

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(In the original the clauses are not numbered, nor is there any title to the document. It begins, "WE THE PEOPLE." The punctuation and capitalization is that of the original.)

WE THE PEOPLE of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of Free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least One Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New

Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such vacancies.

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

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature (See Amendment XVII) thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies. (See Amendment XVII.)

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

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

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal

from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust, or Profit under the United States; but the Party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

Section 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of choosing Senators. (*See Amendment XVII.*);

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section 5. Each house shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behavior, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such

time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a member of either House, during his Continuance in Office.

Section 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approves he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

Section 8. The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the Common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post-Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offenses against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the Militia, and for Governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings, — And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Section 9. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder, or ex post factor Law shall be passed.

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

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another; nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties, in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States; And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Section 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post factor Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws; and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such

Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops or Ships of War, in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or Engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

Article II

Section 1. The Executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected as follows.

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

(*See Amendment XII.*) The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such a Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse, by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List, the said House shall in like manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall

be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural-born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained the Age of thirty-five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation, or Inability both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be Increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period, any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation: — “I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

Section 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the Executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offenses against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors,

other Public Ministers, and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law; but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of the next Session.

Section 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the Officers of the United States.

Section 4. The President, Vice President, and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Article III

Section 1. The judicial Power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behavior, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority; — to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls; — to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction; to Controversies between two or more States; — between a State and Citizens of another State; — between Citizens of different States, — between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens

thereof, and foreign States, Citizens, or Subjects. (*See Amendment XI.*)

In all Cases affecting Amendments, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be a Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Section 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

Article IV

Section 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the manner in which such Acts, Records, and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Section 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party

to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

Section 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

Article V

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State without its Consent, shall be deprived of it's equal Suffrage in the Senate.

Article VI

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority

of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

Article VII

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

DONE in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth. IN WITNESS whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names.

Attest... William Jackson, Secretary.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

John Langdon
Nicholas Gilman

MASSACHUSETTS

Nathaniel Gorham
Rufus King

CONNECTICUT

Wm: Saml. Johnson
Roger Sherman

NEW YORK

Alexander Hamilton

NEW JERSEY

Wil: Livingston
David Brearley
Wm. Paterson
Jona: Dayton

PENNSYLVANIA

B Franklin
Thomas Nifflin
Robt. Morris
Geo. Clymer
Thos. Fitz Simons
Jared Ingersoll
James Wilson
Gouv Morris

Go: WASHINGTON – Presidt.
and deputy from Virginia.

DELAWARE

Geo: Read
Gunning Bedford jun
John Dickinson
Richard Bassett
Jaco: Broom

MARYLAND

James McHenry
Dan of St. Thos. Janifer
Danl Carroll

VIRGINIA

John Blair –
James Madison Jr.

NORTH CAROLINA

Wm: Blount
Richd. Dobbs Spaight
Hu Williamson

SOUTH CAROLINA

J. Rutledge
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney
Chalres Pinckney
Pierce Butler

GEORGIA

William Few
Abr Baldwin

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

ARTICLES in addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.

(Articles I through X, now known as the Bill of Rights, were proposed on September 25, 1789, and declared in force on December 15, 1791.)

Article I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article II

A well-regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Article III

No Soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor, in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the

land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any Criminal Case to be a witness against himself, not be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due proces of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Article VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining Witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of Counsel for his defense.

Article VII

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article IX

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Article XI

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any

suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

Article XII

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;--the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;--The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary for a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

Article XIII

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

(Proposed January 31, 1865, declared ratified December 18, 1865)

Article XIV

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss of emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

(Proposed June 13, 1866, declared ratified July 28, 1868)

Article XV

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

(Proposed February 26, 1869, declared ratified March 30, 1870)

Article XVI

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

(Proposed July 12, 1909, declared ratified February 25, 1913)

Article XVII

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote. The electors of each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in the Senate, the executive authority of such state shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies, provided that the legislature of any state may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

(Proposed May 13, 1912, declared ratified May 31, 1913)

Article XVIII

Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction therefore for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission thereof to the States by the Congress.

(Proposed December 18, 1917, declared ratified January 29, 1919; repealed by the Twenty-first Amendment December 5, 1933)

Article XIX

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

(Proposed June 4, 1919, declared ratified August 26, 1920)

Article XX

Section 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3rd day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successor shall then begin.

Section 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3rd day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President,

the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

Section 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death or any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have developed upon them.

Section 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

Section 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

(Proposed March 2, 1932, declared ratified February 6, 1933.)

Article XXI

Section 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Section 2. The transportation or importation into any state, territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several states, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

(Proposed February 20, 1933, declared ratified December 5, 1933)

Article XXII

Section 1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held office of the President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as president during the remainder of such term.

Section 2. This Article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

(Proposed and declared ratified 1951)

Article XXIII

Section 1. The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:

A number of electors of the President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous state; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the states, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a state; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

(Proposed and declared ratified 1961)

Article XXIV

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

(Proposed August 27, 1962, declared ratified February 4, 1964)

Article XXV

Section 1. In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

Section 2. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

Section 3. Whenever the President transmits to the President, pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.

Section 4. Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit

to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

(Proposed and declared ratified 1967)

Article XXVI

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

(Proposed and declared ratified 1971)

Article XXVII

No Law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of representatives shall have intervened.

"BANKER'S ACCEPTANCE"

* **A Banker's acceptance** = is a trade device in which a bank promises to pay a certain amount at a future date (a negotiable time draft or a guaranteed bill of exchange).

* **A Trade acceptance** = is the same thing promised by a company instead of a bank. These are both called "**Acceptance Credit**" and are often used to finance international trade and are bought and sold as investments.

