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Last Updated: 02/14/2025

BRIGINAL

I believe the express purpose, of the unconstitutional international Social-Security Agreement is, and, this is being advised by the Senate, through and by criminal conspiracy with their ancillary employees, which pursuant to; The 1981-1982 of the U.S. Government Manual, Fraudently, in violation of U.S.C. Title 18, Section 1001, (declares): Congress first received authority to levy taxes on the income of individuals, and corporations in 1913, pursuant to the 16th amendment of the constitution

BUT: November 3, 1977, ordered to be printed. Presented by Mr. Rodino. 95th Congress, 1st session, ordered House Document 95-256 to be printed pursuant to concurrent

Resolution

IN ADDITION to the usual number of copies, there shall be printed two hundred seventy-six thousand eight hundred additional copies, etc. This for various branches of government.

The members of congress both houses, are guilty of secreting the United States Constitution of America as originally ammended

House, Document No. 95-256 from the general public.

# PURSUANT, TO: The International Social-Security Agreement, Chapter VII PHARAPHRASE

The senates exclusive authority to advise and consent on treaties, and etc.

The secreting of the aforesaid House Document No. 95-256 from the general public is being done (I believe) because, the Social-Security mandatory, (illicit) withholding of Social Security taxes.

And the I.R.S. has illegal access to the Social-Security records for the express purpose so the senate can and does advises the I.R.S. to violate U.S.C. Title 18, Sections 872 and 1341. The senate is secreting this pertinent evidence from the masses of the true government; of these United States of America, "We the people",

and have employed thousands of employees, specifically, I.R.S. employees, that violates U.S.C. Title 18, Sections 872, 663, 664, 1954, 1001.

United States Constitution Article 1, Section 9, Clause 4, Article 1, section 10, Article IV, Article VI

United States Constitution Amendments 1, 4, 5, 9, and 14

United States Constitution Article 1, Sec. 7.

#### Also violates

U.S.C. Title 5, Section 7301, Presidental Regulations.

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United States Constitution Article 1, Sec. 7.

Also violates

U.S.C. Title 5, Section 7301, Presidental Regulations.

To Wit.

. .

The President may prescribe regulations for the conduct of employees in the Executive Branch. (Public Law 89-554, Sept. 6, 1966, 80 Stat. 524). See accompanying exhibit.

Code of Ethics For Government Service

To uphold the constitution, laws, and legal regulations of the United States (Constitution) and of all goverments therein and never be a party to their evasion.



ANTER CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE

Totalization, Equality of Treatment, and Other Measures To Protect International Migrant Workers

William M. Yoffee

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare



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Social Security Administration Office of Research and Statistics Research Report No. 43 DHEW Publication No. (SSA)74-11800

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72-73-75

## Foreword

"Social Security" originated in Germany, in 1883, as a national program of compulsory state health insurance. From a single program in a single country, the idea has grown in less than a century into systems composed of as many as nine separate—though often interrelated—programs in 125 countries that may extend protection to all or nearly all of a nation's population. Social security has long passed the boundaries of purely national concern to become a matter of international concern and action. International concern is, in general, for the welfare of all workers and their families but, in particular, for the worker who migrates from one country to another for employment and for his family. International action has involved the establishment of principles, standards, and policies for the treatment of such persons and, what is more important, their practical application.

Publications issued from time to time by the U.S. Social Security Administration describe international developments in social security programs in other countries and compare them with each other and with U.S. programs. This report departs from this viewpoint by focusing on relations among national social security systems. It also touches on aspects of those relations which may be of special interest to the United States, where very little has been written on this subject but where interest in the subject is growing in the public and government alike.

William M. Yoffee, the author of this report, is a member of the International Staff of the Office of Research and Statistics, Social Security Administration. In preparing *International Social Security Agreements*, he drew on his experience in coordinating SSA activities directed toward the development and technical negotiation of bilateral agreements for the protection of migrant workers. His report provides insight into the historical development of international agreements and the rationale behind them and outlines current directions.

> JOHN J. CARROLL, Assistant Commissioner for Research and Statistics.

October 1973.

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 73-600320

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## CHAPTER VI.

## **U. S. Experience With International Social Security Cooperation**

THE UNITED STATES entered into international cooperation in the field of social security almost as early as most European countries. only 5 years after its first workmen's compensation law was enacted. The evolution of this cooperation followed lines similar to those in Europe until the beginning of the post-World War II period. Since then, despite repeated efforts to continue international cooperation, U.S. policy has taken a decided turn toward unilateral action.

## Workmen's Compensation

In the United States the Federal Government enacted the first workmen's compensation laws in 1908 to cover workers on interstate railroads 1 and its civilian workers.2 Three years later 10 States enacted such laws; and, by 1920, all but six States had them. In 1927 the Federal Government enacted the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Act, which established standards of workmen's compensation for workers within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States.<sup>3</sup>

In 1913 the United States became the first country outside Europe to conclude a treaty on social security. In a treaty with Italy 4 amending the 1871 Treaty of Commerce and Navigation. a provision was adopted that extended rights under workmen's

<sup>1</sup> Employers' Liability Acts (Railroads). Title 45, U.S. Code, Ch. 2. First enacted Apr. 22, 1908, Ch. 149; vol. 35, U.S. Statutes-at-Large, p. 65, An earlier act, June 11, 1906, had been declared unconstitutional in 1907. <sup>2</sup> Federal Employees Compensation Act. Title 5, U.S. Code, Ch. 81. First enacted May 30, 1908, Ch. 238; vol. 35, U.S. Statutes-at-Large, p. 556. Later enacted Sept. 16, 1916, Ch. 458; vol. 39, U.S. Statutes-at-Large, p. 1424, <sup>3</sup> This act, Mar. 4, 1927, Ch. 507, vol. 44, U.S. Statutes-at-Large, p. 1424, <sup>4</sup> workmen's compensation law for among others.

by extension, constitutes the workmen's compensation law for, among others, U.S. citizens employed outside the United States by Federal contractors. 'Treaty Series: No. 480; vol. 48, U.S. Statutes-at-Large, p. 1669.

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entered into force, did not appear to conflict with U.S. law.

The United States has been a member of the International Labor Organization since 1934 but has not yet ratified any ILO Conventions on social security. Some Conventions are clearly not appropriate for U.S. ratification, either because the United States does not have formal government programs in the field—for example, maternity benefits—or because a Convention's subject matter is not clearly within the province of the Federal Government—for example, workmen's compensation.

Before 1972 the United States clearly met the requirements of Convention No. 102 Concerning Minimum Standards of Social Security.<sup>41</sup> Continued compliance with these standards depends in the interpretation of two highly technical provisions concerning insured status for invalidity and survivors benefits, and an interpretation favoring U.S. compliance is clearly supportable.

At the present time and for the foreseeable future, the United States clearly complies with the standards of Convention No. 128 Concerning Invalidity, Old-Age, and Survivors' Benefits.<sup>42</sup> In fact, on the basis of the latest analysis, it is fair to say that the United States exceeds the standards of this Convention to a degree that is at least equal to, and perhaps greater than, that of any other ILO member country.

