

## *A Brief History of the ONLY Lawful Government, i.e., the Confederation Known as “The United States of America”*

We at Union States Assembly search for the truth of history, no matter where it may lead. As for the truth of history regarding the “American Experiment” for independence and freedom, the best sources of truth are the *Journals of the Continental Congress* (all 34 volumes), the *Secret Journals of the Acts and Proceedings of the Continental Congress* (all 4 volumes), the “Genuine Information” portion of the *Secret Proceedings and Debates of the Federal Convention* (1st chapter) and Madison’s Notes (<http://teachingamericanhistory.org/convention/debates/>).

All of this information is displayed on our, the Union States Assembly, website and can be found at [www.unionstatesassembly.org](http://www.unionstatesassembly.org) or links are contained within the various documents.

1) Let’s start with the document known as the Declaration of Independence. This document functions as a notice. It is NOT a law form. It details specific grievances of the colonists with respect to the king of Great Britain. Since those grievances had been ignored, the colonists then laid out their intentions in the form of a notice, i.e., declaration. They were to become independent states, each on par with Great Britain, France, Spain, Sweden, etc., and they were severing all political ties, etc. with the state of Great Britain and the King of Great Britain, thus becoming sovereigns themselves. Anyone who believes otherwise probably has not read the document and is obviously uninformed.

Let us ignore the grievances and go to the last paragraph. This paragraph is of the utmost importance for what they were actually declaring, not what you have been told they were declaring. The European world of monarchs, Popes, despots, etc., of the 1700’s acknowledged basically 3 things: states (or nations), colonies (sometime also called provinces), and possessions. There was nothing on the planet called territories at this time. Also, the word country was rarely, if at all, used in descriptions.

Thus, when the Framers declared “*That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States . . . and the State of Great Britain . . .*” they were telling the world that those 13 Colonies, are no longer colonies and that they are independent States, even from each other, and they are all on a par with the “State of Great Britain” (which is NOT a nation either, it is a collection of nations), the State of France, the State of Sweden, etc., etc.

2) The “Framers” DID NOT declare they intended to create a singular nation, county, or republic. Each State was a nation unto itself and fully independent. Good luck finding any concrete evidence to show that a singular country, nation, or republic was ever created. That would mean that each nation (state) would have to give up its sovereignty, as well as with the people in such state. This would NEVER have been approved. As such, it has NEVER been approved.

3) Each of these States had created their own law form during the time frame of 1776 through March 1, 1781, as they were independent of each other. Some states (10) called these constitutions and others (3) used modified versions of kings/queens charters.

4) On November 15, 1777, Congress agreed to the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union and sent it to the 13 nations (states) for their ratification. The name of the confederation is "The United States of America" as referenced in Article 1. It is a confederation of nations and is not a singular nation, as clearly referenced in Article 2 where "each state retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence . . .". In Article 3 it is says ". . . *league of friendship*". A league, as was intended, is a compact or contract.

Thus the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union is an international treaty among those 13 nations (states, not the people), a compact between the states, with the type of government being a federal confederacy run by Congress. The Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union is the law form (constitution) for the confederacy of States (not the people because the people has their various constitutions, etc.). This compact was fully ratified by all 13 nations (states) on March 1, 1781.

5) On January 28, 1782, Congress resolves to acknowledge Vermont as a free and independent state and accept them into the Union, on equal footing, as the 14<sup>th</sup> state, provided they accede to the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union and the boundaries between New York and New Hampshire as specified. This clearly demonstrates that Congress was able to use the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union to bring on new entries into the Union. (See Volume 22, page numbers 58-60).

This clearly demonstrates that Congress has determined that the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union has the built in capabilities to bring new entries into the Union. This squashes any notion that it does not and therefore, some other "document" must be used to expand the Union, i.e., the Constitution for the United States. This also squashes any notion that the new members must be brought in through the Northwest Ordinance.

If you think that new entries into the Union must come in through the Northwest Ordinance, then you probably have not read the documents and are obviously uninformed . The Northwest Ordinance was written in 1787. Yet, here it is in 1782 and with the war still going on, and Congress says their federal constitution, i.e., the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union, has the capability built into it to invite new members into the Union. The same argument be used against the Constitution for the United States bring required to invite new members in to the Union.