Examples:

Buying the debts of foreigners against foreigners, in all parts of the world and asking the government of the United States for new issues of Fed notes in exchange for them.

___ Scottish distiller wishes to send a cargo off to the U.S., he can draw his bill against the purchasing person in dollars and after the purchaser has accepted it by writing his name across the face of it, the distiller can send that bill to the open discount market in New York City where the Fed will buy it and use it as collateral for a new issue of Fed notes.

___ German raises a crop of beans and sell them to a Japanese customer, he can draw a bill against his prospective Japanese customer in dollars and have it purchased by the Fed and get the money out of this country at the expense of the American people before he has even planted the beans in the ground.

Note:

Drawing up of a worthless acceptance in a country not subject to the laws of these United States.

"BEHIND THE FALSE MIRROR"

Reflections Of A Paper God

<A Spiritual Look At The Redemption Process>

UCC Basic ExplanationPRINTED FROM: Matt Brandt/ mbrandt@theinter.com

The following pages are a composite of several pieces from various sources that are intended to give you, the reader, a brief overview regarding the present "commercial distress" under which we all live, and how we may learn to "navigate" this commercial "sea" upon which we find ourselves due to our ignorance and the deceit of "government" leaders and the powers behind it. Purchasing "Redemption in Law: Cracking The Code," would be a wise investment for more in depth learning. (\$125.00 thru Better Books and Cassettes of America; www.bbcoa.com)

A. GETTING SOME BACKGROUND FROM HISTORY

Today the majority of Americans pay taxes because when they get a job their employer requests that they fill out an Internal Revenue Service Form W-4, which, as a direct result, withholds taxes from their paychecks for their labor. [The majority doesn't have a clue as to why they are paying these taxes in the first place.]

It has been affirmed that labor is a fundamental, unalienable right, protected by the United States Constitution. This fundamental right is not supposed to be taxed.

It is presumed that everyone is expected to know the law. It has been long held that, ignorance of the Law is not an excuse or a defense. The well established maxim that:

"He who fails to assert his rights - HAS NONE!", unequivocally establishes that just as a closed mouth never gets fed, "a matter must be expressed to be resolved."

When it comes to dealing with lawyers, government, and the Internal Revenue Service (which is not an agency of the United States Government, but a private foreign-owned corporation) withholding and keeping knowledge from the people is nothing new. It is a common business tactic that has been going on from the beginning of its inception. It will, most likely continue as long as we rely upon lawyers and government to do that which we ourselves should be doing.

In order to find the answer as to why your labor is being taxed, when the Constitution says it is not supposed to be, it is necessary to understand how government exists and operates.

To accomplish this requires a quick review back in history to the time of the War Between the

States. The People of this Nation lost their true Republican form of government. On March 27, 1861 seven southern States walked out of Congress leaving the entire legislative Branch of Government without quorum. The Congress of the Constitution was dissolved for inability to disband or re-convene. The Republican form of Government, which the People were guaranteed - ceased to exist. Out of necessity to operate the Government, President Lincoln issued Executive Order No. 2. in April 1861, reconvening the Congress at gunpoint in Executive, emergency, martial-law-rule jurisdiction. Since that time there has been no "de jure" (sanctioned by law) Congress. Everything functions under "color of law" (the appearance or semblance, without substance, of legal right.) Through Executive Orders under authority of the War Powers, (i.e. emergency, i.e. the law of necessity) the "law of necessity" means no law whatsoever, as per such maxims of law as:

"Necessity knows no law" (the law of forbidding killing is voided when done in self-defense).

"In time of war laws are silent." Cicero.

To establish the underlying debt of the Government to the Bankers, to create corporate entities that are legally subject to the jurisdiction which they exist, and to create the jurisdiction itself correctly, the so-called (fraudulent and unratified) Fourteenth Amendment was proclaimed and passed in 1868. This was a cestui que trust (operation in law) incorporated in a military, private, International, commercial, de facto (jurisdiction created by, and belonging to, the Money Power, existing within the emergency of the War Powers, the only operational jurisdiction since the dissolution of Congress in 1861. Through the 14th Amendment, an artificial person-corporate entity-franchise entitled "citizen of the United States" was born into private, corporate limited liability. Section 4 of the 14th Amendment states: "The validity of the Public Debt of the United States (to the Bankers) ... shall not be questioned."

Within the above-referenced private jurisdiction of the International Bankers, the private and foreign owned "Congress" formed a corporation, commercial agency, and Government for the "District of Columbia" on February 21, 1871, Chapter 62, 16 Stat. 419. This corporation was reorganized June 11, 1878, Chapter 180, 20 Stat. 102, and re-named "United States Government." This corporation privately trade marked the names: "United States," "U.S.," "US," "U.S.A.," "USA" and "America."

When the United States declared itself a municipal corporation, it also created what is known as a cestui que trust (a trust where one party receives benefits and use while legal title rests in another) to function under by implementing the Federal Constitution of 1871, and incorporating the previous United States Constitutions of 1787 and 1791 as amended, as by-laws. Naturally, as the grantor of the trust, this empowered the United States Government to change the terms of the trust at will. As evidenced under the Federal Constitution of 1871, the 14th Amendment, the People of the United States without their consent, were declared "Citizens" and granted "Civil Rights." These so-called civil rights are nothing more than mere privileges. Privileges which government licenses, regulates, and can re-interpret to suit it's purposes at any time for any reason. The Federal Corporate Government also conveniently somehow forgot to disclose to the People that the term "Citizen" with which they have made every living and breathing inhabitant a "subject", was defined in law as a "Vessel" engaged in commerce.

