

This article is not challenging the government's right to self destruct, nor the right to possess and control its subjects as a result of torts, they have committed and privileges received through volunteered compliance and acceptance. Citizens should object to any agreement of which they are not a party that affects their natural right to labor and could cause damage to themselves.

LABOR IS A PROPERTY RIGHT

"The property which every man has in his own labor, as it is the original foundation of all other property, so it is the most sacred and inviolable. The patrimony of the poor man lies in the strength and dexterity of his own hands, and to hinder his employing this strength and dexterity in what manner he thinks proper, without injury to his neighbor, is a plain violation of this most sacred property."

Butchers Union Co. vs. Crescent City Co. 111 U.S. 764.

(Justice Field quoting Adam Smith)

THIS RIGHT TO LABOR IS AN INALIENABLE RIGHT

"The right to follow any of the common occupations of life is an inalienable right. It was formulated as such under the phrase 'pursuit of happiness' in the Declaration of Independence." Allgeyer vs. State of Louisiana, 165 U.S. 578, 17 S.Ct.

427, 41 L. Ed. 832 (1897)

Hotel et al. vs. Longley, et al. 160 S.W. 2d. 124, 127 (1942)

THE MOST IMPORTANT OF OUR RIGHTS TO PROPERTY

"We also think the right to work is one of the most precious liberties that man possesses. Man has as much right to work as he has to live, to be free, to own property, or to join a church of his own choice for without freedom to work the others would soon disappear. It is a fundamental human right which the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment protects from improper infringement by the federal government. To work for a living in the occupations available in a community is the very essence of personal freedom and opportunity that it was one of the purposes of these amendments to make secure. Liberty means more than freedom from servitude.

The constitutional guarantees are our assurance that the citizen will be protected in the right to use his powers of mind and body in any lawful calling."

Hanson vs. U.P. RR. Co. 71 N.W. 526, 546 (1955)

Referenced from Smith vs. State of Texas, 233 U.S. 630 (1913)

The contents of agreements made with foreign agents are not my contention when applied to your subjects, your implied ability to regulate a citizen of one of the several states is and should be our contention and standing objection.

I am not, nor do I come under the definition of a Fourteenth amendment citizen, nor do I accept or receive any privileges given by the said amendment, any other connection with the federal government was done under threat of duress, coercion, undue influence and through the concealment of information by the United States government.

I am aware of the immense power the federal government can wield under the guise of the police powers act, and the war powers act.

In 1933 the United States was declared bankrupt by President Roosevelt by Executive Orders 6673, 6102, 6111 and by 6260.

The United States bankruptcy was confirmed by Congress on June 5, 1933 in the Congressional Record, pp.4055-4058.

The United States government is operating by fraud and is passing laws and conducting corporate business under color of law.

The Supreme Court has ruled for the special interest of Congress that the District of Columbia and its territories are not governed by nor subject to the Constitution of the United States. This totally contradicted the Constitution and the precedent set by our Founding Fathers.

...[T]he United States may acquire territory by conquest or by treaty, and may govern it through the exercise of the power of Congress conferred by Section 3 of Article IV of the Constitution...

In exercising this power, Congress is not subject to the same constitutional limitations, as when it is legislating for the United States. ...And in general the guaranties of the Constitution, save as they are limitations upon the exercise of executive and legislative power when exerted for or over our insular possessions, extend to them only as Congress, in the exercise of its legislative power over territory belonging to the United States, has made those guarantees applicable.

[Hooven & Allison & Co. vs Evatt, 324 U.S. 652 (1945)]

Another such case is Downes vs Bidwell in which the dissenting Judge points out the evil of such a unlawful decision. And further supported by "the Insular Cases" 15 Harvard Law Review 169, 281.

The idea prevails with some indeed, it found expression in arguments at the bar that we have in this country substantially or practically two national governments; one to be maintained under the Constitution, with all its restrictions; the other to be maintained by Congress outside and independently of that instrument, by exercising such powers as other nations of the earth are accustomed to exercise.

I take leave to say that if the principles thus announced should ever receive the sanction of a majority of this court, a radical and mischievous change in our system of government will be the result. We will, in that event, pass from the era of constitutional liberty guarded and protected by a written constitution into an era of legislative absolutism.

It will be an evil day for American liberty if the theory of a government outside of the supreme law of the land finds lodgment in our constitutional jurisprudence. No higher duty rests upon this court than to exert its full authority to prevent all violation of the principles of the constitution.

[Downes vs Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244 (1901)]

It was not the intention of the Fore-fathers to give Congress the exclusive control of the territories, without being in subjection to the Constitution. The words in the fore-mentioned document have been twisted, obscured and maligned by lawyers, judges, and the special interest of Congress where applicable to the corporation, this is a conflict of interest, which has made it possible for the abuse of power and fraud, past and present.

Through undue influence and concealment the government has created a title of Nobility for the bankrupt corporation and its franchises (called U.S. citizens) giving the government unlimited resources to enforce this fraud, via illiterate and duped citizen subjects who pay for their own enslavement.

As a result of the government's deliberate concealment of information from the American people and through the changing of the meaning of the Constitution of the United States, via lawyers, Supreme Court Judges who make substantive decisions based on their special interest and an executive branch controlled by foreign agents (World Bank), the government has enslaved the American people.

Citing 17 Am Jur 2d 501 on Contracts:

{151}. Fraud, misrepresentation, or imposition

In regard to contracts made by parties affecting their rights and interests. the general theory of the law is that there must be full and free consent. It is said that if consent is obtained by meditated imposition or that if consent is obtained by meditated imposition or circumvention, it is to be treated as a delusion, and not as a deliberate and free act of the mind. Although the law will not generally inquire into men's acts and contracts to determine whether they are wise and prudent, yet it will not suffer them to be entrapped by the fraudulent contrivances or cunning or deceitful management of those who purposely mislead them. Fraud is material to a contract where the contract would not have been made if the fraud had not been perpetrated...

{152}. Inducing execution of contract by one not knowing its contents.

According to the prevailing view, the general rule that failure to read or have a contract read to a party thereto before signing it precludes him from complaining about its contents does not apply in the case of fraud or misrepresentation, as where he is prevented from reading it or having it read to him by some fraud, trick, artifice, or device by the other party. If a person is ignorant of the contents of a written contract and signs it under a mistaken belief, induced by misrepresentation, that it is an instrument of a different character, without negligence on his part, the agreement is void. This rule may be brought into play by silence, as where it amounts to a misrepresentation of what a person is asked to sign by failing to speak when there is a duty to explain the contents of the instrument. However, the decisions are not entirely in accord in reference to the effect of a contract by which he has been overreached. Thus, the question whether one

who signs a contract without reading it is so far concluded that he cannot set up that his signature was induced by a fraudulent misrepresentation as to its contents has received varying answers.

{153}. Duress, coercion, intimidation, or threats.

Freedom of will is essential to the validity of an agreement. Where duress is exerted on one of the parties of such a kind as to overcome his will and compel a formal assent to an undertaking when he does not really agree to it, and so as to make that appear to be his act which is not his, but another's imposed on him through fear which deprives him of self-control, the agreement is not binding unless the other deals with him in good faith, in ignorance of the improper influence and in the belief that the party coerced is not exercising his free will, and the test is not so much the means by which the party is compelled to execute the agreement as the state of mind induced..

Compulsion produced by threats may be sufficient to destroy free agency and prevent the formation of a binding contract. To invalidate an agreement, however, as a general rule a threat must be of such a nature and made under such circumstances as to constitute a reasonable and adequate cause to control the will...

{155}. Generally

...At no time in the history of the common law have agreements in violation of law been allowed to stipulate for iniquity. The law which prohibits the end will not lend its aid in promoting the means designed to carry it into effect. It will not promote in one form that which it declares wrong in another, and hence contracts which bring about results which the law seeks to prevent are unenforceable... It may therefore be said to be a fundamental principle of the law of contracts that a contract must have a lawful purpose or object, and that transactions in violation of law cannot be made the foundation of a valid contract.

The government by becoming a corporator, (See: 22 U.S.C.A. 286e) lays down its sovereignty and takes on that of a private citizen. It can exercise no power which is not derived from the corporate charter. (See: *The Bank of the United States vs. Planters Bank of Georgia*, 6 L. Ed. (9 Wheat) 244, *U.S. vs. Burr*, 309 U.S. 242).

Such principles as "Fraud and Justice never dwell together" Wingate's Maxims 680, and "A right of action cannot arise out of fraud." Broom's Maxims 297, 729; 38 Fed. 800.

The present operation of the "de facto" government is under Foreign and Alien Constitutions, Laws, Rules and Regulations. Through treaties and agreements (The U.N. Charter and G.A.T.T. and others) the United States has forfeited its Sovereignty and the Sovereignty of the States, making the United States citizen subject to a foreign Power. Since the implication of these treaties and agreements, entered into as a result of the privilege of borrowing money from the World Bank, to continue the operation of the

bankrupt United States government, the United States has been enlisted in collecting the debt for the World Bank. This debt has been drastically increased by the use of fiat money which has no substance, because there is no gold or silver to back the Federal Reserve Notes. This unlawful money has caused thousands of bankruptcies and repossessions, fraudulently perpetrated by the government of the United States and the World Bank. Since 1933 congress and the other representatives have committed high treason against the people they are sworn to protect. Congress and the Executive branch have sold out the American people for (thirty pieces of silver) the furtherance of the corporation.

Congress and the executive branch have willfully and purposely auctioned off the assets of the American people. The selling off of America's assets was made possible by the President, in Executive Order 12803 of April 30, 1992, entitled Infrastructure Privatization. In the Executive Order you have defined the title of this treasonous act, which has been done as a result of the fraud you the government (representatives) have perpetuated.

In section 1. (a) it says "Privatization" means the disposition or transfer of an infrastructure asset, such as by sale or by long-term lease, from a State or local government to a private party.