Significant arguments have been advanced both for and against U.S. ratification of ILO Conventions, particularly those on social security. The main argument in favor is that where national law and practice already conform to ILO standards, ratification would confirm this fact and present the United States in a favorable light. The main argument against ratification is this: in matters of purely domestic economic and social policy the United States (or any country) should not be bound by an international agreement. Neither of these arguments seems to take into account the increasing interdependence of national social security programs that has evolved with the increasing international migration of workers and the consequent growing need for some degree of harmonization of national benefits that would be encouraged by adherence to uniform international standards.

CHAPTER VII.

## The United States and Future International Social Security Cooperation

UNIQUE AMONG U.S. TREATIES and international agreements on social security is the Agreement Supplementing the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation between the United States and Italy.<sup>1</sup> Signed in 1951 and approved by the <u>Senate in 1953</u>,<sup>2</sup> and ratified by the United States and by Italy in 1960, this Agreement entered into force in 1961.

Article VII of the Agreement says:

1. The two High Contracting Parties, in order to prevent gaps in the social insurance protection of their respective nationals who at different times accumulate substantial periods of coverage under the principal oldage and survivors insurance system of one High Contracting Party and also under the corresponding system of the other High Contracting Party, declare their adherence to a policy of permitting all such periods to be taken into account under either such system in determining the rights of such nationals and of their families. The High Contracting Parties will make the necessary arrangements to carry out this policy in accordance with the following principles:

(a) Such periods of coverage shall be combined only to the extent that they do not overlap or duplicate each other, and only insofar as both systems provide comparable types of benefits.

(b) In cases where an individual's periods of coverage are combined, the amount of benefits, if any, payable to him by either High Contracting Party shall be determined in such a manner as to represent, so far as practicable and equitable, that proportion of the individual's combined coverage which was accumulated under the system of that High Contracting Party.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>53rd International Labor Conference, Report III (Part 2), Summary of Reports on Unratified Conventions (Geneva: ILO, 1969), p. 109.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>49</sup> U.S. House of Representatives, Texts of International Labor Organization Convention No. 128 and ILO Recommendation No. 131 Concerning Invalidity, Old-Age, and Survivors' Benefits, 93d Cong., 1st Sess., House Doc. No. 93-107 (Washington: U.S. Govt. Print Off., 1973).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>U.S. Department of State. "Friendship, Commerce and Navigation, Agreement Between the United States of America and Italy Supplementing the Treaty of February 2, 1948," *Treaties and Other International Acts Series* (TIAS) 4685 (Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1961).

<sup>\*</sup>U.S. Senate, Commercial Treaties, Hearings Before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations, 82d Cong., 2d Sess., May 9, 1952, pp. 15-17, 29-34.

(c) An individual may dece to have a solution of the provisions of the present paragraph.

Such arrangements may provide for the extension of the present paragraph to one or more special old-age and survivors insurance systems of either High Contracting Party, or to permanent or extended disability insurance systems of either High Contracting Party.

2. At such time as the Maintenance of Migrants' Persion Rights Convention of 1935 enters into force with respect to both High Contracting Parties, the provisions of that Convention shall supersede, to the extent that they are inconsistent therewith, paragraph 1 of the present Article and arrangements made thereunder.

The Senate approved the Supplementary Agreement as a treaty "subject to the understanding that the arrangements referred to in Article VII, paragraph 1, of the said agreement shall be made we the United States only in conformity with provisions of ataute." The protocol of exchange bringing the agreement into force stated that "it is understood that the entry into force of the arrangements mentioned in Article VII, paragraph 1, of the said agreement is subordinate in any case to the fulfilling on the part of the United States of America of its provisions of statute and on the part of the Italian Republic of its constitutional requirements."<sup>8</sup>

In essence the agreement lays a foundation for a system of totalization and pro rata benefit payments between the United States and Italy for old-age, survivors, and disability benefits. The system does not come into existence on the strength of this agreement alone, however. The treaty's language requires a further arrangement, presumably in the form of another agreement, but the condition precedent to such an arrangement according to the reservation is the enactment of legislation in the United States that would enable such an arrangement to be implemented.

The Senate's reservation to Article VII of the agreement is not surprising. Many authorities on constitutional law have theorized that because treaties have a force of law equal to that of other laws enacted by both houses of the Congress, the Senate's exclusive authority to advise and consent on treaties could be used to legislate without the concurrence of the House of Representatives. But bills to raise revenue, of which social security legislation is one type, must originate in the House, according to the Constitution, Art. I, sec. 7. Thus the reservation avoids giving the impression that the Senate is preempting the role of the House. Under the Senate's committee system, social security is under the jurisdiction of the Construct of Linearce, and that is

the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Although the Supplementary Agreement with Italy is more than 20 years old and has been in force for more than a decade, there is very little understanding in the United States about what international totalization arrangements would involve or what effects they would have on the OASDHI program and its beneficiaries, on the U.S. economy, and on the people of the United States. Some of these effects, however, are predictable, even though precise data are not available.

The unilateral coverage provisions of the Social Security Act for U.S. citizens working abroad inevitably come into conflict with coverage provisions under the laws of host countries for many of these persons and result in dual coverage. An American working for an American employer or its foreign subsidiary in another industrialized country is more often than not covered under both systems for pensions and must contribute to both, as must his employer. This results in less take-home pay for the worker and higher personnel costs for his employer. The payments to the other country represent a debit in the U.S. balance of payments with that country. In a few countries the worker may occasionally obtain a refund of his contributions if he does not work there for a minimum period, usually under very strict and limited circumstances. Rarely if ever is the employer's contribution refunded. If the worker does not work long enough to qualify for a benefit in a foreign country, at the present time, generally, the contributions are lost. As demonstrated by the comparisons in tables 3 and 4, qualification periods for retirement pensions in many industrialized countries are longer than in the United States and contributions are often higher as well.

The problem of dual coverage for citizens of other countries coming to the United States to work temporarily is different but no less troublesome. Often continuation of such a person's coverage under his home system is voluntary. His coverage under OASDHI is mandatory. Voluntary continuation may be a necessity for such a person, especially if continued protection under his home country's sickness and medical care system is tied to pension protection. Such a person also may not work long enough in the United States to qualify for a benefit and no refund of U.S. contributions is possible.

Under a totalization arrangement dual coverage can be virtually eliminated by establishing specific rules for when a worker is to be covered under the laws of the host country and when under the laws of the country in which he works. Such an arrangement could only be achieved by amendments to the Social Security Act

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> This reservation is intended to make clear that no agreement relating to social security matters will be effective without further congressional action. See U.S. Senate, *Commercial Treaties*, *Hearing Before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations*, 83d Cong., 1st Sess., July 13, 1953, p. 21.

coverage provisions and the Internal Revenue Code provision for assessing employment and self-employment tax liabilities.