In 1912, when the bonds, that were keeping the US Government afloat, and, were owned by the Bankers, came due, the Bankers refused to re-finance the debt, and the colorable, martial-law-rule Congress was compelled to pass, the Federal Reserve Act of 1913. This Act

surrendered constitutional authority to create, control, and manage the entire money supply of the United States to a handful of private, mostly foreign, bankers. This placed exclusive creation and control of the money within the private, commercial, foreign, and military jurisdiction of 1861, into corporate limited liability.

America converted from United States Notes to Federal Reserve Notes, beginning with the passage of The Federal Reserve Act of 1913. Federal Reserve Banks were incorporated in 1914, and, in 1916, began to circulate their private, corporate Federal Reserve Notes as "money" alongside the nations "de jure" (according to law) currency, the United States Notes. The United States Notes were actually warehouse receipts for deposits of gold and silver in a warehouse (bank), thus representing wealth (substance, portable land; the money of sovereigns), the new fiat money (Federal Reserve Notes) amounted to "bills for that which was yet to be paid," i.e. for what was owed! For the new "benefit" of being able to carry around U.S. Government debt instruments (Federal Reserve Notes) in our wallets instead of Gold Certificates or Silver Certificates, we agreed to redeem the newly issued Federal Reserve Notes in gold and also to pay interest for their use in gold ONLY! Essentially, the Fed issued paper with pretty green ink on it and we agreed to give them gold in exchange for the "privilege" of using it. Such was the bargain.

Through paying interest to the Federal Reserve Corporation in gold, the US Treasury became progressively depleted of its gold. America's gold certificates, coin, and bullion were continually shipped off to the coffers of various European Banks and Power Elite. In 1933, when the Treasury was drained and the debt was larger than ever (a financial condition known as "insolvency"), President Roosevelt proclaimed the bankruptcy of the United States. Every 14th Amendment "citizen of the United States" was pledged as an asset to finance the Chapter 11 re-organization expenses and pay interest in perpetuity to the CREDITORS (Federal Reserve Bankers) and the "national debt", ("which shall not be questioned").

On March 9, 1933, Congress passed the Amendatory Act (also known as the Emergency Banking Relief Act) to the Trading with the Enemy Act (originally passed on October 6, 1917) at a time when the United States was not in a shooting war with any foreign foe and included the People of the United States as the enemy.

At the conference of Governors held on March 6, 1933, the Governors of the 48 States of the Union accommodated the Federal Bankruptcy of the United States Corporation by pledging the faith and credit of their State to the aid of the National Government.

Senate Document 43 of the 73rd Congress, 1st Session (1933) did declare that ownership of ALL PROPERTY is in the STATE and individual so-called ownership is only by virtue of government, i.e. law amounting to "mere-user" only; and individual use of all property is subordinate to the necessities of the United States Government.

Under House Joint Resolution 192 of June 5, 1933, Senate Report No. 93549, and Executive Orders 6072, 6012 and 6246, the Congress and President Roosevelt officially declared bankruptcy of the United States Government.

Regardless of the cause or reason, what many American's either do not understand and/or have failed to seriously grasp, is that by the use of Federal Reserve Notes; (which is not Constitutional Money defined under Article I Section 10 of the United States Constitution), the People of the United States since 1933, have not had any Constitutionally lawful way to pay

their debts. They therefore have not had any way to buy or own property. The People, for the benefits granted to them by a bankrupt corporate Government, discharge their debts with limited liability using Federal Reserve Notes. They have surrendered, by way of an unconscionable contract, their individual Rights under the Constitution, in exchange for mere privileges!

A review of countless United States Supreme Court decisions since the 1938, landmark case, *Erie Railroad v. Tompkins*, (304 U.S. 64-92) clearly establishes that only the State has Constitutional Rights, not the People. The People have been pledged to the bankruptcy of 1933. The federal law administered in and by the United States is the private commercial "law" of the CREDITORS. That, due to the bankruptcy, every "citizen of the United States" is pledged as an asset to support the bankruptcy, must work to pay the insurance premiums on the underwriting necessary to keep the bankrupt government in operation under Chapter II Bankruptcy (Reorganization). That upon the declared Bankruptcy, Americans could operate and function only through their corporate colored, State created, ALL-CAPITAL-LETTERS-NAME, - that has no access to sovereignty, substance, rights, and standing in law. The Supreme Court also held the "general (Universal) common law" no longer is accessible and in operation in the federal courts based on the 1933, bankruptcy, which placed everything into the realm of private, colorable law merchant of the Federal Reserve CREDITORS. To take this to a different level and not only explain why you pay taxes, but also why you do not own the house you live in, the car you drive, or own anything else you think you've bought and paid for etc. The State Government and its CREDITORS own It all. If you think you own your home just because you believe you paid it using those Federal Reserve Notes, just like everything else you possess by permission of Government, simply stop paying your taxes, (user-fees), (licenses) and see just how long Government and the CREDITORS allow you to keep it before they come to take it away from you.

How can all this really be? Why haven't you been told all of this before now? Ignorance of the law is no excuse. Every man is deemed (required) to know the law. Government expects you to know the law, and holds you fully accountable for doing so. Ignoring these facts will not protect you. The majority of American's have been given a Public Education to teach them only what the Public, i.e. government (CREDITORS) wants them to know. It is and always has been each individual's personal responsibility, duty and obligation to learn and know the law.