In sub-paragraph (b) the Infrastructure Assets are defined. Obviously the usury the World Bank has been receiving from the American people (unconscionable citizen subjects) is not enough, now the World Bank is foreclosing on the United States and wants the land and the assets to pay the national debt.

Here is the definition of sub-paragraph (b)

"Infrastructure asset" means any asset financed in whole or in part by the Federal Government and needed for the functioning of the economy. Examples of such assets include, but are not limited to: roads, tunnels, bridges, electricity supply facilities, mass transit, rail transportation, airports, ports, waterways, water supply facilities, recycling and wastewater treatment facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, housing, schools, prisons, and hospitals.

Through the ignorant volunteered compliance of the American people, as a result of the deceit and fraud of the United States government (representatives) you have enslaved the American people. The corporation created this debt through mis-management and deceit, the corporation (representatives) should be responsible for

this debt and it's actions. Instead it involves the American people through deceit, trickery, duress, withheld information and coercion so the corporation (United States) can continue it's operation which, defrauds the American people in the most treasonous and treacherous way ever recorded in history.

The Treasury Delegation Order No. 92 states that the I.R.S. is trained under direction of the Division of "Human Resources" (U.N.) and the Commissioner (International), by the "office of personnel Management."

In the 1979 Edition of 22 U.S.C.A. 287, the United Nations, at pg. 248, you will find Executive order No. 10422. The Office of personnel Management is under direction of the Secretary General of the United Nations.

The I.R.S. is also a member in a one hundred fifty nation pact called the "International Criminal Police Organization", found at 22 U.S.C.A. 263a.

The "Memorandum & Agreement" between the Secretary of Treasury/Corporate Governor of "The Fund" and "The Bank" and the office of the U.S. Attorney General would indicate that the Attorney General and his associates are soliciting and collecting information for Foreign Principals. The offices of Secretary of State, Secretary of Treasury and the Attorney General whereby the whole of the government has been compromised and the trust of the United States citizens violated.

As Robert Bork said "we are governed not by law or elected representatives but by an un elected, unrepresentative, unaccountable committee of lawyers applying no will but their own."

Because of the bankruptcy of the United States and international contracts and or agreements interred into, the common law was replaced by the Uniform Commercial Code and or admiralty jurisdiction otherwise known as statutory jurisdiction. This treasonous act has taken place for the sake of commerce and in order to do so common law had to be rendered to no effect or at least extremely hard to obtain in Federal Court. The bankruptcy of the United States caused through compelled performance, the following case.

"There is no Federal Common Law, and Congress has no power to declare substantive rules of common law applicable in a State, whether they be local or general in their nature, be they commercial law or a part of the law or torts." (See: Erie Railroad Co. vs Tomkins, 304 U.S. 64, 82 L.Ed 1188)

The fifty States are now federal states by treaties and covenants (U.N. treaty & G.A.T.T. and other agreements) making the federal states and their citizens (tort feason's) subject to the World Bank. The people of America are being drained of their wealth via I.M.F and the I.R.S. to repay the Bank's usury.

The following are excerpts from the INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS.102d Congress 2d Session, Exec. Rept. 102-23 January 30,1992

The Covenant states expressly that obligations undertaken by the Parties extend to all parts of federal states "without any limitations or exceptions." (See: page six #5 obligations of Federal States I.C.C.P.R. January 30, 1992).

The Constitution of the United States no longer exists as a working document due to the bankrupt de facto corporation, and as a result of treaties and covenants made with foreign entities, as a result of accepted privileges by the United States government and the States.

The several states of the union are no longer Sovereign individual Jurisdictions subject to the common-law principles set forth by our Founding Fathers.

In 1934 the Corporate States became sureties for the bankrupt United States (Article I, Section 8, Clause 17.) After the United States joined the United Nations the fifty Corporate States became federal states belonging to the one world government, it's citizens are slaves and valuable only as long as they can produce labor and products for sale on the world market.

During the negotiation of the Covenant, the "federal state" issue assumed some importance because there were legally justified practices, at the State and local level, which were both manifestly inconsistent with the Covenant and beyond the reach of Federal authority under the law in force at that time; that is no longer the case. (See: page 18 I.C.C.P.R.)

The proposed understanding is similarly intended to signal to our treaty partners that the U.S. will implement its obligations under the Covenant by appropriate legislative, executive and judicial means, federal or state as appropriate, and that the Federal Government will remove any federal inhibition to the States' abilities to meet their obligations. (See: page 18 I.C.C.P.R.)

Nothing in this Covenant requires or authorizes legislation, or other action, by the United States of America prohibited by the Constitution of the United States as interpreted by the United States. (See: page 24 I.C.C.P.R.)

This means that the restrictions of the Consitution DO come into effect when they are applied by a Sovereign Citizen of one of the states of the union, and the above is null and void as it applies to them (state Citizens).
The U.S. Government has entered into covenants with foreign agents and governments making it unable through these compromising covenants to protect the American Citizens freedom and property.