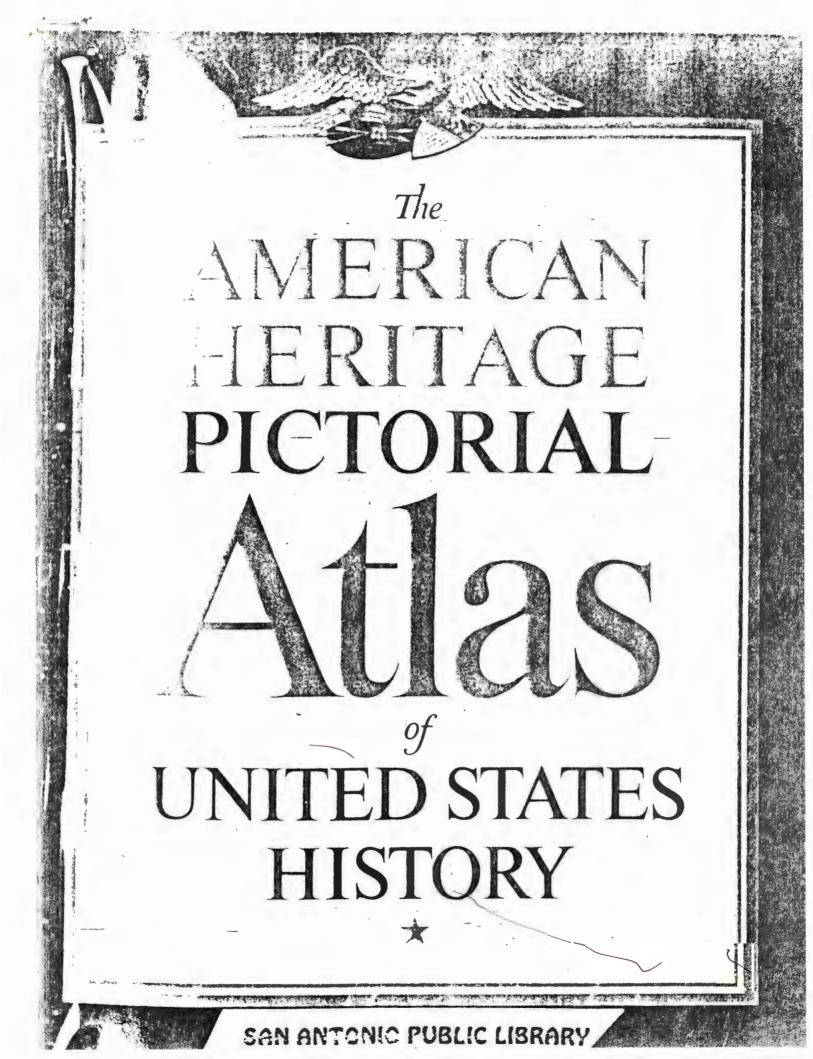
The elimination of dual coverage raises the question of what happens to the benefit rights of a worker who has been covered successively in two or more countries. This is an appropriate question even now in two general cases: one, when an American works abroad for a foreign employer with a resulting gap in his OASDHI coverage; and, two, when a worker immigrates to the United States and gets a late start in acquiring OASDHI protection. The mechanism of totalizing social security credits makes it possible for such persons to receive a combination of benefits from two or more countries that more nearly reflects their total work history than is possible otherwise.

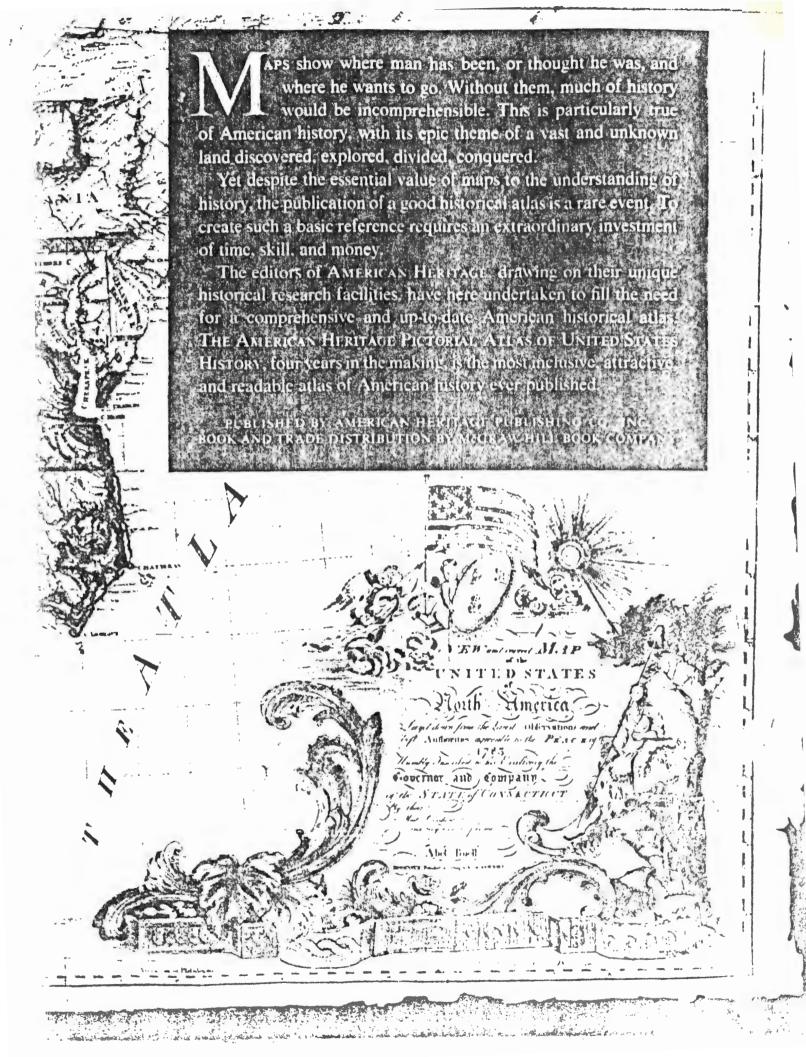
Persons who work long enough in a foreign country and long enough in the United States can now qualify for two benefits. For example, an Italian who works in Italy for 15 years or more and then works in the United States for 10 or more years would be assured of two benefits. In fact, a worker needs only 51/2 years of covered work in 1973 to qualify for retirement benefits in the United States and will not need 10 years before 1991. Therefore, because of the longer qualifying periods in many foreign countries, it seems likely that totalization would be a greater help to returning U.S. citizens and immigrants to the United States who need extra credits to qualify for retirement benefits from those countries they leave than it would be to persons who want to qualify under the U.S. system. Totalization also has the distinct advantage of reducing the chances that short-term or young workers who migrate will fail to become insured for disability and survivor benefits.

Gaps in coverage under the U.S. system have a more detrimental effect on benefit amount than on the right to a benefit. Because of the continuous rise in the maximum amount of annual covered earnings (that is, the "wage base") under OASDHI, the time when the gaps occur also has had an important effect.<sup>4</sup> Benefits are determined from an average monthly wage computed from earnings over virtually the entire working lifetime. The working lifetime begins for all persons with the year of attaining age 22. (or the year 1951, if later) and ends with the year before a person attains age 62,<sup>5</sup> becomes disabled, or dies. The 5 years of lowest

<sup>6</sup> The wage base each year in recent years has been \$3,600 in 1951-54; \$4,200 in 1955-58; \$4,800 in 1959-65; \$6,600 in 1966-67; \$7,800 in 1968-71; and \$9,000 in 1972. For 1973 it is \$10,800, and for 1974 it will be \$13,200, where it will remain until further legislative adjustment.

<sup>6</sup> Before 1973 the rule for men was age 65. The Social Security Amendments of 1972 provide a gradual reduction of the computation point for men so that the rule of age 62 does not become fully effective until 1975. The new rule will not affect computation for men who attain age 65 in 1973, 1974, or 1975.