6) April 26, 1783, Congress in an address to the States wrote ". . . *the greatest trust ever confided to a political society . . .*", thus establishing that the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union (and thus the Confederation known as "The United States of America") is a trust created for the benefit of the sovereign states, and thereby, the sovereign people populating them. (See Volume 24, pages 277-283)

It is NOT a national trust as there is NO singular nation. It is not a corporate trust as there is no corporation. It is a trust where the States are the beneficiaries and Congress will act as the trustees.

7) January 14, 1784 the Treaty of Paris is ratified by Congress. The Revolutionary war officially ends. However, unmentioned in the debates of this treaty is no provision for the King of Great Britain to actually cede land to "The United States of America", as had been the practice of past treaties among sovereigns (see Treaty of Paris 1763 and how the King of France cedes land to the victor, the King of Great Britain). Word trickery is used such as "relinquishes all claims to the Government, Propriety, and Territorial Rights of the same and every Part thereof" but there is no mention of ceding the land and giving allodial title to the Americans, again, as was the practice in previous treaties. Thus, the states and Americans are now sovereign but own no title to any land. (See Volume 26, pages 22-31).

8) On March 1, 1784 the Committee appointed to prepare a plan for the temporary government of the western territory has agreed to the following resolutions (See Volume 26, pages 118-120):

*"Resolved, . . .*

*That whensoever any of the said States shall have, of free inhabitants as many as shall then be in any one the least numerous of the thirteen original States, such State shall be admitted by its Delegates into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the said original States, after which the assent of two thirds of the United States in Congress assembled shall be requisite in all those cases, wherein by the Confederation, the assent of nine States is now required, provided the consent of nine States to such admission may be obtained according to the eleventh of the Articles of Confederation. Until such admission by their Delegates into Congress, any of the said States, after the establishment of their temporary government, shall have authority to keep a sitting member in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting . . . That the preceding articles shall be formed into a charter of compact, shall be duly executed by the President of the U.S. in Congress assembled under his hand and the seal of the United States, shall be promulgated and shall stand as fundamental constitutions between the thirteen original States, and those now newly described, unalterable but by the joint consent of the U.S. in Congress assembled and of the particular State within such alteration is proposed to be made."*

Clearly, the Congressional Committee is using the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union to bring new entries into the Union. That is their intention. In fact, the Congressional Committee is clarifying the way the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union will be used after there are more than 13 states in the Union.

On April 23, 1784 Congress takes up the recommendations of the aforesaid Committee of March 1, 1784, and after debate, resolves (makes federal law) (See Volume 26, pages 274-279):

*" . . . That whensoever any of the said states shall have, of free inhabitants, as many as shall then be in any one the least numerous of the thirteen Original states, such State shall be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the said original states' provided ~~nine~~ ~~states agree to such admission, according to the reservation of the eleventh of the Articles of Confederation~~ the consent of so many states in Congress is first obtained as may at the time be competent to such admission. And in order to adapt the said Articles of Confederation to the state of*

*Congress when its numbers shall be thus increased, it shall be proposed to the legislatures of the states, originally parties thereto, to require the assent of two-thirds of the United States in Congress assembled, in all those cases wherein, by the said articles, the assent of nine states is now required, which being agreed to by them, shall be binding on the new states. Until such admission by their delegates into Congress, any of the said states, after the establishment of their temporary government, shall have authority to keep a member in Congress, with a right of debating but not of voting.*

*[That measures not inconsistent with the principles of the Confederation, and necessary for the preservation of peace and good order among the settlers in any of the said new states, until they shall assume a temporary government as aforesaid, may, from time to time, be taken by the United States in Congress assembled.] That the preceding articles shall be formed into a charter of compact; shall be duly executed by the President of the United States in Congress assembled, under his hand, and the seal for the United States; shall be promulgated; and shall stand as fundamental constitutions between the thirteen original states, and each of the several states now newly described, unalterable [from and after the sale of any part of the territory of such State, pursuant to this resolve] but by the joint consent of the United States in Congress assembled, and of the particular State within which such alteration is proposed."*

Notice the intent of Congress and the strikeout of certain words to CLEARLY see Congress' intentions. Congress intends to use the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union to bring new entries into the Union and has made provisions for when the Union is expanded beyond the original 13.

