet, in your books. **HB 551 "An Act For relief of the taxpayers of Macon County during the economic emergency declared herein to exist here in Macon County, North Carolina April 30th 1935."** And the emergency still exists. And so we said look here, they collapsed the old government, reconstituted the new government under the treasurer and the corporate business policy, but through it all, parallel to that the Council of State controls. So here we are now, were we at war in 1935? Here is an interesting Joint resolution of the House **"providing for the funding of the deficit in North Carolina, Whereas in order to facilitate the opening of the bank in various states" and so on and so forth , "and Whereas all the States of the American Union are essentially solvent and deserving of proper aid, be it resolved by the Senate and the House of North Carolina that the Congress of the United States be and the same is hereby memorialized in addition to authorize the issuance of not to exceed 500 million dollars currency of the United States the same to be apportioned among the respective states on a per capita basis to put up the money and guarantee it with the heads of the American people."**

Mrs. X.- Chattel

Mr. P. - Isn't that what it says? I think so according to the last sentence. So lets go to 43 **"An Act declaring emergency war powers to govern and protect the lives of the property."** And because of all the bad things happening in World War II here are more federal actions and revenue again and Council of State, see it? It is still in there the Governor and Council of State- So we started following it to see how far forward we could go. Let's see 1953, did we have a war?

Mr. A. - Yup

Mr. P.- No we did not.

Mr. A.-What about Korea?

Mr. P.- That was a police action under the UN. And this is a declaration of war powers **HB 174, "This article shall be in full force and effect until March of 1955, this act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification."** So we kept on looking and here we have 1955 **Chapter 125 Senate Bill 138, An Act to Extend the governor's emergency war powers to 1957,** and on and on and on. Here is the latest we found P.L. 95-223 out of Slick Willie last year extending War Powers up to 1996, I haven't been able to get 1997 but this parallels ours. So now we know that within the war powers and extended, we also know the Council of State, and we have been able to follow that from the 1500's to this day, and we are having two governments to serve. One controlling the other one. they are not illusions - they are very

Other one, they are not illusions they are very real. We just didn't know who controlled, and the further proof of the pudding is in all these documents that I am holding in my lap, and I am not going to deal with all the new stuff, but I am going to show you where, under the War Powers Act in the 40's they put in the speed limits, control over the vehicles, they put all the housing under the Department of Labor, Social Services, and on and on, all under the federal control and the feudal control of the King, into the queen and started back in 1215 with the Papal Bull, when the Vatican and England had war, the Vatican won; the King turned over England to the Vatican and he turned around and gave it back to the King as a feudal plantation. The Vatican still controls England which controls us. End of story.

Mr. J. - It's a good reason for the Pope to ride around in a glass box.

Mr. P.-Have you ever seen him when he gets out of an airplane where ever he goes and kisses the ground?

Mr. J. -Yea he owns it. And welcomes himself home.

Mr. P.- That's right. And now you can see that you can go into your archives, dig this lovely stuff out, eat 14 bottles of Roloids-

Mr. J.-I've been angry for a long time but I'd rather know .

Mrs. X.- This could also explain why this subtle stuff is coming out on all the recent presidents like Clinton and Bush who are related to the Queen.

Mr. P.- Did you notice George Bush kneeling before the Queen and get Knighted while he was still President?

Mr. J.-That's right, I forgot about that.

Mrs. X.- So did Reagan.

Mr. P.-Is there perhaps-Oh that is just such a lovely honor.

Mrs. X.-What does that do to Common Law?

Mr. P.-Oh that's still there. Ok, So now, what you have to do is pick some topics, go to the archives of the State, I'm not talking about law libraries, I'm not talking about schools, or county court houses-GO TO THE ARCHIVES. You sit there painfully for 10 to 12 hours a day and you read and you read, and read, and read, and you find documents like I just showed you. You mark them with their little special procedures, you have them copied and stamped and take them out of archives. We got the originals and we can put a certificate of authentication out of the court of our clerk of the courts office under seal, stating that these are bona fide, certified .

Mr. J.-We have to do this secretly first to get the material but get some in every state to get this.

Mr. P.-That's why I said at this time we are not going to put this tape out till we got the majority of the States that have broken their code. It's got to be coordinated. That's why I was telling you on the phone - It cannot be put out in public domain. There is only about a dozen people in the United States that now know this besides you guys.

Mr. J.-So we can secretly find the top researchers in each and every state.

Mr. P.—It should not take any real researcher anymore than two weeks in each state to get this. Once you get it stamped out of the archives take it home with you and copy it and put the originals where no one can find it.

Mr. J.— How busy is it down in the archives. Do they take notice?

Mr. P.—No they are busy. There is always professors and we were in there with 3 other people and there were probably 50 people in there all day long up and down. So there you have got the skeleton an outline of what has to be done and you have to start in the 30's and work forward and back on those premises. Your key words are Emergency, War powers, and things of that nature and this is how those records are kept. You look for Council of State, Counsel of Legislators and work up and down the time line and you have to pull —You can't pull books off the shelf

You must pull the Governor's boxes of correspondence and read them page by page by painful page.. You see we knew key dates, starting in January of 1933. After getting the copies you need that lead you to legislative reports. Then from that you get key words to other books and laws. You see it is the key words in the correspondence of the Governor that you clue in on.