What this breaks down to is this: Back in 1933, when the United States went into bankruptcy because it could no longer pay its debts it pledged the American People themselves without their consent as the asset to keep the government afloat and operating. Because government no longer had any way to pay its debts with substance, was bankrupt, it lost its sovereignty and standing in law. Outside and separate from Constitutional Government, to continue to function and operate, it created an artificial world consisting of artificial entities. This was accomplished by taking everyone's proper birth given name and creating what is called a "fiction in law," by way of an acronym, i.e. a name written in ALL-CAPITAL-LETTERS to interact with. A name written in ALL-CAPITAL-LETTERS is not a sentient, flesh and blood human being. It is a corporation, fiction or deceased person. Government as well as all corporations, including the Internal Revenue Service cannot deal interact with you or interact with you via your proper name given you at birth, only through your ALL-CAPITAL-LETTERS-NAME! Another little tidbit of knowledge, which has been conveniently kept from the People is this: When the Several united States signed the treaty with Great Britain ending the Revolutionary War, it was a concession that ALL COMMERCE would be regulated and contracted through British Attorney's known as Esquires only.

This condition and concession still exists today. No attorney or lawyer in the United States of America has ever been "licensed" to practice law (they've exempted themselves) as they are a legal fiction "person" and only an "ADMITTED MEMBER" to practice in the private franchise club called the BAR (which is itself an acronym for the British or Barrister Aristocratic or Accreditation Regency), as such are un-registered foreign agents, and so they are traitors. Esquires (Unconstitutional Title of honor and nobility = Esquires), foreign non-citizens (aliens) who are specifically prohibited from ever holding any elected Public Office of trust whatsoever! Article I, Section 9, clause 8, states: "No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatsoever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State."

As a direct result, attorneys and lawyers cannot and do not represent you in your proper birth or given name. Attorneys and lawyers re-present corporations, artificial persons, and fictions in law - ONLY! What the majority in this country fail to recognize is this: because of the bankruptcy and having been pledged as an asset to the National Government's debt, this makes all citizens DEBTORS under Chapter 11. DEBTORS in bankruptcy having lost their solvency - - have NO RIGHTS nor STANDING IN LAW and are at the mercy of the CREDITORS.

All courts today sit and operate as Non-Constitutional, Non-Article Three Legislative Tribunals administering the bankruptcy via their "statutes," ("codes.") All Courts are Title 11 Bankruptcy Courts where these statutes are, in reality, "commercial obligations" being applied for the "benefit" or "privilege" of discharging debts with limited liability of the Federal Reserve-monopoly, colorable-money Federal Reserve Notes (debt Instruments). This means every time you end up before a court - not only do you NOT have any standing in law to state a claim upon which relief can be granted, YOU HAVE NO CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS! Why? Because you are a DEBTOR under the bankruptcy and in addition to having contracted away your rights in exchange for benefits and privileges; you do not have one single shred of evidence to establish otherwise. In bankruptcy ONLY CREDITORS have rights!

In a nutshell, as a DEBTOR, it is impossible for you to access Constitutional Rights, they are reduced to mere privileges which are licensed, regulated, and can be altered, amended and changed to meet whatever the particular or special needs of government for whatever whim. If taking away your home, your car, taxing your labor, or locking you up for violating any of the Sixty MILLION plus legislatively created DEBTOR codes and statutes they have on the books today happens to meet the needs of government — it really doesn't take a rocket scientist to realize who the loser will be!

B. IS THERE REALLY A REAL REMEDY?

Is there really a real remedy to what has been done? Quite simply, yes! There is one way and one way only you can protect yourself, your family, and property from this public obligation. Only through an underlying Security Agreement and filing a UCC-1 Financing Statement can you gain this standing. Accepting For Value your Birth Certificate and executing a lien upon the governmentally created ALL-CAPITAL-LETTERS-NAME by you in your proper Birth given Name as the Secured Party, and listing anything and everything you own, will own, or possibly ever could own, as collateral in the Security Agreement, can you effectively and permanently remove yourself from the status of a DEBTOR to that of a CREDITOR, and actually own property, have access to enforceable Constitutional Rights.

By filing a UCC-1 Financing Statement, you become an actual CREDITOR with standing in law and acquire the ability to stake a claim upon which relief can be granted, and not have the fruits of your labor taxed simply following up the UCC-1 Financing Statement with a Public Notice and Declaration/Depositum Declaration, can you, as a CREDITOR, acquire and access actual Original Jurisdiction Constitutional rights, that can be enforced. Without a UCC-1 Financing Statement, and the underlying Security Agreement, everything you have is pledged and owned by the State. You merely are the user of the property and must use that property in strict compliance with all the rules and regulations established by the State. If acquiring actual Original Jurisdiction Constitutional Rights and having the ability to own property free from government controls, and the ability to earn a living without taxation interests you, you have nothing to lose and everything to gain by executing this document. Only through filing a UCC-1 Financing Statement and Security Agreement is it possible for anyone to legally access Constitutional Rights.

To try and break this down even further. Few people truly understand the words "slave and slavery." The biggest benefit in filing a UCC-1 Financing Statement is that you will no longer be a slave. The fact is, most dictionaries fail to provide an accurate definition of the words "slave and slavery." Even Webster's 1828 edition of the English language dictionary fails in its attempt to define the true meaning of the word "slavery": "Slave: a person who is wholly subject to the will of another." Slavery is not a matter of being totally 100% subject to the will of another. Any person, who is to any degree involuntarily subject to the will of another, is still a slave. There are no degrees of slavery.

The second part of the 2nd definition of slave provided by Webster's 1828 Edition is: "One who surrenders himself to any power whatsoever," which is closer to the real point. The Uniform Commercial Code [UCC] governs ALL commercial transactions in the United States. Any "person" including government corporations, agencies, etc., involved in the "sales of goods, commercial paper, bank deposits and collections, letters of credit, bulk transfer, warehouse receipts, bills of lading, investment securities, and secured transactions" is governed by the UCC. The "A" form of Uniform Commercial Code is adopted by all States. To comply with the Uniform Commercial Code in your state, a UCC-1 Financing Statement must be filed with the Secretary of State, by any "person" who makes a claim against any other "person" in the area of commerce. All government agencies, (city, county, state and federal), operate in commerce and all of them, including the Internal Revenue Service, are private corporations. All Courts operate in commerce. All Banks operate in commerce. All corporations operate in commerce and all of these "entities" exist financially because WE are their collateral. They borrow on our "credit."