## **NEGOTIATIONS** for PEACE

"We have gone the utmost lengths to favor peace," wrote John Adams in November, 1782. "We have at last agreed to boundaries with the greatest moderation." Moderate or not, the three American peace commissioners—Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and John Jay—achieved a great victory for the United States at the bargaining tables in Paris and Versailles. The solid black line on the map, opposite, marks the boundary of the young nation as defined—in the final 1783 treaty with England; it encloses an area roughly four times larger than the settled parts of the 13 states.

The most important American war aim, after independence, was a western boundary on the Mississippi River. This was insisted upon by Congress in the first instructions to the negotiators (1779). It was bitterly opposed, during most of three years, by America's allies, France and Spain. The French were eager to satisfy Spain with more land in North America in order to lessen Spain's demands elsewhere; they also expected to regain Louisiana themselves (which they did in 1800). At a time when Americans sorely needed French aid, the French minister in Philadelphia, La Luzerne, bribed one congressman and persuaded others that the United States should accept a boundary with Spain along the Allegheny Mountains (dotted brown line on map). La Luzerne also lobbied through Congress new instructions to the Americans in Paris, directing them to "undertake nothing" without French "knowledge and concurrence." Adams and Jay, determinedly, and Franklin somewhat reluctantly, declined to obey this instruction. The separate and (until it was signed) secret treaty which they negotiated with English diplomats enormously extended the American domain; it also included valuable advantages, territorial and otherwise, for England. (Henry Strachey's 1782 proposal, that England retain all lands north of the Ohio River-the future Northwest Territory-was a last-minute bargaining point that was not taken seriously by either side.)

On the southern border, the Americans failed in a devious game. They agreed secretly with the English that the boundary of West Florida should be 100 miles farther north if Britain retained that territory (broken red line on map). But England ceded both Floridas to Spain, as balm for retaining Gibraltar. The alternate boundaries soon became known, and Spain naturally claimed the one farther north. West Florida also gave Spain both sides of the Mississippi extending more than 200 miles above the Gulf of Mexico. Spain was thus able, under international usage, to refuse free navigation of the river to flatboats loaded with American produce. This remained a sore point in the west until 1795, when the weakened Bourbon monarchy of Spain, left isolated by the French Revolution, agreed to a treaty that gave Americans free navigation to Spanish New Orleans, and the Florida boundary line they wanted.

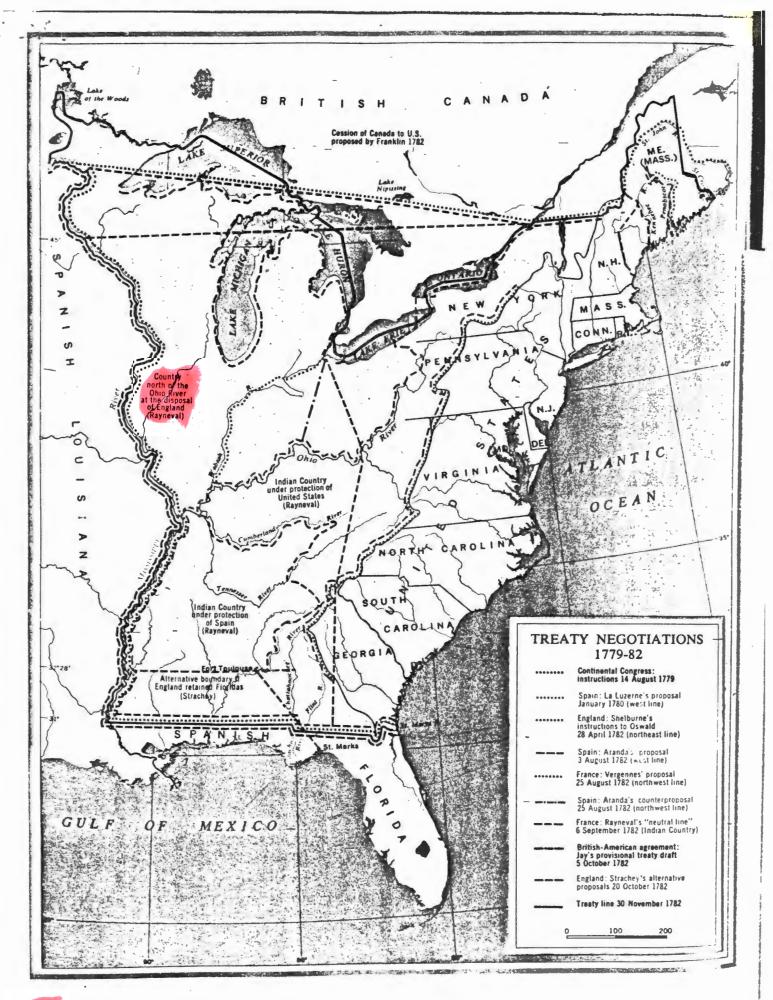
The most disputed border, so far as the Americans and English were concerned, was in the northeast, between Maine and Nova Scotia (now New Brunswick). King George clung to the belief that the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) had given the Penobscot River valley to Britain. (For his reasons, see page 113.) The Americans insisted on a line farther east—"from the mouth of the St. Croix River to its source and thence due north to the southern boundary of Quebec." This was written into the final treaty. Unfortunately Mitchell's 1755 map did not locate the St. Croix River accurately. In later surveys the St. Croix was identified as either one of two Indian rivers—the Schoodiac or the Magaguadavic which were close together at their mouths, but 50 miles apart at their sources. That left a vast expanse of north woods as territory still in dispute.

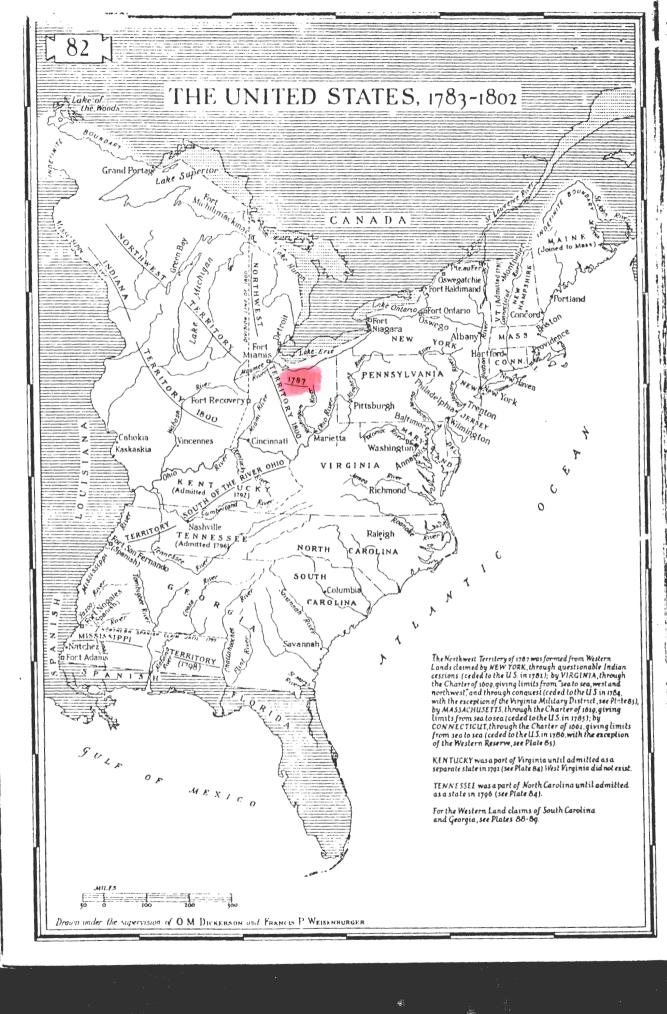
The principal northern boundary with Canada grew out of a sensible American proposal which followed the 1763 Quebec line, and gave the Canadians an equal share of four Great Lakes. It then extended to Lake of the Woods, and "from thence on a due western course to the Mississippi River." This last clause was based on Mitchell's map, which showed the Mississippi rising far north of its actual source. The mistake enlarged the whole northwest, and eventually added the Mesabi iron range to future American assets (see pages 158-59). It was slightly rectified in England's favor in 1818. But it provided the basis for the 49th parallel boundary with Canada that still stretches, in a broad arc, across the top of the western half of the United States.