After the 2<sup>nd</sup> Congressional action (1st was Vermont in 1782) to provide a path for new entries into the Union, it is clear Congress (and thus the States) feel the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union as written and after a Congressional resolution (federal law) for when the Union is larger than 13, has provisions to bring new entries into the Union. No other documentation is needed.

10) June 4, 1784 Congress adjourns and "A Committee of the States" runs the confederation in Congress's absence. It is abolished a few months later due to lack of participation. This is the ONLY time this Committee was ever formed. (See Volume 27, page 561). Do not make the mistake of what happened later with the federal government has something to do with "A Committee of the States".

Notice this committee is called "A Committee of the States" and NOT "the Committee of the States".

11) May 16, 1785, the State of Franklin petitions for Statehood but is not admitted into the Union. The State of Franklin was an autonomous, secessionist United States territory created not long after the end of the American Revolution from territory that later was ceded by North Carolina to the federal government. Franklin's territory later became part of the state of Tennessee. Franklin was never officially admitted into the Union of the United States and existed for only four years. Congress was heavily in debt at the close of the Revolutionary War, the state of North Carolina voted, in April 1784, "to give Congress the 29,000,000 acres lying between the Allegheny Mountains (as the entire Appalachian range was then called) and the Mississippi river." This did not please the Watauga settlers who had gained an earnest foothold on the Cumberland River at Fort Nashborough. They feared

Congress might in desperation sell the territory to a foreign power such as France or Spain. A few months later, the Legislature of North Carolina withdrew its gift, and again took charge of its western land because it feared the land would not be used to pay the debts of Congress.

October 1785 the Virginia legislature passed an act entitled "An Act concerning the erection of the District of Kentucky into an Independent State".

12) September 11, 1786 the Annapolis Convention takes place to determine interstate commerce and ways for the federal government to raise the money required to pay the debts incurred. Although all states are invited to send delegates, only five states send them. The Convention recommends to Congress to have another convention to meet in May to "*devise such further provisions as shall appear to them necessary to render the constitution of the Federal Government adequate to the exigencies of the Union; and to report such an Act for that purpose to the United States in Congress assembled, as when "agreed to by them and" afterwards confirmed by the Legislatures of every State will effectually provide for the same.*" (See Volume 31, pages 677-680).

This follows the guidelines laid out in Article 13 of the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union regarding alterations therewith by agreeing that changes first be proposed and agreed to in Congress before being passed to the states for their assent.

February 21, 1787 amid calls for a stronger central government, due in part to Shays' Rebellion, and any other short comings in regards to raising the revenue required to fund the federal government and pay the debts incurred, Congress endorses a resolution calling for a convention to be held in Philadelphia, beginning in May in the words following: "*Whereas there is provision in the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union **for making alterations therein by the Assent of a Congress of the United States and of the legislatures of the several States** (emphasis added); And whereas experience hath evinced that there are defects in the present Confederation, as a mean to remedy which several of the states and particularly the state of New York by express instructions to their delegates in Congress have suggested a Convention for the purposes expressed in the following resolution and such Convention appearing to be the most probable mean of establishing in these states a firm national government.*

*Resolved that in the opinion of Congress it is expedient that on the second Monday in May next a Convention of delegates who shall have been appointed by the several States to be held at Philadelphia for the **sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation** (emphasis added) and reporting to Congress and the several legislatures such alterations and provisions therein **as shall when agreed to in Congress** (emphasis added) and confirmed by the States render the federal Constitution (added comment: Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union) *adequate to the exigencies of Government and the preservation of the Union.*" (See Volume 32, pages 71-74).*

It is VERY important to note the following: (1) Congress authorizes the Convention to suggest alterations to the law form of the federal government by making changes to the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union, to which after being agreed to by Congress, would ONLY THEN be

passed onto the states for their approval (2) Congress did NOT authorize the Convention to devise a NEW form of government to replace the existing form of government.