At one time, our currency was backed by or given substance by gold or silver. It has been thought by many, since the United States took the substance of gold and silver away, that Federal Reserve Notes were simply worthless paper, backed by nothing at all. That is not correct! Today, real people, citizens of the several states, you, me, your children, etc., back Federal Reserve Notes, much the same way that gold and silver did in the past. In other words, the living, breathing people guarantee or provide the substance for ALL money that is created. The Federal Reserve Bank clearly states: "Federal Reserve Notes are backed by the Full faith (and credit of the American People.)" Blind Faith sets forth that YOU trust THEM. Who? None other than the Federal Reserve!

Credit means something is due you! The Federal Reserve uses our credit to create ALL money. All of the money created belongs to the American People and the deceit of the Public

and private corporations is so complete, they create it, charge it to us as a debt and then tack interest to it on top of that. How did the American People become collateral for the debt instruments known as Federal Reserve Notes? It was given to the Federal Reserve by a corporation called the United States, the very same corporation that created the Federal Reserve. As discussed previously, in 1933, when President Roosevelt declared a national emergency because the United States could no longer pay its debts. At least that was the spin given to the American People. All of the subsidiary States agreed to support the declared bankruptcy by "pledging" the energy of their "citizens." Their assets consisted only of State Citizens. The States in turn used the Birth Certificates to pledge the State Citizen as collateral to keep Government afloat. That is how the American People became collateral for the Federal Reserve Notes and so-called debts. The American People became warehouse receipts, like a warehouse full of any type of valuable goods. All of this, however, was a major fraud. Neither the Internal Revenue Service nor any other entity like Government files a UCC-1 Financing Statement into the Commercial Registry with the Secretary of State. If they did, they would instantly become subject to all the regulations of the Uniform Commercial Code. The Internal Revenue Service has done very nicely by bluffing and intimidation, as all others mentioned, by operating under "Public Policy" where there is in, reality "No Law" at all! The State Citizen is drawn "into commerce" when their Birth Certificate is registered and sent to the Commerce Department in Washington, D.C. This is where the American People became warehouse receipts upon which all of the money printed and circulated is created and guaranteed. In short, the American People became the collateral for all debts. They, "The People," allegedly are "Government" property! Government is a "fiction" and an artificial person and deals with us as a fiction or artificial persons only as stated before. To take this still to another level, let's use an example to explain and use the name of John Henry: Smith. When John Henry: Smith was born, his parents gave him the Christian name of John Henry and he shared the name of Smith with all the other members of his family. He was born a living, breathing being. When his Birth Certificate was sent to the Department of Commerce, it was registered and the Government, because it was bankrupt, turned his "real name" into a fiction. His new fictional name became JOHN H. SMITH or John H. Smith. His ALL-CAPITAL-LETTERS NAME was registered as a corporation at the Puerto Rico Department of State Corporations (Departamento de Estado - Division de Corporaciones) P.O. BOX 3271, SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, 00904-3271, making him liable for taxes. He is now a fiction or artificial person; a non-living, non-breathing "person." It is a "strawman" (Lat. stramineus homo) or "fiction" which government brings all its so-called charges against and NEVER against the real person. Just like "yours," his driver's license now reads JOHN H. SMITH or John H. Smith. When he signs a 1040 Tax Form, he dutifully fills out the form as John H. Smith and then signs his name "under penalty of perjury," thereby admitting he will be responsible for all the taxes of JOHN H. SMITH, a fiction in law, corporation. Look at your driver's license and see whom it is issued to. How can government use a form of our name and turn it into a fiction (corporation) without our permission? They can't, we sign our name to all of their forms, which is purely voluntary "permission-in-ignorance." In short, we do it to ourselves!

However, for those who wish to control and own this fiction and prohibit government corporations, including the Internal Revenue Service from making so-called charges against it, a remedy is available: to do this by executing a UCC-1 Financing Statement! John Henry, Smith would simply do what Government and the Internal Revenue Service does not do: File your UCC-1 Financing Statement into the Commercial Registry with the Secretary of State and claim EVERYTHING related to JOHN H. SMITH or any derivative name, corporate fiction; i.e.: the Birth Certificate and Social Security Card and Number. The living, breathing, real person then owns and controls the fictitious entity, including all contracts related to the Birth Certificate

and Social Security Number.

Thusly, the real John H. Smith secures all rights, interest and title in the fictitious entity. Now, government and the Internal Revenue Service has to deal with John Henry: Smith but they cannot!, because he is no longer subject to government control. Every living breathing person has both a Social Security Card and an Employer Identification Number (yes, there are exceptions). The Internal Revenue Service calls the Social Security Number our Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN). Never do they mention our Employer Identification Number (EIN). What, you are not an employer, so you do not have an EIN? But wait. Yes you do! We are all employers and every one of us has an EIN. If you apply for a new Social Security Card (not a new number), on the backside of the card written In Red is your Employer Identification Number. Government workers are all employees. EVERY SINGLE ONE OF THEM! Government employees work for us!, we are their employer! That is why, when you read the Tax Code to find the definition of "employee," under Title 26 United States Code, at Section 3401(c), the term "employee" specifically includes officers and employees, whether elected or appointed, of the United States, a State (Federal State), Territory, or any other political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, or any agency or instrumentality of any one or more of the foregoing. EVERY ONE OF THEM ARE EMPLOYEES - THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE THE EMPLOYER. Write to the Bureau of Vital Statistics in the Capital of the State where you were born and request a copy of your Birth Certificate. Request a Certified copy. Never mind that you have a copy right now. More likely than not it came from the County in which you were born. The number assigned to your Birth Certificate by the Vital Statistics Office is of primary importance when executing your UCC-1 Financing Statement.