We also pulled the Department of Revenue and Public Works and we found all of the homogenization of the government in those particular files where the Department of Agriculture, Public works all pulled together and paralleled, do you want to see some of this? Here is one. **Senate of West Virginia, "Dear Governor Ehringhaus, We have some friends up here and we want to recommend some people to you—**

Mr. S.— That's the Governor of North Carolina, that's why you got the letter from West Virginia.

Mr. P.—Because it was in his correspondence file. This is from Governor Kump of Virginia Saying about the tax machinery we know what to do. And we need some help, and we go through all of this material and then Governor Kump states. **"A Dr Noble and Mr Scott gave us every assistance and I have just received a letter from Mr Scott mailing under separate cover a pamphlet on the system of tax organization effected by him which was done in several cities received invitation from Dr. Noble and the Governor to go see him, and I convey greetings from his excellency the Governor of North Carolina and Virginia and accept my apology for delays of putting this together, but I do want to tell you —and I am paraphrasing this —Dr. Noble who has served well as a government accounting expert with Mr. George Scott a study was made and directed by the courageous executive to cut out the red tape, departmental tradition of producing a sufficient economical tax collecting and accounting department"** - And that go through all this stuff and at the end here "Governor Ehringhaus has decided to cut loose from his political incompetency and called this Dr. Noble to come down here and help us"—and now I am going to unfold this flap of paper, see where it says Governor, and I want yo to read this into the record.

Mr . S.—**"Governor Ehringhaus decided to cut loose from political incompetency calling Dr. C.F. Nobel Jr. Of the research department of the Rockefeller foundation to examine and to recommend and reorganize the department of revenue answerable only to the Governor."**

Mr. P.—Talk about a fox in the hen house.

Mrs. X.—Oh my God

Mr. P.—Ok and so they bring him in and integrate him into the government and in a very short order you will find on the correspondence now from the Department of Revenue —

Mr. S.—We have our friend Dr. Nobel

Mr. P.—Who is now in charge of the Department of Revenue. The Rockefeller Foundation is in charge of the Department of Revenue.

Mr. S.— Ok and of course the Department of Revenue who has the treasurer who basically runs everything. So Rockefeller is running everything.

Mr. P.—You got it

Mr. J.— Wonderful we would have never seen it for the tie, but there it is.

Mr. S.—And it is all tied into her majesty.

Mr. P.—Oh yeah, no question. The insurance Department is tied in through here and I am not going to bore you with all this but we have the whole nine yards that is rock solid.

Mr. S.— Could that possibly explain, way off on a tangent all of the protestant churches are now having services that resemble the Catholic mass.

Mr. P. — I can't comment on that.

Mr. S.— But the Catholic Church Vatican controls England , which controls America and every thing is controlled by the treasury, which is also controlled by the councils and you can see that most all Protestant churches are controlled by the Council, who do you think is controlling the Councils?

Mr. P. Let me interrupt and stop it on the religious aspect; we don't have time for this, but please don't do this. I told you when we got together we are not going to do this. We've got too much to cover in too short a time. Please. **Federal Emergency Administrative Public Works, Washington , D.C. February 6, 1935, "Dear Governor Ehringhaus, In the course of my letter of January 24th I submit for your consideration ten bills in triplicate. An Act entitled for cities and towns to issue bonds for municipal improvements, to authorize counties to issue bonds for improvement, providing for the acquisition of direct reconstruction of low rent housing, validate bonds for financing public works under the offices of federal administrative emergency public works, An act to declare the necessity of creating public bodies corporate, politic to be known as housing authorities, an act entitled for all cities and towns and incorporated villages in the State and subdivisions, to cooperate with the housing authority of the United States rendering services and leasing— There in the leasing business now?—an act to authorize an agency for the receiving of aid, to exercise the power of emanate domain for housing projects, an act to create a rural electrification authority, an act creating power districts, —remember that word districts as I will give you something on that in a minute —an act entitled formation of non profit membership."** So here are the ten acts, here guys take a look at these things from a guy named Harold Lake the administrator. And Ehringhaus writes

Harold Ickes the administrator. And Ellinghaus writes back "Dear Harold Ickes, This acknowledges your letter of the 9th with the ten bills in triplicate. I am arranging for conference with the Attorney General, the head of the local government commission, presiding office of the House and Senate to take a look at these." Letter from the White House, December 22nd 1934, "Dear Governor, Here is ten Bills . I hope you will do something about these please." Signed Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

And another one from Icke saying "As stated in my letter our lawyers are engaged in preparation of legislation to visit you and on February 15th the head of federal emergency work -administration of public works modified the theme that the state of North Carolina , Attorney general, A.A. F. Sewell, has carefully examined these bills and finds nothing which meets with disapproval ." Ok, now we got the federal government putting bills into a State House. Now, let me back up. The other thing you want to look at, watch the stationary. What do you see?

Mr. J.-FDA public works----

Mr. P.- Stop. Isn't the federal Administration of Public Works in Washington? Federal Administration of Public Works? Ok, look at all these documents from North Carolina, Department of Labor, United States Department of Labor in Raleigh-Mr S do you want to read this one in there?

Mr. S.-**North Carolina State Employment Service , United States Employment Service affiliated with-** Looks like we have some treaties going on here.

Mr. P. - Looks like we have a merging, of governments perhaps, maybe, could that be? Naaa, they wouldn't do that to us, would they?

Mr. S.- It is interesting that back in 1935 they have Federal Emergency Administration like they have Federal Emergency Management today.