May 29, 1787 with the delegates from nine states present, the Convention begins in the state house in Philadelphia. A total of 73 delegates have been chosen by the states (excluding Rhode Island) although only 55 attend. The delegates first vote to keep the proceedings absolutely secret. (See <http://teachingamericanhistory.org/convention/debates/0529-2/>).

June 18, 1787 Delegates at the Convention resolve to "that the Articles of Confederation ought to be revised and amended, so as to render the Government of the United States adequate to the exigencies, the preservation, and the prosperity of the Union". (See The Journals of the Continental Congress, Vol. 32. pages 71-74 and <http://teachingamericanhistory.org/convention/debates/0618-2/>).

June 20, 1787 Rather than revise the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union, Delegates at the Convention agree to create a new government. The delegates have violated federal law based on the February 21, 1787 resolution with the task of this Convention ". . . for the **sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation** (emphasis added). . ." The Delegates also resolve to call the new government the "United States" and NOT "The United States of America" as is the style of the Confederation as specified in Article 1 of the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union. This is clearly seditious and treasonous actions of identity theft by these traitorous delegates at the Federal Convention. (See <http://teachingamericanhistory.org/convention/debates/0620-2/>).

September 20, 1787 Congress receives paperwork from the "secret" Federal Convention. Congress agrees to pay for their expenses of the treasonous people involved because Congress was kept in the dark regarding their activities.

Included in the paperwork, besides the aforementioned expense reimbursements, were a letter from the delegates in the convention, a letter from George Washington, president of the Convention, and the Constitution for the United States. (See Volume 33, pages 487-503).

Here are the exact words for the approval of the Convention proposal (Constitution for the United States):

*"Resolved, That the proceeding Constitution be laid before the United States in Congress assembled, that is should afterwards be submitted to a Convention of Delegates, chosen in each State by the People thereof, under the Recommendation of its Legislature, for their Assent and Ratification; and that each Convention assenting to, and ratifying the Same, should give Notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled."*

This violates existing federal law (the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union) in terms of how changes to the law form are to take place. Here, the Convention tells Congress to just look at ("*be laid before*") the Constitution for the United States and then pass it on to the states.

Article 13 of the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union addresses changes to the law form and says *“Every state shall abide by the determinations of the united states in congress assembled, on all questions which by this confederation are submitted to them. And the Articles of this confederation shall be inviolably observed by every state, and the union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them; **unless such alteration be agreed to in a congress of the united states, and be afterwards confirmed by the legislatures of every state.**”* (Emphasis added)

Notice the difference? With existing law, Congress FIRST has to agree to any proposed changes/alterations and then send it to the States for their approval. The recommendation from the Federal Convention bypasses Congress’s approval process, thus a violation of existing federal law.

By violating federal law, the resolution of February 21, agreeing to only have the Federal Convention for the sole and express purpose of making alterations to the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union (existing law) and NOT for a new type of government, and then the Federal Convention delegates propose to break federal law again by NOT abiding by Article 13 of the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union by ignoring the approved process to change federal law.

The “new and proposed” law form (Constitution for the United States) requires 2/3 majority to make changes or bring into execution the “new and proposed” law form, again violating existing law that requires a unanimous vote to make changes.

Let’s look at the letter from Washington given to Congress. In the first paragraph is says *“ . . . a different organization.”* The 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph says *“ . . . give up a share of liberty . . . rights to be surrendered . . .”* Clearly he is informing Congress that the proposed Constitution for the United States will not be pleasant to those states that want to retain their sovereignty, and the people that populate them.

On September 27, 1787 Congress reads, for the first time, the proposals from the Federal Convention. Please read this passage from the *Journals of the Continental Congress* for this date carefully. These are the smoking guns of all smoking guns proving, once and for all, the unlawfulness, according to the law of the time, of the Constitution for the United States. Simply put, it was not brought forth and put into place according to the law of time, thereby making it 100% unlawful, meaningless, and irrelevant! (See Volume 33, pages 540-542).