C. RELIEF IS AVAILABLE WHEN YOU HAVE KNOWLEDGE

What can filing a UCC-1 Financing Statement do for you besides everything described thus far? Let's throw a few more examples onto the table to explain. As previously stated, the only real thing in the United States is the American People. Corporations are fictions - DEAD ENTITIES! Let's use a fiction called GENERAL MOTORS for our explanation. Since the inception of GENERAL MOTORS which was originally created by another corporate fiction we call government, they have borrowed into existence countless billions of Federal Reserve Notes. Today GENERAL MOTORS proudly calls themselves one of the largest corporations (a fiction) in the world! It is taught that stockholders of GENERAL MOTORS "own" GENERAL MOTORS. The real truth is the American People own everything produced by GENERAL MOTORS - free and clear. Isn't it interesting this fiction charges us the American People for what already belongs to us - and then to add more insult to injury - they tack on a little interest to boot! When Internal Revenue sends a letter or Notice to the fiction JOHN H. SMITH and says "Our records indicate you owe \$15,000.00." John Henry: Smith, who has filed a UCC-1 Financing Statement now has multiple options as to how he chooses to deal with this matter. John Henry: Smith knows full well he must respond to the presentment he's just received from Internal Revenue in a timely manner. Depending on the Notice or Presentment he's received he has either ten (10) days or thirty (30) days to respond. If he does not know what his time frame is to respond in is, to play it safe, it would be best for him to respond before the ten (10) days expires. John Henry: Smith knows that if he doesn't respond, after the allotted time. If he fails to respond, the Internal Revenue will enter a Default Judgment against him. Because he failed to object to the bill or ask any questions about it, having defaulted, the amount can lawfully be collected from him. John Henry: Smith also knows that you never argue the amount of deficiency in any tax case. If you are not required to file, you should not care whether they say you owe fifteen thousand dollars or one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. If you are not

required to file, the amount doesn't matter. You never argue the amount because that is a fact issue. The reason for this is, usually when you receive a Notice of Deficiency, it is for some unworldly amount. The Internal Revenue Service wants you to run in and argue about the amount. The minute you say, "I don't owe that much," you have just agreed that you owed something and conceded jurisdiction. The proper way to respond is to honor their presentment conditioned upon the production of a certificate or proof of claim. This is a process that can be utilized after you decide whether or not you will file a UCC-1.

Real folks all across America are filing UCC-1 Financing Statements and ridding themselves of the debt and fraud of this beast system called by many as government and their created fictions. It has been established, "Lawyers and Attorneys have written well over Sixty Million Codes and Statutes to confound and confuse the American People and enslave them." None of these Codes or Statutes apply to any living, breathing, people who claim their heritage through what God has preserved. The fact that many Americans are filing UCC-1 Financing Statements and commercially liberating themselves has caused major alarms to go off with Government and the CREDITORS. After filing your UCC-1 Financing Statement, it can be used by the real person to obtain what is known as a "Security Interest" in the fiction (aka Strawman) whom the Internal Revenue Service uses to force, intimidate, threaten and compel the real flesh and blood person to pay what are called taxes. Under the Uniform Commercial Code, a Financing Statement is used under Article IX to reflect a Public Record that there is a Security Interest or claim to the goods in question to secure a debt. The Financing Statement is filed by the Security Holder (real person) with the Secretary of State, or similar public body, and as a result becomes Public Record. As a party with ownership of the fiction or (Strawman), you become the Secured Party with ALL RIGHTS, INTEREST, AND TITLE in the fiction's Birth Certificate, Social Security Number, Driver's License, Automobile, Certificates of Title, Credit Cards, Loans, Property, Taxes, etc., etc.! So what did it cost the moneychangers to enslave the American People? Nothing! The same is true for commercial freedom: "For thus saith the Lord, Ye have sold yourselves for naught (nothing), and ye shall be redeemed without money." Isaiah 52:4

Uniform Commercial Code: The Law of the Land

Ever heard the statement: "The constitution has NO place in the courts and your life?" When one argues a "Constitutional" position whether in the courts or society that position will NOT prevail. Why? We grew up with the concept of personal freedom and constitutional rights. Yet, even to the most casual observer America is NOT free. The Constitution is NOT in effect in the courts of this land. Ask any judge, he will quickly tell you the constitution is not permitted in his courtroom.

Every company, corporate entity or any organization is governed by a charter, by-laws, or some sort of 'constitution' that will legally dictate and control the operation. Ever stop to consider that if the Constitution is NOT the charter for the Federal government and society what is the "law" of that society?

Then what is the law and 'constitution' of the federal government and society in which we live? The Uniform Commercial Code! If you think that is a stretch of the of the imagination study through the contents of this web site. You will come to a legal understanding of how/why you have become a slave to the society (democracy) around you. Then you will understand how to regain your freedom and 'constitutional' rights.

The only thing prohibiting your freedom is legal awareness and lack of information. ALL; i.e., EVERY thing or action you do is 'commercial'. You can NOT function except through a 'commercial contract'. It is well established that a legal fiction (corporation, government, etc) cannot directly approach a 'private' individual. When government, court, tax, and corporate agents approach you in person, via the mail, over the phone, etc., they are soliciting your consent for "voluntarily" entering into a commercial contract and "doing business." The controlling law for these contracts is the Uniform Commercial Code.

