

"The Two United States and the Law"

by

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Our forefathers, weary of the oppressive measures that King George III's government forced upon them, in common declared their independence from England in 1776. They were not expected to be successful in that resistance. The moneyed people had backed England for two major reasons. First, our forefathers wanted a rigid, written Constitution "set in concrete." They were familiar with the so-called Constitution of England which consisted largely of customs, precedents, traditions, and understandings, often vague and always flexible. They wanted the principle of English common law, that an act done by any official person or law-making body beyond his or its legal competence was simply void. Second, the thirteen little colonies desired to base their union on substance (gold and silver) -- real money. They well knew how the despotic governments of Europe were mortgaged to the hilt -- lock, stock, and barrel, the land, the people, everything -- to certain wealthy men who controlled the banks, the currency, and all credit, who lent credit but did not

loan gold and silver!

The United States of America was made up of a union of what is now fifty sovereign States, a three-branch (legislative, executive, and judicial) Republic known as The United States of America, or as termed in this article, the Continental United States. Its citizenry live in one of the fifty States, and its laws are based on the Constitution, which is based on Common Law.

Less than one hundred years after we became a nation, a loophole was discovered in the Constitution by cunning lawyers in league with the international bankers. They realized that a separate nation existed, by the same name, that Congress had created in Article I, Section 8, Clause 17. This "United States" is a Legislative Democracy within the Constitutional Republic, and is known as the Federal United States. It has exclusive, unlimited rule over its citizenry, the residents of the District of Columbia, the territories and enclaves (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, Puerto Rico, etc.), and anyone who is a citizen by way of the 14th Amendment (naturalized citizens).

Both United States have the same Congress that rules in both nations. One "United States," the Republic of fifty States, has the "stars and stripes" as its flag, but without any fringe on it. The Federal United States' flag is the stars and stripes with a yellow fringe, seen in all the courts. The

abbreviations
of the States of the Continental United States are, with
or
without the zip codes, Ala., Alas., Ariz., Ark., Cal., etc.
The
abbreviations of the States under the jurisdiction of the
Federal
United States, the Legislative Democracy, are AL, AK, AZ, AR,
CA,
etc. (without any periods).

Under the Constitution, based on Common Law, the Republic of
the
Continental United States provides for legal cases (1) at
Law,
(2) in Equity, and (3) in Admiralty:

(1) Law is the collective organization of the individual
right
to lawful defense. It is the will of the majority,
the
organization of the natural right of lawful defense.
It is
the substitution of a common force for individual
forces, to
do only what the individual forces have a natural and
lawful
right to do: to protect persons, liberties, and
properties;
to maintain the right of each, and to cause justice to
reign
over us all. Since an individual cannot lawfully use
force
against the person, liberty, or property of
another
individual, then the common force -- for the same
reason
-- cannot lawfully be used to destroy the person,
liberty,
or property of individuals or groups. Law allows you
to do
anything you want to, as long as you don't infringe upon
the
life, liberty or property of anyone else. Law does
not

compel performance. Today's so-called laws (ordinances, statutes, acts, regulations, orders, precepts, etc.) are often erroneously perceived as law, but just because something is called a "law" does not necessarily make it a law. [There is a difference between "legal" and "lawful." Anything the government does is legal, but it may not be lawful.]

(2) Equity is the jurisdiction of compelled performance (for any contract you are a party to) and is based on what is fair in a particular situation. The term "equity" denotes the spirit and habit of fairness, justness, and right dealing which would regulate the intercourse of men with men. You have no rights other than what is specified in your contract. Equity has no criminal aspects to it.

(3) Admiralty is compelled performance plus a criminal penalty, a civil contract with a criminal penalty.

By 1938 the gradual merger procedurally between law and equity actions (i.e., the same court has jurisdiction over legal, equitable, and admiralty matters) was recognized. The nation was bankrupt and was owned by its creditors (the international bankers) who now owned everything -- the Congress, the Executive, the courts, all the States and their legislatures and executives, all the land, and all the people. Everything

was mortgaged in the national debt. We had gone from being sovereigns over government to subjects under government, through the use of negotiable instruments to discharge our debts with limited liability, instead of paying our debts at common law with gold or silver coin.