*“On motion of Mr. [Edward] Carrington seconded by Mr. [William] Bingham the motion of Mr. [Abraham] Clark was postponed to take into consideration the following motion viz “Congress proceeded to the consideration of the Constitution for the United States by the late Convention held in the City of Philadelphia and thereupon resolved That Congress do agree thereto and that it be recommended to the legislatures of the several states to cause conventions to be held as speedily as may be to the end that the same may be adopted ratified and confirmed.”*

Yes, this is ACTUALLY stricken out in the Journals but still there to be able to be read. It clearly shows treason, and thus stricken out as if it never occurred. One can only conclude it is still in the Journals to provide remedy for those wishing to regain their freedom.

What is treasonous about this? Simple, the fact the Congress took a vote to approve of the Constitution for the United States, clearly breaking federal law as Congress can ONLY deal with existing Federal law, the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union, and not discuss any other law form.

13) September 22, 1787 the inhabitants of the District of Kentucky vote and approve, with the Virginia legislature's consent, to turn the district into an independent state and apply for admission into the Union of the thirteen states.

14) If you disagree with the comments about #12, then let us look at the next passage, a motion made by Nathan Dane that CLEARLY defends Union States Assembly's position that the Constitution is unlawful and all that occurred under it is unlawful as a consequence.

September 27, 1787 - [Motion of Mr. Dane on new Constitution] (See Volume 33, pages 543-544).

*"Whereas Congress sensible that there were defects in the present Confederation; and that several of the States were desirous that a Convention of Delegates should be formed to consider the same, and to propose necessary alterations in the federal Constitution; in February last resolved that it was ~~in their opinion~~ expedient that a Convention of the States should be held for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation, and reporting to Congress and the several legislatures, such alterations and provisions therein, as should when agreed to in Congress, and be confirmed by the States, render the federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of Government, and the preservation of the Union.*

*And whereas it appears by Credentials laid before Congress, that **twelve States** (emphasis added) appointed Delegates who assembled in Convention accordingly, and who did on the 17<sup>th</sup> instant, by the unanimous consent of the States then present in convention agree upon, and afterwards lay before Congress, a Constitution for the United States, to be submitted ~~with the~~ to a convention of Delegates, chosen in each State by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its legislature, for their Assent and ratification **which constitution appears to be intended as an entire system in itself, and not as any part of, or alteration in the Articles of Confederation; to alterations in which Articles, the deliberations and powers of Congress are, in this Case, constitutionally** (comment added: Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union) **confined, and whereas Congress cannot with propriety proceed to examine and alter the said Constitution proposed, unless it be with a view so essentially to change the principles and forms of it, as to make it an additional part in the said Confederation and the members of Congress not feeling themselves authorised by the forms of Government under which they are assembled, to express an opinion respecting a System of Government no way connected with those forms**(emphasis added and comment added: *those forms* is what Nathan Dane was referring as the Constitution for the United States); *but conceiving that the respect they owe their constituents and the**



*importance of the subject require, that the report of the Convention should, with all convenient dispatch, be transmitted to the several States to be laid before the respectful legislatures thereof therefore*

*Resolved that there be transmitted to the supreme executive of each State a copy of the report of the Convention of the States lately Assembled in the City of Philadelphia signed by their deputies the seventeenth instant including their resolutions, and their letter directed to the President of Congress."*

Notice everything in **red**, underlined, and in **bold text**.

Congress agrees that the Constitution for the United States is a system in itself and not part of any alteration or change to existing law, the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union. Thus, Congress can make no suggestions for changes to the Constitution for the United States, as they can ONLY comment on existing law, as that is their power delegated to them.

15) February 29, 1788 the delegates of Virginia formally motion to Congress "Resolved that the United States in Congress Assembled do approve of the Compact solemnly entered into between the State of Virginia and the District of Kentucky for the erection of the said District into a separate and Independent Member of the federal Union". (See Volume 34, pages 72-73).

16) March 24, 1788 in Rhode Island, the Constitution for the United States is rejected by a popular referendum. The state, fearful of consolidated federal power, had refused to send a delegation to the federal convention in Philadelphia and had subsequently rejected a state convention to consider ratification.

17) June 2, 1788 Congress agrees "*That in their opinion it is expedient that the district of Kentucky be erected into an independent state and therefore they submit the following resolution, That the address and resolutions from the district of Kentucky with the act of the legislature of Virginia therein specified be referred to a committee consisting of a member from each state, to prepare and report an act for acceding to the independence of the said district of Kentucky and for receiving the same into the Union as a member thereof, in a mode conformable to the Articles of Confederation.*" (See Volume 34, page 194).

Again, another instance where Congress is using the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union to bring a new entry in the Union without needing any other documents, either the Northwest Ordinance or the Constitution for the United States. This is, at least, the fourth time Congress has used existing law to make provisions to bring a new entry into the Union. Clearly, the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union has the provisions necessary for the lawful entry into the Union of a new entry.

18) July 2, 1788 New Hampshire becomes the ninth state to ratify the Constitution for the United States. A motion in Congress is approved "*Ordered That the ratifications of the constitution of the United States transmitted to Congress be referred to a committee to examine the same and report an Act to Congress for putting the said constitution into operation in pursuance of the resolutions of the late federal Convention.*" (See Volume 34, pages 281-282).

At this point, nine state legislatures have committed treason against the confederation known as “The United States of America” by unlawfully usurping the lawfully created government and Congress is complicit in that treason by putting time and effort into making their delegates determine a course for putting into effect the new Constitution.

19) July 3, 1788 has a smoking gun for all smoking guns to prove, once and for all, EVERYTHING that Union States Assembly stands for, which is the truth of history. This day’s entry proves the unlawfulness of Constitution, that NO singular country, nation, or republic was ever created, and that the Articles of Confederation has provisions to bring new entries in the Confederation known as “The United States of America”. (See Volume 34, pages 287-294).

Here is the entry in Congress regarding this:

**"A motion is made in Congress to erect the district of Kentucky into an independent state and join the confederation of 13 states officially on January 1, 1789** (emphasis added). However, a motion is approved to postpone that decision in the words following “Whereas application has been lately made to Congress by the legislature of Virginia and the district of Kentucky for the admission of the said district into the federal Union as a separate member thereof on the terms contained in the Acts of the said legislature and in the resolutions of the said district relative to the premises.

And whereas Congress having fully considered the subject did on the third day of June last resolve that it is expedient that the said district be erected into a sovereign and independent state and a separate member of the federal Union and appointed a committee to report An Act accordingly which committee on the second instant was discharged, it appearing that nine states had adopted the Constitution of the United States lately submitted to conventions of the people; and **whereas a new confederacy is formed among the ratifying States** (emphasis added) and it is highly probable that the state of Virginia including the said district has already become a member of the said Confederacy. And whereas an Act of **Congress in the present state of government of the country severing a part of the said state from the other parts thereof and admitting it into the Confederacy formed by the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union as an independent member thereof may be attended with dangerous consequences while it can have no effect to make the said district a separate member of the federal Union formed by the adoption of the said constitution** (comment added: the Constitution for the United States) **and therefore it must be manifestly inexpedient for Congress assembled under the said articles of Confederation to adopt any other measures relative to the premises than those which express their sense that the said district ought to be an independent member of the Union as soon as circumstances shall permit proper measures to be adopted for that purpose** (emphasis added). Resolved that a copy of the proceedings of Congress relative to Kentucky be transmitted to the legislature of Virginia and that the said legislature be informed **that as the constitution of the United States is now ratified Congress think it unadvisable to adopt any further measures for admitting the district of Kentucky into the federal Union** (comment added: the original confederacy of 13 states) **as in independent member thereof under the articles of Confederation and perpetual Union** (emphasis added), but that Congress thinking it expedient that the said district as soon after proceedings shall commence under the said

*constitution as circumstances shall permit recommend it to the said legislature and to the inhabitants of the said district so to alter their Acts and resolutions relative to the premises, as to render them conformable to the provisions made in the said constitution to the end that no impediment may be in the way of speedy accomplishment of this important business.”*