All governments are corporate, for-profit operations. The U.S. [federal] Government and its administrative agencies bring suits against people and other government entities every day. In the legal system there is no difference between civil and criminal jurisdictions; each is commercial. All crime (including murder) is commercial, i.e. has a monetary value affixed thereto. 27 CFR 72.11 spells this out in unequivocal terms. Nowadays it is common for both artificial and flesh-and-blood entities to settle criminal charges out of court, i.e. via payment. [Note: committing a crime is a physical impossibility for an artificial person/corporation, but such are charged criminally almost every day.]

The Uniform Commercial Code at Article 1, §103 it states:

§ 1-103. Supplementary General Principles of Law Applicable.

Unless displaced by the particular provisions of this Act, the principles of law and equity, including the law merchant and the law relative to capacity to contract, principal and agent, estoppel, fraud, misrepresentation, duress, coercion, mistake, Bankruptcy, or other validating or invalidating cause shall supplement its provisions.

What they're telling us is that all other law — common, constitutional, equity, bankruptcy, etc. — is only supplemental to the supreme law of the land — the Uniform Commercial Code. If we don't proceed on the basis upon which they proceed, then we will lose due to failure to procedure, not substance.

A little more...

The information here is compiled right from the UCC Code. Right from the latest changes, and from some of the most powerful codes this planet has ever seen; And I mean planet! In order to understand what it is that we actually do, I need to go back and explain why we're doing what we're doing.

The whole thing started obviously when we had 13 signers to an Original Declaration of Independence. That was an underlying contract that was signed by thirteen different leaders that said "No more." "We are done, we are independent from you. We are going to do our own thing." And that contract led up to another one which is known as the Constitution and another The Bill of Rights etc., etc. etc.... the Articles of the Confederation.

These contracts were what formed a nation here over 200 hundred years ago. It was formed under contract and Sub-formed under codes, rules and regulations. In 1871 the United States set up a system that was called the District of Columbia Organic Act. At that point in time there was only a government and a people, individually based upon the contracts that were written almost a hundred years prior to The Constitution, the Articles of Confederation, etc. etc.... This new act, called the District of Columbia Organic Act created the first Corporate Government

that the United States of America has ever seen, and it created a new wild beast that most people don't see. Because it's Corporate America, it has everything to do with commerce; it's under Contract Law. Shortly thereafter, they created what is known as the Bureau of Vital Statistics. The Bureau of Vital Statistics is what formed a birth certificate / chattel paper. This birth certificate was the first time that the United States ever seen a Corporate person known as a Dummy, a strawman, a juristic person or any other kind of fictitious corporation that you can put in your mind and just think about, is a fiction, third party front, a dummy. It is not you, it is a word that reflects chattel paper. It's a contract.

These contracts enabled the Corporate United States to contract with a Corporate U.S. I've heard many people, attended many different seminars, I've read a lot of different information and I've talked to a lot of people who use the UCC. And the UCC is a contract. But, what people have to understand is how they incorporated themselves. They see that one of the biggest problems with some of past or even present information that's out there is a lot of people want to go back to the law. Well, under these contracts that we're speaking of, you became a surety. The surety was responsible to pay for all this Corporation's new existence such as the Federal Reserve, such as the IRS, such as the Social Security Administration. I hope that everyone out there understands why this corporation is starting to exist and how it came about and how they get to us. They don't deal with us, they deal with our Dummies/Strawmans. The fictional you. Your Driver's license, your social security card, most all bills that you get, most anything you get will have your Strawmans name, it's Your name in all capital letters. It is a created US citizen you, Not the Real flesh and blood you. It is your front.

When they started to contract and they switched over our gold, which was in 1933, they took all of our gold and they started using a paper currency. Which is a Federal Reserve note, the dollar bills that we carry around. When they created that new little creature the Corporate America was free to use as much of this paper currency it wanted to. It didn't have to use the gold and silver so it could just exchange promises from one hand to another. Again, all of this you have to sit back and understand that a Corporation is coming after you. Not Mr. General Motors, general motors the nobody. It is just a fiction.

The information that we've gotten and use is compiled from many, many, many years of research, study, trial, and a lot of errors because people can't understand the whole concept behind it, which I couldn't either. I didn't even grasp that at one point in my life. The information that we're going to give you is how to protect yourself, how to make yourself secure from liens, levies, and judgments. How to be able to look at yourself, your spouse and kids and say "I'm free". "Let me do whatever I want to do and I'll be a responsible person and I'll just do it". And it really will change your life forever. Because you will be able to stand there and say "No thank you, I do not want to do business with you." It really is that simple once you understand the concept.

Our concept is not going into court. A lot of people have to, a lot of people wait until the last minute to decide that they have to do something and then they're normally caught in a "fire drill" and that's a lot of times when mistakes are made, because it's so fast, we call this a fire drill. So we're trying to recommend to everybody out there to get your hands on something ahead of time. Do something well in advance before you have a problem and that way you're pretty much protected. And the reason I say that is not to say that "Well, if I start doing this paperwork, am I going to draw attention?" No, the point I am trying to make here is that the percentages of people who have some form of issue, whether it be by a local official, a state

official, federal official, your county commissioner, your tax guy, the local cop down on the corner by Dunkin Donuts, everywhere you turn they're asking for money. The bottom line is, you get a speeding ticket, they're asking you for money. Then they want your tax line, you turn here, and they take it out of your paycheck. You turn back this way and they slap you in jail and then take more of it. Then they come take your house. Problems happen to people all the time. If you look at it, the percentage of people that have some form of issue, with any of those agencies is extremely high. And it will probably happen to you sooner or later.

So, what our program does is give you the knowledge and it give you the opinion, education to be able to stop living a life like that and just say, "I want to live my own life." "I don't care about that person there, I care about me and me wants to be free."

That's the way we look at it and I know a lot of other people do too.