The remainder of this article explains how this happened, where we are today, and what remedy we have to protect ourselves from this system.

Our Present Commercial System of "Law" and the REMEDY Provided for Our Protection

The present commercial system of "law" has replaced the old and familiar Common Law upon which our nation was founded. The following is the legal thread which brought us from sovereigns over government to subjects under government, through the use of negotiable instruments (Federal Reserve Notes) to discharge our debts with limited liability instead of paying our debts at common law with gold or silver coin.

The change in our system of law from public law to private commercial law was recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Erie Railroad v. Thompkins case of 1938, after which case, in the same year, the procedures of Law were officially blended with the procedures of Equity. Prior to 1938,

all U.S. Supreme Court decisions were based upon public law
--
or that system of law that was controlled by
Constitutional
limitation. Since 1938, all U.S. Supreme Court decisions
are
based upon what is termed public policy.

Public policy concerns commercial transactions made under
the
Negotiable Instrument's Law, which is a branch of
the
international Law Merchant. This has been codified into
what is
now known as the Uniform Commercial Code, which system of law
was
made uniform throughout the fifty States through the
cunning of
the Congress of the United States (which "United States" has
its
origin in Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 of the
Constitution, as
distinguished from the "United States," which is the Union of
the
fifty States).

In offering grants of negotiable paper (Federal Reserve
Notes)
which the Congress gave to the fifty States of the Union
for
education, highways, health, and other purposes, Congress
bound
all the States of the Union into a commercial agreement with
the
Federal United States (as distinguished from the
Continental
United States). The fifty States accepted the "benefits"
offered
by the Federal United States as the consideration of a
commercial
agreement between the Federal United States and each of
the
corporate States. The corporate States were then
obligated to
obey the Congress of the Federal United States and also to
assume

their portion of the equitable debts of the Federal United States to the international banking houses, for the credit loaned. The credit which each State received, in the form of federal grants, was predicated upon equitable paper.

This system of negotiable paper binds all corporate entities of government together in a vast system of commercial agreements and is what has altered our court system from one under the Common Law to a Legislative Article I Court, or Tribunal, system of commercial law. Those persons brought before this court are held to the letter of every statute of government on the federal, state, county, or municipal levels unless they have exercised the REMEDY provided for them within that system of Commercial Law whereby, when forced to use a so-called "benefit" offered, or available, to them, from government, they may reserve their former right, under the Common Law guarantee of same, not to be bound by any contract, or commercial agreement, that they did not enter knowingly, voluntarily, and intentionally.

This is exactly how the corporate entities of state, county, and municipal governments got entangled with the Legislative Democracy, created by Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 of the Constitution, and called here The Federal United States, to distinguish it from the Continental United States, whose origin was in the Union of the Sovereign States.

The same national Congress rules the Continental United States pursuant to Constitutional limits upon its authority, while it enjoys exclusive rule, with no Constitutional limitations, as it legislates for the Federal United States.

With the above information, we may ask: "How did we, the free Preamble citizenry of the Sovereign States, lose our guaranteed unalienable rights and be forced into acceptance of the equitable debt obligations of the Federal United States, and also become subject to that entity of government, and divorced from our Sovereign States in the Republic, which we call here the Continental United States?" We do not reside, work, or have income from any territory subject to the direct jurisdiction of the Federal United States. These are questions that have troubled sincere, patriotic Americans for many years. Our lack of knowledge concerning the cunning of the legal profession is the cause of that divorce, but a knowledge of the truth concerning the legal thread, which caught us in its net, will restore our former status as a free Preamble citizen of the Republic. The answer follows:

Our national Congress works for two nations foreign to each other, and by legal cunning both are called The United States. One is the Union of Sovereign States, under the Constitution, termed in this article the Continental United States. The other

is a Legislative Democracy which has its origin in Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 of the Constitution, here termed the Federal United States. Very few people, when they see some "law" passed by Congress, ask themselves, "Which nation was Congress working for when it passed this or that so-called law?" Or, few ask, "Does this particular law apply to the Continental citizenry of the Republic, or does this particular law apply only to residents of the District of Columbia and other named enclaves, or territories, of the Democracy called the Federal United States?"