Mr. P.----So you understand now that there is this - this is the skeleton whereby if you go through this stuff in detail, it is not fun-well it is fun, but not easy and what you have to do is break out the correspondence files, break out all this I am showing you, Go read the House and Senate reports in conjunction with the correspondence... I don't know from a realistic standpoint what to tell you to do in Ohio per se. Because I don't know how Ohio operates. I am going to show you something and this is the inaugural address of the Governor of North Carolina who was elected in 1868. Mr. S. You are not going to like this but you are going to love it. You can read the whole thing later but would you read starting at this N-

Mr. S. -Starting about the 56th paragraph down- **"In the midst of the progress of these events we are astounded by a proposition, originated by North Carolinians, and brought before Congress under the auspices calculated to alarm us, that North Carolina, one of the original thirteen, is no longer a State, but a territory of the United States.**

The scheme proposes that a new Convention be called, the members of which are to be elected by voters with qualifications prescribed by Congress, including Negroes, excluded from voting by our Constitution. This Convention, thus elected, is to frame a new Constitution for the District formerly known as the State of North Carolina. The Constitution, when formed, is to be approved, not by the people, who are

to live under it, but by the Congress of the United States with power in the Congress to approve, modify, or reject the same; and with a test oath framed with apparent intent to reverse the principle, that the majority ought to rule."

Mr. P.— Ok, that's enough.

Mr. S.—Its from the Constitutional Convention - The State of North Carolina Session 1868—

Mr. P.—Immediately after what you just read there is the whole ball -o-wax . Now, does that answer any questions with regards to who we are and who they are and whether or not we are part of the federal government or not—

Mr. .S,----- Ok , the second Constitution is exactly like I have been teaching for years, the second Constitution has become the second government The one that comes out of the United States. The venue of the US, which is the second government, which is undoubtedly the one allied with England and double allied with the Vatican.

Mr. P.— Now, excuse me, does anybody presume to tell me that Mr. S. read those words wrong?

Everyone said nope.

Mr. P. —Is there any question, objection, or anyone take exception to those statements? Having none it stands as read, there is your proof positive for North Carolina.

Mr. J.—There is also evidence all around us on how we live and what's really happening to us and this has to be why.

Mr. P.— I could care less. I have the absolute evidence stamped out of archives. I'm taking you through a thought process.

Mr. S.—What we want to do back in Ohio, is Ohio had a Constitution that was written around 1851 and so we want to go back , even to the records of the Governor, the records of the State Senate and Legislature, or any Constitutional Convention, and we want to see their comments were as to why they themselves had to go into the rewrite of the Constitution that existed as of that day.

Mrs. X—It started January

Mr. S.—and what we do is basically we find out where the archives states what the purpose of that convention -----

Mr. J.—I know why they had to do it in North Carolina, it's no longer a reality based on how things really were.

Mr. P.—They had to do that due to the Civil War which was closure to the original Congress and the start up of the new one.

Mr. S.—In Ohio they did it before the Civil War, but it will show undoubtedly the so-called conspiracy which doesn't exist because they did not even have a war up there at that time for them to do it. They had to come down with some other reason in the North —it wasn't the problem with the civil war that did it up there —I'm gonna show you some more—

Mrs. X.—That was in 1860 though, right?

Mr. P.-This is 1868

Mr. S.-No, our Constitution was in 1851 I believe----

Mr. P.-But there was something that happened after that. There is going to be something. Now, we found it in the Inaugural address so I would center around that period of 1868.

Mr. J.-Mr. S., we have an amended Constitution after 1851-

Mr. S. - We amended the Constitution after that but our original Constitution was 1803. I understand in Ohio all current updates are amendments to the 1851, not amendments to the 1803. The 1803 is the Constitution of Ohio and the 1851 is the Constitution of the State of Ohio. Two different entities.

Mr. J.-You are right.

Mr. P.-So somewhere that had to modify the Ohio one.

Mr. J. -So we are going to have to find something before 1851 in the archives.

Mr. P.-Oh there is going to be something.

Mr. J.- Between the original and the bastard .

Mr. P.-But you see now where the fiction lies. I think you will find up where you are at there is two governments, and I don't know the mechanisms in Ohio, but I know it here. What they had to do was have a second witness after the 1729, nee 1776, nee 1787 change, they had to have a second witness to set the two governments as feudal federal in the State.

Mr. J. -This is probably the most important information that I have ever seen that confirms what we have been trying to do for a long time.

Mrs. X.- Well Mr S., this really makes sense for what just happened in Arkansas. Tucker who got thrown out and the new guy came in, guess who is the new Lt. Governor under this guy that took over under Rockefeller.

Mr. S. Because Rockefeller is the emissary anyway .

Mr. J.-I don't question any of this anyway as my eyes are open as that is really happening -This makes so much sense.

Mr. P.- The quest here was to cut through all this patriot mythology bullshit and lay out evidence as can we prove it. Now, how bit this for a scenario-we will deal with this later-we get drug in front of a court, right-Hi the State of North Carolina is gonna get you -EXCUSE me? Which State?

Mr. J.-Ohh, we are back to that which Jerry Richie was arguing from a political viewpoint instead of a realistic viewpoint-

Mr. P.-How about if I have a stack of certified documents and I fling them down on the desk of the DA-

Mr. J.-How about when you do one of your lawsuits here in North Carolina, you sue the Governor of the state in his capacity as council.

Mr. P.-Well here is two things that are happening so you know ahead of time No. 1, we filed and served a

writ of Quo Warranto on the State in August—There is no corporate North Carolina as it was dissolved by the people. Secondly that information will be brought into the House on the new opening of the House Session which starts in January where a legislator, a retired military, who is angered about this, and he is going to lay this down on the speaker of the House and ask him to explain what this is all about. We served this in August and the North Carolina Supreme Court Chief Justice Exium suddenly found it auspicious to retire. Can you understand this the Chief Justice of the State retired accidentally in September, after being served, because the Secretary of the Supreme Court wrote a letter back to us and said "We are sorry this is not a form and fashion where its filed in our court, we don't accept this."

Mr. S.----Hang on , let me back up, he retired after he was served with a Quo Warranto?

Mr. P.— The clerk of the court sent it back to our clerk saying this is not the proper form to be filed into our court. We sent it back to them and said, excuse me, you missed the point this is not filed, this is served on you.

This is the end of the tape.

The other tapes I had have gone missing, but now you have the meat of the matter and the real live meeting recorded with the people present bearing witness to all the archived documents showing that from the beginning we are, as James Montgomery has stated and pulled from the law universities, documents showing we are still under British control. We never won the war of 1776.

Despite all other people that argue that we ain't Brits they have a point. That point is correct we are not Brits, but we are controlled by British rulers through attorneys, and most are unwitting dupes of men who believe what their bosses want them to believe, as these archived documents show. The tapes did go into this aspect and that is why, when I wrote the *New History of America*, the majority of the book was the words from the archived documents that Mr. P, was showing to those at the meeting. Many people have asked, "where is the proofs to substantiate what was in the book?" Well I wrote the book in such a way to show people that, yes, the truth in the archived documents, quoted in the book, is stranger than the lies that people believe today from all over the patriot community. Sure, I wrote the book but a great majority was direct quotes from the archived documents written so they do not appear to be direct quotes.

People do not want to believe what is in the book that I wrote, yet it is directly from the archived documents pulled from the keeper of the Records. They can't fathom the deceit that started before this country was formed. They want to think that somehow the founding fathers were noble men who loved freedom. Yes for themselves, not for you or me, the common folk.. Since this meeting even more has been uncovered and the *Freedom is Knowledge* site on this atpgress by Montgomery, came out two years after this. James had some of this material well before the 1996 material. We just proved, by archived documents, what he found in various other libraries in North Carolina.

What I put in the *New History of America* about

the First Governor, Caswell, was all documented. And as you have seen from this meeting Caswell was an attorney. Now it becomes more clear what I was saying in that The quitrent tax imposed by the Proprietors to turn over to the King was not abolished by the fact we won the war, we didn't. The Governor himself abolished the tax. Then he, and he alone, laid a more powerful tax where the quitrent tax was. Where were the people? The people knew nothing of this. Were the people sovereign as myth would have it? Absolutely not. That tax was on land as an ad valorem tax. This is what we have today. It is a value placed on the land where the quitrent tax did not. Now the people were paying a higher tax than they did under the King. But, we were still under the King and the Crown was reaping an even greater tax than they did before the war of 1776. This is all archived also so no one can say we are blowing smoke.

Now lurking in the background and pulling the puppet strings of every governor of the American colonies was the British Board of Trade. This too is archived and works in conjunction with the East India Company and The Virginia Land Company of which dear Ole George Washington was making a killing selling land. Yes he was one of the top people selling land in 1751. Here is a passage on page 4 to 7 of my book from the archives. And now you will see how I phrased this without actually quoting the archived documents verbatim. And people after reading this asked me where is your proof? The proof was right in front of them and because I did not cite the actual documents, but the words from those documents they did not believe.

"The Proprietors chose a Governor of North Carolina (1689 to 1729). The Governor appointed a Council. This Council of State exists today in every state and consists of the executive governor's cabinet. Both the Governor and Council were the legislature and the court. In 1700 the British Board of Trade was concerned with a loss of wealth from the colonies. It appears the King wasn't too concerned. The British Board of Trade and the Privy Council were there for the King to get guidance. They, in effect, ruled the Colonies when the King carried out their guidance instructions. Just like when Clinton carries out the instructions of the moneylenders and stockholders of the private Federal Reserve System of today. The Board was composed of agents of the King, members of the Privy Council and the Archbishop of Canterbury who represented the Church of England. They refused to allow the Lombards or Jewish moneylenders into their Board. It was because of this that the Jewish moneylenders rule in America today through the Federal Reserve System. This will be explained later. The Encyclopedia of American History is a good source of what the Board of Trade did. It says that in 1697 the British Board of Trade, under the Navigation Act, established vice-admiralty courts in all the colonies. These courts had jurisdiction over Trade, ordinary maritime cases as well as prize. It even granted jurisdiction by the Act of 1722 over infringements concerning timber. These Admiralty courts, set up under the Townshend Acts, centered final control in America.

Quoting from Benedict on Admiralty, 1850;

"Its necessary effect [the Act] was, however, to start the courts on that system of practice, and really to impose upon them, in admiralty and maritime cases, the civil law practice, as that under which they must continue to administer justice, even after the expiration of that act, until further provision could be made."

Section 105 it states;

"The Purpose of the Constitutional Grant--The Essential Harmony of the Maritime Law. The grand purpose of the Constitution was to unify the several States [several meaning separate], the whole people, in their national, international, and interstate relations and all other purposes were subordinate and ancillary to this."

Section 123 states;

"The commission to the Governor as Vice-Admiral was very full, granting, in language so clear that it cannot be misunderstood, an admiralty jurisdiction as wide and beneficial as the most zealous supporters of the English Admiralty ever claimed for it."

This is the type of court that exists today and why we cannot bring a pure Article of the Bill of Rights argument in a contract court of the law-merchant in their civil law. Benedict states at Section 5 that " * * * the civil law was held to be the law of admiralty, and the course of proceedings in admiralty, closely resembled the civil law practice." Revenue comes under commerce and is basic to the jurisdiction of the admiralty/maritime court. Evidence the fact every judge states you can't bring the constitution in his court. You can't bring in the Seventh Article of the Bill of Rights. Why? Because it is evident after reading Benedict on The American Admiralty Its Jurisdiction and Practice, 1850, Chapter XIII section 195, to wit: "So the seventh amendment is limited to suits at common law, which does not include either suits of equity, or of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction". All maritime revenue cases, whether State or United States, deals in contract. When you get to the end of Chapter XVI and read the cases come back to section 5 of Benedict. The following case quote proves this point.

American Ins. Co. v Canter, 1 Pet. 511, 545 (1828). "A case in admiralty does not, in fact, arise under the Constitution or Laws of the United States."

As all revenue causes depend on contract where is your contract with them? I'll show you later, but this is what Benedict states at section 204;

"In such cases, the question before the court, is not whether the court has jurisdiction, but whether the party have right; it is not a question in abatement, but a question of the merits of the action. If the cause is a maritime cause, subject to admiralty cognizance, jurisdiction is complete over the person as well as over the ship. It must in its nature be complete, for it cannot be confined to one of the remedies on the contract, when the contract itself is within its cognizance'." The quote he used is from 12 Wheat 460; 7 Howard 729 Boyd's proceedings.

In their courts of today do not lose sight of the fact that the argument would be THEY went outside THEIR constitutional (corporate law-merchant by-law) restrictions to attack you under presumption and fraud violating the separate Articles of the Bill of Rights. This is an overly simplified statement. Don't get dragged into the argument that the Bill of Rights are Amendments to the Constitution. The Bill of Rights has its own Preamble that very few people know about, therefore, it is a separate and distinct document from the Constitution. The Bill of Right's Articles didn't amend a darn thing in the body of the Constitution. If it did, point to the specific part of the body that the Second Article of the Bill of Rights changed, the Fifth, and the Seventh. You, as a private man, cannot claim a constitutional breach. See the Padleford Case, 14 Ga. 438. But, you can claim a breach of the separate Articles of the Bill of Rights and their fiduciary responsibility to you in these matters of "God given Rights."

In 1712 Edward Hyde was elected by the Proprietors as an "Independent Governor." This Act separated North Carolina from South Carolina. In 1729, seven of the Proprietors transferred, in full, their shares back to the British Crown. The only holdout was Sir George Carteret. He retained one/eighth of the original Grant of 1665 until the Revolutionary War. In March of 1751 the British Board of Trade presented Parliament with a Restraining Act which barred the Colonies, by law, from issuing paper money and letters of Credit. This gave the King's orders the validity of formal law. The Colonies didn't buy it for it destroyed their control of the trade. You see there was no gold or silver being mined in America. They had to rely on gold and silver from other countries. England had most of the gold. On July 10, 1754 the Confederacy was born because of this so they could issue paper money, only on their joint order. Ben Franklin had long advocated this. In March of 1775 the Pennsylvania Assembly borrowed money and issued bills of Credit without authorization of either King or Governor. The Board of Trade tried another ploy and said that Gold and Silver have intrinsic value and therefore should be used by the Colonies. Because of "them" issuing "paper money" it "ruins the Colonies," so said the Tories. Now get this people, Franklin replied to the contrary saying that paper money served as a medium of exchange and credit had made possible the growth of the Colonies and their trade. He told the Board of Trade that the Tories argued that the

Trade. He told the Board of Trade that the colonies argued that the paper money issued by the colonies was a dilution of their control of wealth. This explains why the federal government is denied the power to issue currency other than coin or to set up or charter banks. But they do it under emergency power. This is why the present day private Federal Reserve System, counterpart of the British Board of Trade, runs this country today. Now you know why the Crown initiated the coin only clause in the Constitution, so the private bankers could control the paper credit. Paper is NOT money.***

In 1730 the King sent a new Royal governor to North Carolina and demanded he tell the Assembly to require registration of all landholdings so that an accurate "rent roll" (tax list) could be sent the Crown. Now there are two Governors existing in North Carolina. The Assembly received complaints that tax collectors were demanding seven or eight pounds in local currency for every one pound sterling owed, to which they threatened to add extravagant charges if they had to seize property for payment. Shades of the present day private IRS based in ATF and taking orders from the Secretary of the Treasury of Puerto Rico, defined in 27 CFR 250.11. I thought you would like to see that we are still not free and never have been. So much for their constitution that was to keep the government and those private concerns that they hire in check. For God's sake people, will you ever learn that when a county of the State demands a rent roll tax in the form of property taxes it is telling you that you don't own the property at all? For if you did then the county could not sell it for delinquent taxes. If you lost your job or came upon hard times at least you would have a roof over your head and not have to come up with extortion money to pay the "taxes". This has gone on since the Declaration of Independence and Revolution was supposed to free you, or so you thought. Nothing could be further from the truth after reading just this far into the book. Wait, the information gets even better.

Does this above from my book sound like what was discussed at the meeting? Well now, the author of the book *Four Centuries through North Carolina*, a noted historian of impeccable character got his information from the very same archives we did and I now quote from my book at page 10 where I used parts from his book to illustrate the Crown still controls, although by those pulling its puppet strings, America.

The Fifth Provincial Congress on December 18, 1776 approved the first Constitution of North Carolina which was drawn up using the states of N.J., Virginia, Penn. and Del. constitutions as a guide. After the War the new state of North Carolina confiscated Carteret's property known as the Granville district under property owned as an enemy alien. Like the other states I researched, the People in power simply declared the Constitution to be in force and never presented it to the people for their ratification. Again, as I stated in my book, "*Which One Are You*," the People with the capital "P" in the Preamble were not you and me type people but those elite, moneyed People having commercial ties as law-merchants with the British Crown that hated what the King was doing to them here and their holdings in Europe. "The Constitution resembled the British government but was different in spirit," quoted William Powell, author of the book I am quoting from. He also stated what he had found, which bears out my research in other state documents, is "Free men who paid taxes, and this included blacks, could vote for members of the lower house, but only those who owned at least 50 acres of land could vote for senators." Now this implies that free men who did not pay taxes could not vote. Why not? Simple, in a corporation you cannot partake of corporate benefits unless you hold stock. This "stock" would be your voluntary registering to vote in a citizenship capacity that would pledge your property to the corporation and deprive you of certain rights. This is a little different on a government scale. In a regular corporation you simply turn in your stock or sell it on the open market. I cannot go into detail in this book so that you might be better able to understand. However, I will say this in the next Chapter, which answers my statement on page 5, where is your contract?

And on page 12 of my book this was gleaned from archives and also from a Wake Forrest Univ. History Professor's book also, so you cannot dispel this as rambling of crazy people.

Richard Caswell was the first state Governor of North Carolina after the war of 1776. The very first act he did was to make an ad valorem tax on land, slaves and other property. This did away with the quitrent tax by the British Crown because it did not set a value on the property. The new tax did. Every State did this. Hello

people, are you awake by now? With the little people never consenting to the new constitution of North Carolina, you still have the same conditions that were here before the war. Only the actors have changed. What was the King is now the Governor. Did the War or Declaration of Independence ever free men? Of course not, because the Declaration only declared the people to be free from the Crown, NOT free from those that took control from that point on. If you were free then you wouldn't have to pay a property (rent roll) tax, now would you? People just changed Kings. Oh, what poor deluded people we are. Just think, black men could vote in seven of the colonial states before the U.S. Constitution made them slaves and property of the plantation owners by Article 1, Section 2, Clause 3. By the way, this Article also allowed those in power to tax those people that voluntarily joined as citizens/subjects. To bring this point to light, in the North Carolina Historical Review titled, "Revolutionary Origins of the South's Constitutional Defenses," by David L. Smiley, Prof. of History at Wake Forest University, Nov. 18, 1965, there is a quotation from the editor of the London Times in 1776; "By substituting the words 'British Empire' for 'American Union' we shall get very nearly the case of George III and his ministers." Logically, can you conclude that the little people, who present day people claim fought for freedom to not be taxed, would tax the property they owned immediately after gaining freedom? Would you defeat the federal reserve/ IRS and then apply the same taxing conditions again? Let's get real.

Now the facts we have uncovered, by archived documents, disprove what every lawyer wants you to believe. The Crown had to make sure that every Governor had to be an attorney, that every branch of government had to have attorneys in order to prevail. Of course all courts are controlled as you can determine from what you just read and that fact will be hidden by judges all over this country. They will lie through their teeth to save the scam they have pulled on the American people.

This is a comment made by James Montgomery after reading this and before it was posted.

"You may want to remind people that just as we had the exchequer imposed on us, and renamed federal reserve so Americans would not see the connection. The same can be said with the king's system of registering his holdings, and his holdings rented by his subjects, for which a tax is due; I'm referring to the doomsday book and any local county register of deeds, the same basic tracking of the king's holdings. If the fee or office is not found, the land will escheat back to the king's corporation long ago established under the core corporation, the Crown."

Well people with that in mind I must put a part of my book in here that is archived on this subject of escheat, and this is it. MARSHALL v. LOVELASS, 1 N.C. 412 (1801), 2 S.E. 70, had this to say;

***** definition given by Blackstone, vol. 2, p. 244. I shall therefore only cite that respectable authority in his own words: "Escheat, we may remember, was one of the fruits and consequences of feudal tenure; the word itself is originally French or Norman, in which language it signifies chance or accident, and with us denotes an obstruction of the course of descent, and a consequent determination of the tenure by some unforeseen contingency, in which case the estate naturally results back, by a kind of reversion, to the original grantor, or lord of the 'fee.' Every person knows in what manner the citizens acquired the property of the soil within the limits of this State. Being dissatisfied with the measures of the British Government, they revolted from it, assumed the government into their own hands, seized and took possession of all the estates of the King of Great Britain and his subjects, appropriated them to their own use, and defended their possessions against the claims of Great Britain, during a long and bloody war, and finally obtained a relinquishment of those claims by the treaty of Paris. But this State had no title to the territory prior to the title of the King of Great Britain and his subjects, nor did it ever claim as lord paramount to them. This State was not the original grantor to them, nor did they ever hold by any kind of tenure under the State, or owe it any**

allegiance or other duties to which an escheat is annexed. How then can it be said that the lands in this case naturally result back by a kind of reversion to this State, to a source from whence it never issued, and from tenants who never held under it? Might it not be stated with equal propriety that this country escheated to the King of Great Britain from the Aborigines, when he drove them off, and took and maintained possession of their country?

At the time of the revolution, and before the Declaration of Independence, the collective body of the people had neither right to nor possession of the territory of this State; it is true some individuals had a right to, and were in possession of certain portions of it, which they held under grants from the King of Great Britain; but they did not hold, nor did any of his subjects hold, under the collective body of the people, who had no power to grant any part of it. After the Declaration of Independence and the establishment of the Constitution, the people may be said first to have taken possession of this country, at least so much of it as was not previously appropriated to individuals. Then their sovereignty commenced, and with it a right to all the property not previously vested in individual citizens, with all the other rights of sovereignty, and among those the right of escheats. This sovereignty did not accrue to them by escheat, but by conquest, from the King of Great Britain and his subjects; but they acquired nothing by that means from the citizens of the State each individual had, under this view of the case, a right to retain his private property, independent of the reservation in the declaration of rights; but if there could be any doubt on that head, it is clearly explained and obviated by the proviso in that instrument. Therefore, whether the State took by right of conquest or escheat, all the interest which the U. K. had previous to the Declaration of Independence still remained with them, on every principle of law and equity, because they are purchasers for a valuable consideration, and being in possession as cestui que trust under the statute for transferring uses into possession; and citizens of this State, at the time of the Declaration of Independence, and at the time of making the declaration of rights, their interest is secured to them beyond the reach of any Act of Assembly; neither can it be affected by any principle arising from the doctrine of escheats, supposing, what I do not admit, that the State took by escheat."

Escheat defined in Webster's 1828 American Dictionary.

"Escheats, n. 2. In the U. States, the falling or passing of lands or tenements to the state, through failure of heirs or forfeiture, or in cases where no owner is found."

Escheats, v.i. In England, to revert, as land, to the lord of the manor, by means of extinction of the blood of the tenant.

2. In America, to fall or come, as land, to the state, through failure of heirs or owners, or by forfeiture for treason. In the feudal sense, no escheat can exist in the United States; but the word used in statutes confiscating the estates of those who abandoned their country, during revolution, and in statutes giving to the state the lands for which no owner can be found.

Well researchers, are you going to let this slide by as rambles that mean nothing because you never heard of it before in this light? Oh, and all you doubting Thomas's, you better disprove this because it will upset your thought process because it is true. I don't know, I only know we have now proof that even the doubting Thomas's cannot disprove unless they want to deny the truth with just hollow words with no back up. We can back up, in spades, what we say about two governments, attorneys of esquire being titles of nobility as they keep all people out of courts that they strictly control which is the essence of the definition of titles of nobility in America, not the Mother country England that takes its orders from the Vatican. Last but not least that all states are pawns and totally controlled by the Congress using the illusion that they are separate. What a total fraud and as exactly as I wrote about in *The Big Lie*. That's why I called

as I wrote about in *The Big Lie*. That's why I called it, *The Constitution, The Big Lie* way before I had all this information documented by the archivist of North Carolina.

Here is the exact Inaugural Address from the NC. Archives that are validated by the Archivist, by Governor W. Holden in 1868 when he took office.

INAUGURAL

"Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Commons.

It is known to you that the pressure of important official duties, for some days past, has left me no time for the preparation of a formal inaugural address.

The orders of General Sickles, forbidding our courts to exercise laws which have existed with us and our ancestors for many hundred years, in the face of the previous proclamation of the President, declaring that civil law existed in all the states which had engaged in the late rebellion, astounded the State.

My mission to Washington touching this encroachment on the right of the State to administer her laws, not pretended to be inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, and other imperative administrative duties since my return, have engrossed my attention and left me no time to prepare an address suitable for the occasion.

This order of a military officer, asserting, in effect, his right to annul such of our laws as he may deem unwise, is suspended by order of the President. This arbitrary step is scarcely arrested, when a measure is proposed by Congress, looking to the sanction of this military supremacy over our laws.

In the midst of the progress of these events we are astounded by a proposition, originated by North Carolinians, and brought before Congress under the auspices calculated to alarm us, the North Carolina, one of the original thirteen, is no longer a State, but a territory of the United States.

The scheme proposes that a new Convention be called, the members of which are to be elected by voters with qualifications prescribed by Congress, including negroes, excluded from voting by our Constitution. This convention thus elected, is to frame a new Constitution for the District formerly known as the State of North Carolina. The Constitution, when formed, is to be approved, not by the people, who are to live under it, but by the Congress of the United States, with power in Congress to approve, modify, or reject the same: and with a test oath framed with apparent intent to reverse the principle, that the majority of the people ought to rule.

It is remarkable that the avowed and prominent projectors of this scheme were distinguished actors in the origination of the present State government, and have sought, or hold office under it.

Under these circumstances, I assume, by the choice of my countrymen, the painful responsible duties of Governor of the State, without time, in carefully considered commentary, to review these revolutionary movements.

I can only add to the solemn oath which I have just taken, that feeling profoundly the responsibility of the position in which I am placed by the confidence of my countrymen, I shall constantly and fervently

pray that the ruler of the universe will endow me with wisdom equal to the impending emergencies.