The new article 9 provisions inside of this UCC just revolutionized a lot of things and that's what we base our information on. Our information is accurate, up to date and it works. Because if you look inside the Bill of Rights, most people know we got them, but most people don't understand what the two sections are. You have to stand back and look at the overlying contract. Article One through Five are constitutional safeguards. It's says we have the right to speak, we have the right to keep our guns, we have the right. That's the first Five. Well the last Five are against our elected officials saying, "You can't do this, and you can't do that." Well, why is it we can't drive down the road without getting pulled over, asking for money? Because we have contracted our entire lives away and didn't even realize it. We contracted for a house, we contracted for a car, we contracted for a credit card, we contract for everything. You're still a Sovereign human being. You just have to un-contract all the small implied adhesion contracts that you're attached to by your own signature (signature: "the act of putting one's name at the end of an instrument to attest its validity." Black's Law Dict., 6th Ed.; autograph: "one's handwriting; written with one's own hand." *ibid.*)

So what the UCC does is it actually goes in, it allows you to take those contracts and regain Ownership of those listed properties. Once you have regained control, you can stand up and say, "This is my contract. I don't agree or consent."

The consent thing is a large one. It's something that has worked in all levels; it works everywhere because it is The Law. I'd like to repeat that because it is The Law. When you're looking at a consensual encounter, the first that happens when you get pulled over for instance, what happens to you? What do they do to you? What's the first thing they ask you for? "Can I see your drivers license, registration or can I see your papers?" They are asking you to voluntarily give them some papers so that they can prosecute you. Why? Because they have the contract and they can do that. You signed that driver's license, you didn't know it, but you signed all your rights away. You didn't even know it.

From the Fourth amendment is where we get this "consent thing." And your Fourth amendment is probably the most powerful amendment, powerful law, and powerful set of words in Law that I can think of. If you have anything that you would like to study on, outside of our website, it should be the Fourth amendment. (Brown vs. TEXAS)

Consent. I do not agree or consent. What they are doing to you is that "They" as a corporation are coming up to you as a corporation and asking you to contract with them. They have no evidence that you are anything but that fiction. "I'm sorry, I don't want to do business with you."

And the information works because of the way that the code is set up, it enables you to make claims on your property. That's what the UCC is, so many people that I talk to in the past have said, "You file your UCC and your problems will go away." That is so far from the truth. I don't even want to comment any further than that.

A UCC-1 is an asset protector and it allows you to register property that you are making a claim upon. That is what it is. If there is no claim, you can't claim back on it. So right now, up until this point if you're new to this, you didn't understand any of what we just said, but it's starting to become clear to you now as though it's a corporation against a corporation and you have to step back behind the scene there and realize that the IRS, the State of Michigan, the United States, are all fictions coming after you. They don't exist. You can't call Mr. IRS to the stand in a court room. He won't show up. We've been looking for him for years. We can't find him. We've been looking for another guy called Society, for quite some time, but we can't find him either. They don't exist. So, if they don't exist, then they can't make the claim on the property. You can though. Once you make your claim, You got a claim in there. If anyone was to try to infiltrate your property, NOW you have stated a claim, under which release can be granted to you. You now hold a Superior claim. In the format that we're using this information goes directly at the individuals so to speak, not the IRS, but the agent working for them. The fiction does not exist, only the agents that are "moving" the fiction. What we have to offer is the information that goes to them. It informs them, it lets them know, "I have a claim, please provide me with superior claim if you want me to perform/pay." They do not have it.

A synopsis: There is a corporate government and a real government and they have created a fictional you, which is known as a strawman. And this corporate government is doing just what McDonald's is doing when you pull up to McDonald's. "May I help you?" "Sure, I'll take that, that and that." "OK, that will cost you \$5.68". They are conducting business with you. And you have the right to decide whether you want to conduct business with with them. You can do so with whomever you wish to. If you don't wish to do business with somebody, you don't have to. No one can force you to. It is the same concept. It's just we set our groundwork and do our claim ahead of time. We're learning to conduct our commercial affairs for our protection and benefit rather than for the quasi-government's advantage, or any other person's or corporation's benefit.

Filing a UCC-1, executing a Security Agreement, and then redeeming the strawman back through the Treasury is the foundation for navigating in a commercial world. The sooner we learn, the more capable we become in protecting ourselves, our families, our property, and our interests. Welcome to the real world! You are coming out of the "reel" world of the "Wizard of Oz" and "Alice in Wonderland!"



ABOUT THE AUTHOR

David A. Raimer was the former Apostle/Pastor of Joy Church of New England in Springfield, Massachusetts, Also Joy Church of North Grafton, Massachusetts, and Joy Church of Greater Orlando, Florida. He has been the President of International Christian Businesses, Inc., Tri-Span International Corporation, Legacy Park Corporation, Exodus International Corporation and other business enterprises around the world.

Mr. Raimer, was the former Public Relations Director for the "Coalition For Financial Justice And Accountability and has had a broad spectrum of ministry experience and training, including five years in the Baptist church as youth minister, Associate Pastor and Senior Pastor. He was on the ministry staff of the James Robinson Evangelistic Association in Texas, and served as staff member of Happy Caldwell at Agape' Church in Little Rock, Arkansas. He has attended the University of Massachusetts, Boston Collage, Central Bible College, Word of Faith Bible and Leadership Institute in Fort Worth, Texas, and received his graduate diploma from Agape School of World Evangelism.

He is also been on numerous Television and Radio programs, the author of several books. And has been an International Investment Banker, owning companies around the world including Russia. It is Mr. Raimer's desire to bring a fresh and enlightened perspective to people throughout the globe concerning the principles of truth, Spiritual enlightenment, commerce and the Law's governing Liberty and life to all.

If you would like more information concerning "The Coalition For Financial Justice And Accountability" or the "Enlightened Capital Enhancement International Hedge Fund". Please write or contact on line at:

