

## **The Root Problem**

### **Chapter Six**

#### **THE ORIGINAL 13<sup>TH</sup> AMENDMENT**

"If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honour, or shall without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them."

-Journal of the Senate of the United States of America, Volume 4, Page 503 of 601

From its inaugural session, the United State Senate has kept a journal of its proceeding in accordance with Article I, Section 5 of the Constitution, which provides that:

"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 may 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."

On March 12, 1819 the State of Virginia, with the enactment and publication of the laws of Virginia, - became the 13th and FINAL state required to ratify the above article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, thus making it the law of the land (Virginia Legislature Act No. 260, Virginia Archives of Richmond, file, page 299, micro-film). It was published by printing 4,000 copies; triple the usual order, with instructions to send a copy to President James Monroe, James Madison, Thomas Jefferson and the Department of State, the Congress and the Library of Congress.

In fact, the Journal of the Virginia Senate; Tuesday, May 1st, 1810 (Pages 511-512) shows that the resolution to amend was properly enrolled and ratified on that date by the Virginia House and Senate, to be laid before the President of the United States.

The "title of nobility" was prohibited in both Article VI of the Articles of Confederation (1777) and in Article 1, Sec. 9, Clause 8 of the Constitution of the United States (1788) to wit:

"No Title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no Person holding any Office or 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."

The reason for this absolute prohibition is expounded upon by Alexander Hamilton, Federalist, no. 84, 575--81:

"Nothing need be said to illustrate the importance of the prohibition of titles of nobility. This may truly be denominated the corner stone of republican government; for so long as they are excluded, there can never be serious danger that the government will be any other than that of the people."

Although already prohibited by the Constitution, an additional "title of nobility" amendment was proposed in 1789, again in 1810 and the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the Constitution was finally ratified in 1819 as mentioned above.

### **History and Meaning of the Amendment**

Following is a bit of history about why the Amendment was written and what it means. Keep in mind we had just fought the Revolutionary War and words such as "nobility," "honour," "emperor," "king," "esquire" and "prince" would probably lead you to dismiss the Amendment today.

According to the Tennessee laws 1715-1820, Vol. 11, p. 774, in the 1794 Jay Treaty, the United States agreed to pay 600,000 pounds sterling to King George III, as reparations for the American Revolution. The Senate ratified the treaty in secret session and ordered that it not be published. When Benjamin Franklin's grandson published it, Congress was outraged and passed the Alien and Sedition Acts (1798) so Federal judges could prosecute editors and publishers for reporting the truth about the government (Wikileaks? - Investigative Reporting? - Free Press?). We had whipped the British and now our Senators had been bribed to serve the British Monarchy and betray the American people. That is subversion.

The First Bank of the United States had been opposed by the Jeffersonians from the start, but the Federalists (the pro-monarch party) won out in its establishment. The initial capitalization was \$10,000,000 with 80% owned by foreign bankers. Since the bank was authorized to lend up to \$20,000,000 (double its paid capital) it was a profitable deal for both the government and the bankers, since they could lend and collect interest (usury) on \$10,000,000 that did not exist.

The European bankers outfoxed the government and by 1796 the government owed the bank \$6,200,000 and was forced to sell its shares. By 1802, the U S government owned no stock in the First Bank of the United States.

The power and ability of the banks to influence representative government by economic manipulation and outright bribery was exposed in 1811, when it was discovered European banking owned 80% of the bank. Congress refused to renew the bank charter, which led to the withdrawal of \$7,000,000 by European investors. This caused a recession and the War of 1812.

There is a book in the Library of Congress Law Library called **2 VA LAW**. This reveals the overthrow of the constitutional government by secret agreements engineered by the lawyers. That is one of the reasons for the 13th Amendment.

Seeking to rule the world and destroy the United States, bankers committed many crimes. To escape prosecution bankers hired and formed alliances with the best lawyers and judges that money could buy. This alliance, originally forged in Europe and Great Britain, spread to the colonies and into the newly formed United States of America.

Despite their criminal foundation, these alliances, forged in Europe, generated wealth and, ultimately, respectability. Like a modern unit of organized crime, English bankers and lawyers wanted to be admired as "legitimate businessmen." As their criminal fortunes grew, so did their usefulness. So the British monarch legitimized these thieves by granting them "titles of nobility."

Historically, the British peerage system referred to knights as "Esquires" and those who bore the knight's shields as "Esquires." As physical violence gave way to civilized means of theft, the pen grew mightier and more profitable. So those bankers and lawyers came to hold "titles of nobility." The most common title was "Esquire" as is used today by lawyers.