I ardently desire, independent of my official oath, to maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of North Carolina, and cannot, therefore, assent to any scheme of compromise based on the idea that North Carolina is not a State of the American Union; nor to any scheme of amending the original compact, which the State will have no hand in proposing. I feel as profoundly as anybody can feel, the necessity of composing, on a permanent basis, our national dissensions, and have been unable to conceive of any other means so well adapted to effect this end as that prescribed by the wisdom of our fathers in the fifth article of the Constitution of the United States.

My intercourse with the people of the North leads me to believe, that the great body of them do not entertain towards us destroying the malevolence, which we would infer from the speeches of many of their intemperate partizan leaders and a portion of the press. The great mass of the nation is patriotic, with becoming charity for what they deem the errors of other sections; but the partizan fury of ambitious demagogues keeps in restraint the will of the great and well meaning masses. If a national Convention be called. As contemplated in the Constitution, these masses, as I believe. Will fill it with sober, and wise, and patriotic men. In such a Convention, proper concessions would be made to the feelings and view of every section. All could be heard. The spirit of compromise. By which the parts of the great nation can alone be held together, would have its due weight. Under the provisions of this article. The amendments to the Constitution, which such national Convention might propose, would have no validity until ratified by three-fourths the States.

If my wishes could prevail, North Carolina would be the first State in the Union to hold up to the nation this constitutional olive branch.

I trust that I need not assure you, that no act of mine, official or personal, under any circumstances, will give any countenance to the parricidal scheme of erasing North Carolina from the galaxy of States of the American Union. In making this declaration, I desire to deny the possible implication that there is, within my knowledge, any other patriotic citizen of the State, who would voluntarily assent to such degradation.

In my very childhood the lessons of parental instruction taught and impressed on my heart affection for the American Union. The civil war through which we have passed has not erased these impressions. The reflection of riper years but strengthened them. When, in spite of my remonstrances, a sectional war arose, my sympathies and my duty, as I conceived, required me to yield obedience to the *de facto* government of the section in which I lived; but when the party claiming to fight for the preservation of the Union prevailed, I gladly renewed my allegiance to the Union, and will not now invite its dissolution by an act of Congress.

My recent intercourse and observation of the press force me to the conclusion that the main ailment of continued sectional alienation and obstruction "to the restoration of fraternal feeling," which ought to "be the earnest wish of every patriotic heart," is the false and persistent misrepresentation, emanating from bad men in our midst, who seek to make the impression that our Courts and juries, in the administration of justice, discriminate to the

prejudice of the Union men and our late slaves.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts of our Judiciary, well known to every body here, to have justice impartially administered a studied effort is persistently kept up, with too much success, to mislead the minds of too many people within the dominant States.

Let us not despair. We still have the Constitution, which, in the language of the great and good Gaston, "with all its pretended defects and all its alleged violations, has conferred more benefit on man than ever flowed from any other institution, and which, under God, if we be true to ourselves, will insure the blessing of liberty to us and our posterity." If this temple of liberty is to be destroyed, I pray that North Carolina may have no hand in this act of vandalism. Let us in our forlorn condition emulate the example of the present chief magistrate of the nation, who, amidst the tempest of fury which assails him, firmly steers the ship of State by this chart of our liberties, and is thus inscribing his name high on the temple of fame.

Besides the protection of our constitutional rights, which the Executive may give us, I trust and believe the Supreme Court of the United States, the ultimate arbiter of such questions, arising under the constitution, as can be brought under its jurisdiction, may be relied on for an intelligent and fair discharge of its high functions, and I do not entirely despair that Congress may become better advised, and cease to engender dislike to the government by unfounded suspicions of our loyalty.

I do not deem it necessary to add anything to my recent recommendations as to our State affairs. All the information I have been able to obtain tends strongly to confirm my recommendation, that we should promptly erect a penitentiary; and that every citizen of this State, by precept and example; should encourage domestic manufactures, and to carry out this recommendation as far as I can by example, I appear before you to-day, clothed in the handiwork of North Carolina manufactures and made up of North Carolina mechanics.

As you are about to leave for your respective homes, I trust you will feel individually your duty to exhort your constituents to attend diligently and quietly to their respective callings; to offer no opposition to any law, State or National, which they may deem unconstitutional, excepting through the regular channel of courts; to be diligent in bringing malefactors to justice, and thereby giving security to the orderly.

Gloomy and impoverished and depressed, as are our people, if they continue quietly to discharge all their duties, in the end they may expect the rewards which usually follow well doing. I avail myself of this occasion to return my thanks to the people of the State for the comparative unanimity with which they have re-elected me as their Governor; and I pray God to inspire me with all those qualities of the head and of the heart, necessary to perform aright the duties of my responsible position in this trying period of our history."

I hope you got a lot of information from the Governor's speech like little things "Besides the protection of our constitutional rights, which the Executive **may** give us." How about that word MAY? You thought just because there is a Constitution IT gave you rights? No it did not. It only gave privileges

and they may be withheld at the pleasure of the executive. Can't get any plainer than that. Or how about the United States being all the States as some people so foolishly claim? The Governor disproves their illogical reasoning when he stated "I ardently desire, independent of my official oath, to maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of North Carolina." This comports with the John Barron case when the Supreme Court stated that the United States created a constitution for its people and the States had their own Constitution and the US Constitution did not apply to the people in the States. Again note that the Governor states many times in his speech the AMERICAN Union, NOT the United States Union.

Sincerely,
The Informer