Since these questions are seldom asked by the uninformed citizenry of the Republic, it was an open invitation for "cunning" political leadership to seek more power and authority over the entire citizenry of the Republic through the medium of "legalese." Congress deliberately failed in its duty to provide a medium of exchange for the citizenry of the Republic, in harmony with its Constitutional mandate. Instead, it created an abundance of commercial credit money for the Legislative Democracy, where it was not bound by Constitutional limitations. Then, after having created an emergency situation, and a tremendous depression in the Republic, Congress used its emergency authority to remove the remaining substance (gold and silver) from the medium of exchange belonging to the Republic, and made the negotiable instrument paper of the

Legislative

Democracy (Federal United States) a legal tender for
Continental

United States citizenry to use in the discharge of debts.

At the same time, Congress granted the entire citizenry of
the

two nations the "benefit" of limited liability in the
discharge

of all debts by telling the citizenry that the gold and
silver

coins of the Republic were out of date and cumbersome.

The

citizens were told that gold and silver (substance) was no
longer

needed to pay their debts, that they were now

"privileged" to

discharge debt with this more "convenient" currency,

issued by

the Federal United States. Consequently, everyone was

forced to

"go modern," and to turn in their gold as a patriotic
gesture.

The entire news media complex went along with the scam
and

declared it to be a forward step for our democracy, no
longer

referring to America as a Republic.

From that time on, it was a falling light for the
Republic of

1776, and a rising light for Franklin Roosevelt's New
Deal

Democracy, which overcame the depression, which was caused
by a

created shortage of real money. There was created an
abundance

of debt paper money, so-called, in the form of interest-
bearing

negotiable instrument paper called Federal Reserve Notes,
and

other forms of paperwork credit instruments.

Since all contracts since Roosevelt's time have the
colorable

consideration of Federal Reserve Notes, instead of a

genuine
consideration of silver and gold coin, all contracts
are
colorable contracts, and not genuine contracts.
[According to
Black's Law Dictionary (1990), colorable means "That which
is in
appearance only, and not in reality, what it purports to
be,
hence counterfeit, feigned, having the appearance of truth."]

Consequently, a new colorable jurisdiction, called a
statutory
jurisdiction, had to be created to enforce the contracts.
Soon
the term colorable contract was changed to the term
commercial
agreement to fit circumstances of the new statutory
jurisdiction,
which is legislative, rather than judicial, in nature.
This
jurisdiction enforces commercial agreements upon implied
consent,
rather than full knowledge, as it is with the enforcement
of
contracts under the Common Law.

All of our courts today sit as legislative Tribunals, and the
so-
called "statutes" of legislative bodies being enforced in
these
Legislative Tribunals are not "statutes" passed by
the
legislative branch of our three-branch Republic, but
as
"commercial obligations" to the Federal United States for
anyone
in the Federal United States or in the Continental United
States
who has used the equitable currency of the Federal United
States
and who has accepted the "benefit," or "privilege,"
of
discharging his debts with the limited liability
"benefit"
offered to him by the Federal United States ... EXCEPT those

who
availed themselves of the remedy within this commercial
system of
law, which remedy is today found in Book 1 of the
Uniform
Commercial Code at Section 207.

When used in conjunction with one's signature, a stamp
stating
"Without Prejudice U.C.C. 1-207" is sufficient to indicate to
the
magistrate of any of our present Legislative Tribunals
(called
"courts") that the signer of the document has reserved his
Common
Law right. He is not to be bound to the statute, or
commercial
obligation, of any commercial agreement that he did not
enter
knowingly, voluntarily, and intentionally, as would be the
case
in any Common Law contract.

Furthermore, pursuant to U.C.C. 1-103, the statute,
being
enforced as a commercial obligation of a commercial
agreement,
must now be construed in harmony with the old Common Law
of
America, where the tribunal/court must rule that the statute
does
not apply to the individual who is wise enough and
informed
enough to exercise the remedy provided in this new system of
law.
He retains his former status in the Republic and fully enjoys
his
unalienable rights, guaranteed to him by the Constitution of
the
Republic, while those about him "curse the darkness"
of
Commercial Law government, lacking the truth needed to
free
themselves from a slave status under the Federal United
States,
even while inhabiting territory foreign to its territorial

venue.