In Colonial America, attorneys trained attorneys but most held no "title of nobility" or "honor." There was no requirement that one be a lawyer to hold the position of district attorney, attorney general, or judge. A citizen's "counsel of choice" was not restricted to a lawyer and there was no state or federal bar association. The only organization that certified lawyers was the International Bar Association, *chartered by the King of England*, headquartered in London, and *closely associated with the international banking system*. Lawyers admitted to the IBA received the rank of "Esquire," a "title of nobility."

"Esquire" was the principle title of nobility which the 13th Amendment sought to prohibit, thus prohibiting the holding of office in America by bankers' lawyers with an "Esquire" behind their names who were agents of the monarchy and European bankers. Curiously, how many of today's elected officials are "Esquires?"

Article 1, Sect. 9 of the Constitution sought to prohibit the International Bar Association or any other agency from granting titles of nobility. The Constitution was ignored and agents of the monarchy continued to infiltrate and influence the government as in the Jay Treaty and the U.S. Bank charter incidents. Therefore, a "title of nobility" amendment that specified a penalty (loss of citizenship) was proposed in 1789 and again in 1810. *The meaning of the amendment is seen in its intent to prohibit persons having titles of nobility and loyalties to foreign governments and bankers from voting, holding public office or using their skills to subvert the government.*

The missing amendment is referred to as the "title of nobility" Amendment, but the second prohibition against "honour" (honor), may be more significant.

The archaic definition of "honor," as used in the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment, meant anyone obtaining or having an advantage or privilege over another." A contemporary example of "honor" granted to only a few Americans is the privilege of being a judge. Lawyers can be judges and exercise the attendant privileges and powers non-lawyers can not.

By prohibiting "honors" the Amendment prohibits any advantage or privilege that would grant some citizens an unequal opportunity to achieve or exercise political power. The second meaning (intent) of the 13th Amendment is to ensure political equality among all American citizens, by prohibiting anyone, even government officials, from claiming or exercising special privilege or power (an "honor") over other citizens; what I have always referred to as a level playing field.

For example, anyone who had a specific "immunity" from lawsuits which was not afforded to *all* citizens, would be enjoying a separate privilege, and "honor" and would therefore forfeit his right to vote or hold public office. Just think of the "immunities" from lawsuits that your judges, lawyers, politicians, and bureaucrats currently enjoy. Or "special interest" legislation your government passes. "Special interests" are simply euphemisms for "special privileges" or Honors.

Without their current personal immunities (honors), your judges and IRS agents would be unable to abuse common citizens without fear of legal liability and Supreme Court Justices (if the shoe fits) would drop their arrogance and recuse themselves from cases before the Court if there was even the slightest

appearance of impropriety. Your entire government would have to conduct itself according to the same standards of decency, respect, law, and liability as the rest of the nation. Your government's ability to systematically coerce and abuse the public would be all but eliminated under the 13th Amendment. The missing 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment not only creates a level playing field but actually enforces a higher morality (refer back to the chapter on Morality, Ethics & Common Sense).

Now you know why the original 13th Amendment disappeared and it is highly probable that the bankers and lawyers were behind such disappearance. Had it not disappeared, you would have the government our founding fathers intended when they passed the Amendment; a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, a government whose members were truly accountable to the people; a government that could not systematically exploit its own people.

To put it simply, the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment was drawn up because the ban on “titles of nobility” and “honors” had no teeth to punish those persons who chose to ignore the Constitutional Law. As indicated, such penalties would be particularly applicable today considering that government is increasingly *for sale* to the highest bidder, what with foreign nations, multinational corporations and individuals competing to line the pockets of politicians and political parties so as to accommodate and purchase protection or privilege for their special interests.

In common parlance, this would be considered the use of bribes and graft by individuals and special interests, both foreign and domestic, to subvert the constitutional process and suborn our political system and the interests of We the People.

### The Debate

After appearing in numerous official publications until circa 1870, the 13th Amendment *disappeared* from our Constitution.

There is a debate as to whether the issue of the “disappearing Amendment” is a scam. (Even if it was a scam, it is an Amendment that I would recommend be drawn up and ratified.) What emerges from all the debunking and accusatory information is the claim that the State of Virginia in fact never ratified the amendment. However, as I mentioned earlier in the chapter, documents do exist that prove ratification by the state of Virginia.

The 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment was ratified as follows:

Maryland, Dec. 25, 1810	Tennessee, Nov. 21, 1811
Kentucky, Jan 31, 1811	Georgia, Dec. 13, 1811
Ohio, Jan 31, 1811	North Carolina, Dec.23, 1811
Delaware, Feb 2, 1811	Massachusetts, Feb. 27, 1812
Pennsylvania, Feb. 6, 1811	New Hampshire, Dec. 10, 1812
New Jersey, Feb. 13, 1811	Virginia, March 10, 1819
Vermont, Oct 24, 1811	

And, there is a plethora of documents, and images thereof, that contain the constitution with the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment fully present.

When word of the ratification spread, the following is some of the publishing that occurred:

- Rhode Island and Kentucky published the new Amendment in 1822.
- Ohio first published it in 1824.
- Maine ordered 10,000 copies of the Constitution with the 13th Amendment for school use in 1824 and again in 1831 for the Census Edition.
- Indiana Revised Laws of 1831 published the 13th article on page 20, Northwestern Territories in 1833.
- Ohio published it in 1831 and again 1833.
- Wisconsin Territory in 1839.
- Iowa Territory in 1843.
- Ohio again in 1848.
- Kansas Statutes in 1855.
- Nebraska Territory 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859 and 1860.
- Colorado Territory printed the U. S Constitution in its Statutes publication showing the 13th Amendment in 1868.

It's all there folks. Just get into your old historical records and you will find that your state also had it and that you are now being robbed of your God given right to the original 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment.

It is interesting to note that, based on my initial research, the 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, and 15<sup>th</sup> Articles of Amendment are the only ones to have had actual numbers assigned to them apparently at the time of ratification; none before, none since. The probable reasoning behind the numbering was to insure that the removal of the validly existing 13th Amendment was fully hidden by the proposed and wrongfully numbered new 13th Amendment. To have just numbered the new proposed Amendment as the 13th and then not number any others would have called attention to the facts surrounding the situation. Those behind the removal of the valid 13th Amendment had to number the next few Amendments as well so as to further obscure their unlawful actions.

Subsequently, I came upon the website <http://www.teamlaw.org/>. Under “Features, History of the Nation” they present how the nation evolved from the legal perspective. The essence of their presentation dovetailed perfectly with my findings across the broad spectrum of situations and events and they will be addressed in subsequent chapters where appropriate. The essence of their story regarding the original 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment is as follows:

In 1871, “The District of Columbia” was incorporated. It was owned and operated by the federal government to carry out the business of the government. The corporation, under martial law (still in effect from the Civil War) adopted as its constitution the U.S. Constitution without the original 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment. The 14<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> Articles of Amendment were renumbered as the 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> respectively.

If we were to assume that Team Law’s history is accurate, it would represent legal gamesmanship of the highest order, supremely unethical and totally unacceptable to We the People.

Based on historical events, the plot to circumvent the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment probably began around 1828, the year that Andrew Jackson became President vowing to terminate the Second Bank of the United States. Once again you are looking at the nefariousness of the Banking Cartel, a cartel run by brilliant, determined and greedy people. The 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment would have put their agents in our government in

sufficient jeopardy so as to prevent them from taking control of our money supply, and from there, total control of our country. Around 1869, long after many people in the know were dead or out of power, they succeeded in making the amendment disappear, to be replaced by Lincoln's former 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment (now known as the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment).

In consideration of just how important the original 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment was, and still is, I am strongly suggesting that we get it reinstated. The Amendment had applicability with regard to the First Bank of the United States. It had applicability to the Second Bank of the United States. Don't you think it has applicability to the Third Bank of the United States, the Federal Reserve?

On September 26, 2002, United States Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan received an honorary knighthood from Britain's Queen Elizabeth II. Hmmm! You didn't read about that in the newspapers and you didn't hear about it on the radio or television either. I wonder who controls the media. Hmmm!

Since the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment was, in fact, ratified and never repealed, it is still the law of the land as far as We the People are concerned and as such, it is an extremely powerful tool to help us clean house. Let us get it reinstated and put back in its proper place so we can get the subversives out of our government and out of our country. This Amendment is so powerful in fact, that that is why it went missing in the first place and that is why its reinstatement is that important. It is equally important to add that if the powers that be choose to fight us over reinstatement, we can simply put it forth for ratification once again in modern day English. This Amendment will be! And, they will be out.

“If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor...”

- Do you call your judge, "your honor?"
- Ask your Lawyer what that Esq. or Esquire means at the end of his name.
- Your judges are immune to prosecution. Your judge is “your honor.” If you do not believe it go to court and watch and listen.
- Your politicians abuse you, steal from you and make themselves immune to prosecution.
- Your government uses you, abuses you, and takes away your freedom.
- The IRS abuses you. The IRS is not a Federal Agency but a collection agency for the Federal Reserve Bank and yet, they are people of special privilege.

A tip of the hat and a thank you to [www.uhuh.com/constitution/am13-pen.htm](http://www.uhuh.com/constitution/am13-pen.htm) which contains an authorized reprint of an article from the Oregon Observer for April, 1997 and from which much of this chapter was taken after further research for purposes of verification.

Hold on to your seats folks as the next chapter, Chapter 7, clears the air of all the smoke that the government and the politicians blow at you to with regard to the National Debt.