*The above motion being amended to read as “Whereas application has been lately made to Congress by the legislature of Virginia and the district of Kentucky for the admission of the said district into the federal Union as a separate member thereof on the terms contained in the acts of the said legislature and in the resolutions of the said district relative to the premises. **And whereas Congress having fully considered the subject did on third day of June last** (comment added: June 3, 1788) **resolve that it is expedient that the said district be erected into a sovereign and independent state and a separate member of the federal Union** (comment added: the original confederacy of 13 states) **and appointed a committee to report an Act accordingly, which committee on the second instant** (comment added: July 2, 1788, the previous day) **was discharged, it appearing that nine states had adopted the constitution of the United States lately submitted to Conventions of the people. And whereas a new Confederacy is formed among the ratifying States** (emphasis added) *and there is reason to believe the State of Virginia including the said district did on the 25 of June last become a member of the said Confederacy; And Whereas An Act of Congress, in the present state of government of the country, severing a part of the said state from the other parts thereof and admitting it into the confederacy formed by the articles of Confederation and perpetual Union as an independent member thereof may be attended with many inconveniences while it can have no effect to make the said district a **separate member of the federal Union formed by the adoption of the said constitution** and therefore it must be manifestly improper for Congress assembled under the said Articles of Confederation to adopt any other measures relative to the premises than those which express their sense that the said district ought it be an independent member of the Union as soon as circumstances shall permit proper measures to be adopted for that purpose.”**

This is the most telling of all passages in the Congressional Journals regarding the sedition and treason that has resulted because of the lawful process not being followed in presenting and passing the Constitution for the United States. A new confederacy has been set up between nine states. Yet those nine states did not leave the existing confederacy of thirteen states. Thus, all government employees, civil or military, Congress, and the state legislatures commit treason with everything they do because which form of government do they follow? The two forms are repugnant to one another and when one does something following one form, they commit treason against the other form, and vice versa. Congress clearly knows this but does not come out and express it in terms that all can follow.

August 15, 1788 in In letter from the Secretary for foreign affairs, two things are disclosed “*On the letter of 2 June last from Mess N and J Staphorst, which was transmitted to Congress the 12 inst by the Sec. for foreign affairs and in which Messrs Van Staphorst earnestly desire to be furnished with a compleat sett of the Journals of Congress as a mean of providing in the best manner the monies necessary to support the credit of the United States until the **new government** (emphasis added) can be organized and operate to this effect; And to lay the foundation for transferring to the money lenders in Holland the debt due by the US to the crown of France.” (See Volume 34, page 430).*

Most people, again, are not aware of either point in this passage from the Journals of the Continental Congress. The first making a reference to the “**new government**” (to be known as the “United States”, as referenced by the June 20, 1787 resolution in the federal convention, which has unlawfully usurped the old but lawful government of the confederation known as “The United States of America” and stolen the identity thereof) and the 2<sup>nd</sup> point, that France has sold the debt America owes her to private money lenders in the Netherlands.

Keep in mind that the base word of constitution is constitute and an offshoot of that is constitutor. A constitutor is one who is responsible for paying another’s debt, either voluntarily or involuntarily. Hence, what has happened is that an unlawful process allowed for the usurpation of the lawful government, and that lawful government was created by sovereign states and people. That lawful government was subservient to the states, and thus the people within them. The “new government” under the Constitution for the United States, usurped the lawful government through an unlawful process, stole the identity of the lawful government, made the states subservient (and losing their sovereignty) to the “new government” and thus the people within them being subservient (or subject to and losing their sovereignty) to the “new government, and made the people, as whole, be responsible for paying the debts created by all the states. Prior to the usurpation, the people within each state were responsible for their own state’s debt and not another state’s debt. This is the fraud that has been perpetrated upon the American people by not fully disclosing what had happened by the traitors who committed these crimes against humanity.

Also, like under the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union, no singular nation was created under the Constitution for the United States either.

20) Considering all the aforementioned, one must conclude that the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union is the only lawful law form that can be used to reclaim and continue a lawful government.

#### **SUMMARY OF UNION STATES ASSEMBLY**

- 1) The Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union has provisions built into it and through Congressional legislation for new entries to join the Union.
- 2) The process through which the Constitution for the Union States was created, brought forth, and put in place were 100% unlawful according to the law of the time. As such, NOTHING related to the Constitution for the United States is meaningful or relevant with respect to law of the people (or the States they populate).