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ADDENDUM

U.C.C. 1-207:4 Sufficiency of reservation.

Any expression indicating any intention to preserve rights is sufficient, such as "without prejudice," "under protest," "under reservation," or "with reservation of all our rights."

The Code states an "explicit" reservation must be made.

"Explicit" undoubtedly is used in place of "express" to indicate that the reservation must not only be "express" but it must also be "clear" that such a reservation was intended.

The term "explicit" as used in U.C.C. 1-207 means "that which is so clearly stated or distinctively set forth that there is no doubt as to its meaning." ...

U.C.C. 1-207:7 Effect of reservation of rights.

The making of a valid reservation of rights preserves whatever rights the person then possesses and prevents the loss of such right by application of concepts of waiver or estoppel

U.C.C. 1-207:9 Failure to make reservation.

When a waivable right or claim is involved, the failure to make a reservation thereof causes a loss of the right and bars

its
assertion at a later date

U.C.C. 1-103:6 Common law.

The Code is "Complementary" to the common law which
remains in
force except where displaced by the Code

A statute should be construed in harmony with the common
law
unless there is a clear legislative intent to abrogate the
common
law. ... "The Code cannot be read to preclude a common
law
action."

EXAMPLE

Your Honor, my use of "Without Prejudice UCC 1-207" above
my
signature on this document indicates that I have exercised
the
"Remedy" provided for me in the Uniform Commercial Code in
Book 1
at Section 207, whereby I may reserve my Common Law right
not to
be compelled to perform under any contract, or agreement,
that I
have not entered into knowingly, voluntarily, and
intentionally.
And, that reservation serves notice upon all
administrative
agencies of government -- national, state and local --
that I
do not, and will not, accept the liability associated with
the
"compelled" benefit of any unrevealed commercial agreement.

SEE BELOW - "COMPARISON TABLE"

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Name:

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Type of government:

Constitutional Republic

Territory (venue):

A union of 50 independent sovereign States, not including the District of Columbia, territories or enclaves

Capital:

The union of the United States is the only country in the world with no national capital within its venue. Each sovereign State has its own capital.

Created by:

"We the People," free Preamble sovereign citizens

Citizenry:

Each State has rule over its own citizenry, made up of free Preamble persons: "We the People ... and our Posterity."

Executive branch:

President

Legislative branch:

A Congress of the Republic consisting of representatives from the citizenry

Congress' jurisdiction:

The States only, not the citizenry of the States except under some form of Commercial Agreement

Judicial jurisdiction:

Law, equity (Article III courts) and Admiralty

Authorized currency:

Real money, based on substance: gold and silver (Article I, Section 10, Clause 1)

Limitations:

Many in the U.S. Constitution

Flag:

Stars and stripes without yellow fringe

State abbreviations:

Ala., Alas., Ariz., Ark., Cal., Colo., etc.
(with or without zip codes)

FEDERAL UNITED STATES

Legislative democracy

The District of Columbia and all the territories and enclaves (American Samoa, Guam, Midway Islands, Puerto Rico, Wake Island, etc.)

Since June 1800, a "City of Washington" sits in the federal District of Columbia, which is exempt from all State influence and jurisdiction. The city is ruled by a federal Commission appointed by the President. It has no local legislature; the only legislative authority is Congress. It is the meeting place of Congress and is the seat of federal administration.

Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 of the U.S. Constitution

The citizens of the District of Columbia, all the territories, enclaves and possessions, and all naturalized citizens (14th Amendment, Section 1)

President

A Congress of the Legislative Democracy -- the same persons

The citizenry of DC, the territories, enclaves, and possessions, naturalized citizens, and those who put themselves under the rule of federal regions

Colorable admiralty (called statutory), Article I legislative courts

Promises-to-pay money, based on bank credit: Federal Reserve Notes non-redeemable in

gold or silver (equitable paper involving Commercial Agreements under negotiable instrument law -- later codified as Uniform Commercial Code (UCC))

None, except what are called Unconscionable Agreements under UCC

Stars and stripes with yellow fringe

AL, AK, AZ, AR, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, MT, SC, TX, etc.
(with or without zip codes)