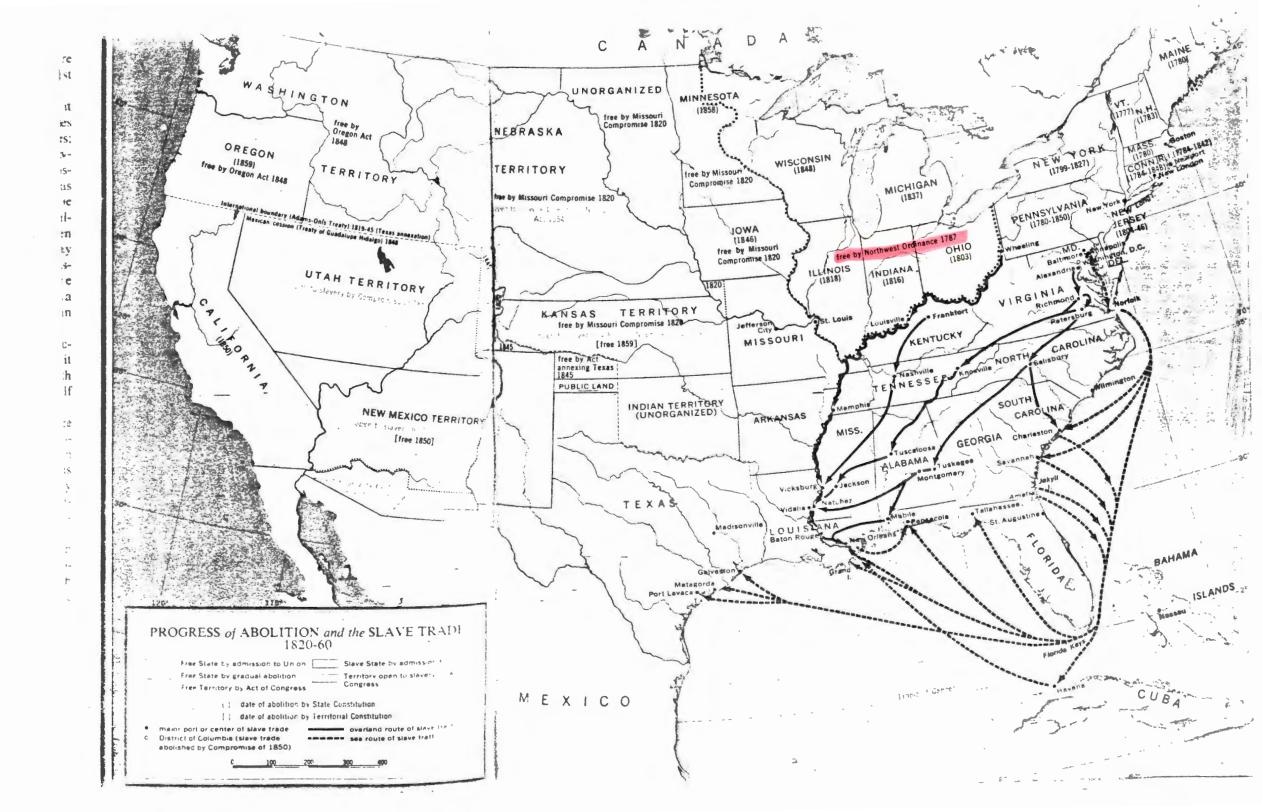
In 1783 there were few Britons (besides King George) who begrudged the Americans their independence. At a dinner party after the preliminary treaty was signed, a Frenchman teasingly predicted that "the Thirteen United States" would become "the greatest empire in the world."

"Yes, sir," replied the secretary of the British delegation, "and they will all speak English, every one of 'em."

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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 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. 1\*

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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 0 to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five 2 Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be encreased 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.

HR1 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. 1 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 Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

<sup>2</sup> 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 Con-

"This paragraph has been superseded by the twelfth amendment

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sent 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 think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments. provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress

<sup>3</sup> The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions to which shall expire at the End of their 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 Con- 6 2 4 50 gress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

SECTION. 2. 1 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 and Consuls:---to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction:--to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;-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.

<sup>2</sup> In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and o Consuls, and those in which a State shall be 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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 I dhave been committed, but when no completed with many State

## EXECUTIVE

#### THE PRESIDENT

RONALD WILSON REAGAN, Republican, of Pacific Palisades, Calif.; 40th Presi-dent of the United States; born in Tampico, Ill., February 6, 1911; son of Nellie and john Reagan; attended Illinois public schools; graduated, Dixon High School, 1928; degree in economics and sociology, Eureka College, 1932; served in the U.S. Army Air Corps, 1942-46; actor; sports broadcaster and editor; production supervisor and host, "General Electric Theatre" and "Death Valley Days"; Governor, California, 1966-74; chairman, Republican Governors Association, 1969; member, Presidential commission investigating the CIA, 1974-75; president, Screen Actors Guild, 6 terms; president, Motion Picture Industry Council, 2 terms; member, board of directors, committee on the present danger; founder, Republican-oriented political action orgacommittee on the present danger; founder, Republican-oriented political action orgacommittee on the present danger; founder, republican-oriented political action orga-nization, Citizens for the Republic; recipient: National Humanitarian Award, Na-tional Conference of Christians and Jews; Torch of Life for humanitarian service, City of Hope; Horatio Alger Award; American Newspaper Guild Award; Freedoms Foundation Awards; Distinguished American Award, National Football Foundation Hall of Fame; American Patriots Hall of Fame; Medal of Valor of the State of Israel; member, Bel Air Presbyterian Church; married to the former Nancy Davis, Data and Church; Carting Ann and Conceld Procestit, two abildren by another the service. 1952; two children: Patricia Ann and Ronald Prescott; two children by previous marriage: Maureen and Michael; elected President, November 4, 1980.

#### EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

#### THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

#### 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue 20500. Phone, 456-1414

Counselor to the President.-Edwin Meese III.

Chief of Staff and Assistant to the President.—James A. Baker III. Deputy Chief of Staff and Assistant to the President.—Michael K. Deaver.

Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs .- Richard V. Allen.

Assistant to the President for Policy Development.-Martin Anderson.

Assistant to the President and Press Secretary.—James Scott Brady. Assistant to the President for Public Liaison.—Elizabeth Hanford Dole. Counsel to the President.—Fred F. Fielding.

Course to the President.—Fred F. Freiding. Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs.—Max L. Friedersdorf. Assistant to the President and Staff Director.—David R. Gergen. Assistant to the President.—Edwin L. Harper. Assistant to the President for Presidential Personnel.—E. Pendleton James.

Assistant to the President for Political Affairs.—Franklyn C. Nofziger. Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs.—Richard Salisbury Williamson.

Deputy Counselor to the President.-Robert M. Garrick.

Deputy Assistant to the President and Assistant to the Deputy Chief of Staff.-Joseph W. Canzeri.

Deputy Assistant to the President for Public Liaison.-Red Cavaney Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy to the Chief of Staff.-Richard G.

Darman.

Deputy Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs.—Kenneth M. Duberstein. Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Cabinet Administration.-Craig L. Fuller.

Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Policy Development .-Edwin J. Gray.

Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of Special Support Services.—Edward V. Hickey, Jr.

Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy to the Chief of Staff.-Francis S. M. Hodsoll.

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Forfeiture of veterans' benefits upon conviction under this section, see section 3505 of Title 38, Veterans' Benefits.

Grand jury indictment for capital crimes, see Const. Amend. 5.

Indictment and list of jurors and witnesses for prisoner in capital cases, see section 3432 of this title.

National Service Life Insurance, forfeiture of rights to insurance on account of treason, see section 711 of Title 38, Veterans' Benefits.

Officers aiding importation of treasonous books and articles, see section 552 of this title.

Punishment of treason, power of Congress to declare, see Const. Art. 3, § 3, cl. 2.

United States nationality as lost by committing any act of treason, see sections 1481 to 1489 of Title 8, Aliens and Nationality.

Writings advocating treason declared nonmailable, see section 1717 of this title.

#### FEDERAL RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Bail, see rule 46, Appendix to this title.

Indictment, see rule 7.

Stay of execution and relief pending review, see rule 38.

Trial jurors, peremptory challenges, see rule 24.

#### SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 14 of this title; title 5 section 8312; title 38 section 3505.

#### § 2382. Misprision of treason

Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States and having knowledge of the commission of any treason against them, conceals and does not, as soon as may be, disclose and make known the same to the President or to some judge of the United States, or to the governor or to some judge or justice of a particular State, is guilty of misprision of treason and shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than seven years, or both.

#### (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 807.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., §3 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, §3, 35 Stat. 1088).

Mandatory punishment provision was rephrased in the alternative.

#### CANAL ZONE

Applicability of section to Canal Zone, see section 14 of this title.

#### CROSS REFERENCES

Federal retirement benefits, forfeiture upon conviction of offenses under this section, see section 8312 of Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

Forfeiture of veterans' benefits upon conviction under this section, see section 3505 of Title 38, Veterans' Benefits.

Misprision of felony, see section 4 of this title.

#### SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 14 of this title; title 5 section 8312; title 38 section 3505.

#### § 2383. Rebellion or insurrection

Whoever incites, sets on foot, assists, or engages in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States or the laws thereof, or gives aid or comfort thereto, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and shall be incapable of holding any office under the United States.

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 808.)

#### HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., § 4 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 4, 35 Stat. 1088). Word "moreover" was deleted as surplusage and

Word "moreover" was deleted as surplusage and minor changes were made in phraseology.

#### CANAL ZONE

Applicability of section to Canal Zone, see section 14 of this title.

#### CROSS REFERENCES

Disqualification as officers or electors of persons who have engaged in insurrection or rebellion and removal of disability, see Const. Amend. 14, § 3.

Federal retirement benefits, forfeiture upon conviction of offenses under this section, see section 8312 of Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

Forfeiture of veterans' benefits upon conviction under this section, see section 3505 of Title 38, Veterans' Benefits.

Officers aiding importation of books and articles containing matter advocating insurrection against the United States, see section 552 of this title.

Writings advocating insurrection declared nonmailable, see section 1717 of this title.

#### SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 14 of this title; title 5 section 8312; title 8 section 1481; title 38 section 3505.

#### § 2384. Seditious conspiracy

If two or more persons in any State or Territory, or in any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, conspire to overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force the Government of the United States, or to levy war against them, or to oppose by force the authority thereof, or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to seize, take, or possess any property of the United States contrary to the authority thereof, they shall each be fined not more than \$20,000 or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 808; July 24, 1956, ch. 678, § 1, 70 Stat. 623.)

#### HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., §6 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, §6, 35 Stat. 1089).

#### AMENDMENTS

1956—Act July 24, 1956, substituted "\$20,000" for "\$5,000", and "twenty years" for "six years".

#### EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1956 AMENDMENT

Section 3 of act July 24, 1956, provided that the amendments to this section and section 2385 of this title by such act July 24, 1956, shall be applicable only with respect to offenses committed on and after July 24, 1956.

#### CANAL ZONE

Applicability of section to Canal Zone, see section 14 of this title.

#### CROSS REFERENCES

Alien advocates of overthrow of government, exclusion of, see section 1251 of Title 8, Aliens and Nationality.

Conspiracy to commit offense or to defraud United States or to impede or injure officer, see sections 371 and 372 of this title. Federal retirement benefits, forfeiture upon conviction of offenses under this section, see section 8312 of Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

Forfeiture of veterans' benefits upon conviction under this section, see section 3505 of Title 38, Veterans' Benefits.

Letters and writings containing matter advocating forcible resistance to any law of United States as nonmailable, see section 1717 of this title.

Officers aiding importation of books and articles containing matter advocating forcible resistance to any law of the United States, see section 552 of this title.

United States nationality as lost by attempting by force to overthrow or bearing arms against the United States, see sections 1481 to 1489 of Title 8, Aliens and Nationality.

#### SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 14 of this title; title 5 section 8312; title 8 sections 1251, 1481; title 38 section 3505.

#### § 2385. Advocating overthrow of Government

Whoever knowingly or willfully advocates, abets, advises, or teaches the duty, necessity, desirability, or propriety of overthrowing or destroying the government of the United States or the government of any State, Territory, District or Possession thereof, or the government of any political subdivision therein, by force or violence, or by the assassination of any officer of any such government; or

Whoever, with intent to cause the overthrow or destruction of any such government, prints, publishes, edits, issues, circulates, sells, distributes, or publicly displays any written or printed matter advocating, advising, or teaching the duty, necessity, desirability, or propriety of overthrowing or destroying any government in the United States by force or violence, or attempts to do so; or

Whoever organizes or helps or attempts to organize any society, group, or assembly of persons who teach, advocate, or encourage the overthrow or destruction of any such government by force or violence; or becomes or is a member of, or affiliates with, any such society, group, or assembly of persons, knowing the purposes thereof—

Shall be fined not more than \$20,000 or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both, and shall be ineligible for employment by the United States or any department or agency thereof, for the five years next following his conviction.

If two or more persons conspire to commit any offense named in this section, each shall be fined not more than \$20,000 or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both, and shall be ineligible for employment by the United States or any department or agency thereof, for the five years next following his conviction.

As used in this section, the terms "organizes" and "organize", with respect to any society, group, or assembly of persons, include the recruiting of new members, the forming of new units, and the regrouping or expansion of existing clubs, classes, and other units of such society, group, or assembly of persons.

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 808; July 24, 1956, ch. 678, § 2, 70 Stat. 623; June 19, 1962, Pub. L. 87-486, 76 Stat. 103.)

#### HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., §§ 10, 11, 13 (June 28, 1940, ch. 439, title I, §§ 2, 3, 5, 54 Stat. 670, 671).

Section consolidates sections 10, 11, and 13 of title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed. Section 13 of title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., which contained the punishment provisions applicable to sections 10 and 11 of title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., was combined with section 11 of title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., and added to this section.

In first paragraph, words "the Government of the United States or the government of any State, Territory, District or possession thereof, or the government of any political subdivision therein" were substituted for "any government in the United States".

In second and third paragraphs, word "such" was inserted after "any" and before "government", and words "in the United States" which followed "government" were omitted.

In view of these changes, the provisions of subsection (b) of section 10 of title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., which defined the term "government in the United States" were omitted as unnecessary.

Reference to conspiracy to commit any of the prohibited acts was omitted as covered by the general conspiracy provision, incorporated in section 371 of this title. (See reviser's note under that section.)

Words "upon conviction thereof" which preceded "be fined" were omitted as surplusage, as punishment cannot be imposed until a conviction is secured.

The phraseology was considerably changed to effect consolidation but without any change of substance.

#### AMENDMENTS

1962-Pub. L. 87-486 defined the terms "organizes" and "organize".

1956—Act July 24, 1956, substituted "\$20,000" for "\$10,000", and "twenty years" for "ten years" in the paragraph prescribing penalties applicable to advocating overthrow of government and added provisions relating to conspiracy to commit any offense named in this section.

#### EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1956 AMENDMENT

Amendment by act July 24, 1956, as applicable only with respect to offenses committed on and after July 24, 1956, see Effective Date of 1956 Amendment note under section 2384 of this title.

#### CANAL ZONE

Applicability of section to Canal Zone, see section 14 of this title.

#### CROSS REFERENCES

Alien advocates of overthrow of government, exclusion of, see section 1251 of Title 8, Aliens and Nationality.

Disqualification from holding any office of honor, trust, or profit, additional grounds for, see sections 204, 592, 593, 1901, 2071, 2381, and 2387 of this title.

Disqualification from holding public office of trust or profit under Guam government, see section 1421b of Title 48, Territories and Insular Possessions.

Federal retirement benefits, forfeiture upon conviction of offenses described hereunder, see section 8312 of Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

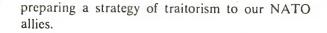
Forfeiture of veterans' benefits upon conviction under this section see section 3505 of Title 38, Veterans' Benefits.

United States nationality as lost by attempting by force to overthrow or bearing arms against the United States, see sections 1481 to 1489 of Title 8, Aliens and Nationality.

#### SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 14 of this title; title 5 section 8312; title 8 section 1481; title 38 section 3505.





Presidential Review Memorandum 10 (PRM-10) is an appalling example of the Trilateral appeasement policy. The writing team of Rowland Evans and Robert Novak revealed the following startling news in an article printed Aug. 3, 1977, in the Washington Post.

President Carter late this week will be presented by his national security advisers with a new defense strategy that secretly concedes one-third of West Germany (territory which includes the large cities of Munich and Hamburg, the latter the home of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt) to a Soviet invasion rather than seek increased defense spending, which these advisers say would provoke Moscow and divide Washington.

Security adviser Brzezinski stated that deterrence is the best policy and that the political consequences of "world opinion, U.N. disapproval, a U.S. mobilization," would prevent a Soviet invasion. In addition, he advised the use of "economic assistance to the USSR on trade, credits, food and technology, thereby lowering political tensions and reducing the risks of war."

The publication of this article caused such an uproar that those responsible for the authorship of this policy, which included three Trilateralists (Brzezinski, Mondale and disarmament negotiator Paul Warnke), amended their statement to assure West Germany that the U.S. would help them restore their original boundaries in the event of a Soviet attack. The problem is that the cold realities of America's defense status make this amendment only so much hot air.

## Carter's Trilateral Domestic Policy

A policy paper issued by members of the Trilateral Commission stressed the global nature of modern problems and the need for ALL NATIONS TO YIELD SOME OF THEIR SOVEREIGNTY for the greater good of the whole planet — and this includes the United States! In a radio interview with Ray Briem, Jeremiah Novak bluntly described a Trilateral document written by Richard Cooper. Says Novak:

Page twenty-one says the public and leaders of most countries continue to live in a mental universe which no longer exists, a world of separate nations and that have great difficulty thinking in terms of global perspectives and interdependence...

What he is saying is we no longer live in a world of sovereign nations — and that applies to the United States as well. We just celebrated last year our Bicentennial of independence. In November of this year (1976), in this document, we have issued a new declaration of interdependence which will greatly modify the sovereignty of this country. (Ray Briem radio interview with Jeremiah Novak, Feb. 19, 1977)

Under a world government system, the United States Constitution with its Bill of Rights, system of checks and balances, "government of the people, by the people, and for the people," would be seriously compromised, if not obliterated altogether! Carter is preparing the people of this country for more centralized government by his pushing of a number of socialistic programs, designed to get the individual used to depending on the government. His energy program, socializing welfare programs, guaranteed annual wage, nationalized medical care, super secure social security all pave the way.

A frightening article appeared in the *Glendale* Ledger on Nov. 12, 1977:

President James Carter went to the United Nations in New York recently, in a very quiet visit, and signed two treaties, reversing 29 years of American foreign policy position, and rejecting the guarantees of Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon and Ford.

These men refused to sign these treaties because they will — if ratified by the Senate — nullify your right to own private property.

Whatever happened to the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments which guarantee that no person shall be deprived "of life, liberty, or property without due process of law"?

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The development and implementation of health safety standards for providers of care in Federal health programs dates from the 1965 Medicare amendments to the Social Security Act,

### LONG-TERM CARE

The Long-Term Care program is another aspect of the quality assurance effort. This program serves as a focal point for Long Term Care (LTG) for the aged and the chronically ill and for mursing bonic affairs. This involves providing policy direction and coordination of LTC activities throughout the Department, the development, determination, and enforcement of LTC requirement; and standards and the monitoring and coordination of LTC activities.

## Social Security Administration

[For the Social Security Administration statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 20, Part 322]

The Social Security Administration (SSA) was established and its predecessor, the Social Security Board, was abolished by Federal Security Agency Reorganization Plan II, effective July 16, 1916.

By Reorganization Plan J, effective April 11, 1953, the Social Security Administration was transferred from the Federal Security Agency to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The Department was redesignated as the Department of Health and Human Services by the Department of Education Organization Act (93 Stat. 695; 20 U.S.C. 3508), approved October 17, 1979.

The Social Security Administration, under the direction of the Commissioner of Social Security, administers a national program of contributory social insurance whereby employees, employers, and the self-employed pay contributions which are pooled in special trust funds. When earnings stop or are reduced because the worker retires, dies, or becomes disabled, monthly cash benefits are paid to replace part of the earnings the family has lost.

Fart of the contributions go into a suparate hospital insurance trust fund, so that when workers and their de-

pendents become 65 years old they will have help with their hospital bills. They may also elect to receive help with doctor bills and other medical expenses by paying a percentage of supplementary medical ir mance premiums, while the Federal Government pays the remainder. Together these two programs are often referred to as "Medicare." Under certain conditions, Media care protection is also provided to people who are receiving social security or callroad retirement monthly benefits based on a disability. The responsibility for the administration of the Medicare program has been transferred to the Health Care Financing Administration. By agreement with the Department of Labor, SSA is also involved in certain aspects of the administration of the black lung benefits provisions of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, as amended (83 Stat. 793; 30 U.S.C. 901).

Effective January 1 1974, SSA undertook administration of the supplemental security income program for the aged, blind, and disabled (SSI program). The basic Federal SSI payment program is financed out of general revenue, rather than a special trust fund. Some States, choosing to provide payments in supplementation of SSI benefits, have agreements with SSA under which SSA administers these supplementation payments for the States. The Social Security Administration is responsible for the administration of the income maintenance portion of grants to States under title IV, the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) portion of the Social Security Act; and for financial aid to the needy aged, blind, and disabled in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam, under other provisions of the act.

The Social Security Administration was reorganized on January 30, 1975, and January 5, 1979. The Office of the Commissioner of Social Security is directly responsible to the Secretary of Health and Humon Services for all programs administered by SSA, and provides executive direction and support to SSA.

The principal functions of the Sccial Security Administration include: research and recommendations oriented to the problems of poverty, insecurity, and health care for the aged, blind, and disabled; the planning, design, and development, on a longrange basis, of SSA administrative plans, including those for future automated data processing systems to be used in establishing and maintaining the basic records essential to SSAadministered - programs; statistical measurement and systematic evaluation of the quality of SSA programs; development of programs and materials to assure Congressional, Federal/ State agency, and public knowledge and understanding of protections, rights, and responsibilities under SSAadministered programs; policy guidance for the administration of the retirement, survivors, and disability insurance programs, as well as the supplemental security income program.

In addition, the Social Security Administration, through a nationwide, field organization of 10 regional offices, b USA program service genters, and over 1,300 focal offices, guides and directs all aspects of the cash benefit program operations of SSA; and directs the activities of those offices responsible for various program operations, including retirement, survivors, and disability insurance, and supplemental security income.

The Social Security Administration also provides administrative direction to a national organization of Administrative Law Judges, who conduct independent hearings and decide appealed determinations involving the benefit provisions of SSA programs. The SSA, through its Appeals Council, reviews such appealed determinations and renders the Secretary's final decision.

Social Security Administration operations are decentralized to provide appropriate services at the local level. The United States is divided into 10.regions, each headed by a Regional Commissioner (RC). The Regional Commissioner is the principal SSA representative at the regional level, responsible for effective SS., interface with HHIS, other Federal agencies, State disability determination services, and State wolfare agencies. Regional Commissioners implement national opcrational and management plans for providing SSA services directly to the public. Regional Commissioner coordinate SSA's regional operations so that they are effective and consistent with national and regional requirements, as well as systems and policy directives.

Each region contains, under the overall direction of the RC, a network of district offices, branch offices, and teleservice centurs, which serve as the interfacetbetween SSA and the public, These installations have responsibility for informing people of the purposes and provisions of programs administered by SSA, and their rights and responsibilities thereunder; assisting ville clauns liked for retirement, survivors, health, or disability insurance benefits, black lung benefits, or supplemental security income; developing and adjudicating claims; assisting cerun beneficiaries in clausing reimbursement for medical expenses; conducting development of cases involvparagraphs of this subsection, other than a State or local central body.

(k) "Secret ballot" means the expression by ballot, voting machine, or otherwise, but in no event by proxy, of a choice with respect to any election or vote taken upon any matter, which is cast in such a manner that the person expressing such choice cannot be identified with the choice expressed.

(1) "Trust in which a labor organization is interested" means a trust or other fund or organization (1) which was created or established by a labor organization, or one or more of the trustees or one or more members of the governing body of which is selected or appointed by a labor organization, and (2) a primary purpose of which is to provide benefits for the members of such labor organization or their beneficiaries.

(m) "Labor relations consultant" means any person who, for compensation, advises or represents an employer, employer organization, or labor organization concerning employee organizing, concerted activities, or collective bargaining activities.

(n) "Officer" means any constitutional officer, any person authorized to perform the functions of president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, or other executive functions of a labor organization, and any member of its executive board or similar governing body.

(o) "Member" or "member in good standing", when used in reference to a labor organization, includes any person who has fulfilled the requirements for membership in such organization, and who neither has voluntarily withdrawn from membership nor has been expelled or suspended from membership after appropriate proceedings consistent with lawful provisions of the constitution and bylaws of such organization.

(p) "Secretary" means the Secretary of Labor.

(q) "Officer, agent, shop steward, or other representative," when used with respect to a labor organization, includes elected officials and key administrative personnel, whether elected or appointed (such as business agents, heads of departments or major units, and organizers who exercise substantial independent authority), but does not include salaried nonsupervisory professional staff, stenographic, and service personnel.

(r) "District court of the United States" means a United States district court and a United States court of any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

#### (Pub. L. 86-257, § 3, Sept. 14, 1959, 73 Stat. 520.)

#### REFERENCES IN TEXT

"This chapter" referred to in the opening phrase, was in original "titles I, II, III, IV, V (except section 505), and VI of this Act", which reference includes those sections of the Act which are classified principally to this chapter. For complete classification of such titles to the Code, see Tables volume.

"This chapter", referred to in par. (f), was in the original "this Act", meaning Pub. L. 86-257 which enacted this chapter, amended sections 153, 158, 159, 160, 164, 186, and 187 of this title, and enacted provisions set out as notes under sections 153, 158, and 481 of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the

Code, see Short Title note set out under section 401 of this title and Tables volume.

The Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, referred to in par. (b), is act Aug. 7, 1953, ch. 345, 67 Stat. 462, as amended, which is classified generally to subchapter III ( $\S$ 1331 et seq.) of chapter 29 of Title 43, Public Lands. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1331 of Title 43 and Tables volume.

The Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, referred to in par. (c), is act June 23, 1947, ch. 120, 61 Stat. 136, as amended, which is classified principally to chapter 7 (§ 141 et seq.) of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see section 141 of this title and Tables volume.

The Railway Labor Act, referred to in pars. (c) and (j)(1), is act May 20, 1926, ch. '347, 44 Stat. 577, as amended, which is classified principally to chapter 8 (§ 151 et seq.) of Title 45, Railroads. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see section 151 of Title 45 and Tables volume.

The National Labor Relations Act, referred to in par. (j)(1), is act July 5, 1935, ch. 372, 49 Stat. 452, as amended, which is classified generally to subchapter II ( $\S$  151 et seq.) of chapter 7 of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see section 167 of this title and Tables volume.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in title 39 section 1209.

SUBCHAPTER	II-BIL	L OF RIGHTS OF
MEMBERS OF	LABOR	ORGANIZATIONS

§ 411. Bill of rights; constitution and bylaws of labor organizations

#### (a)(1) Equal rights

Every member of a labor organization shall have equal rights and privileges within such organization to nominate candidates, to vote in electlons or referendums of the labor organization, to attend membership meetings, and to participate in the deliberations and voting upon the business of such meetings, subject to reasonable rules and regulations in such organization's constitution and bylaws.

#### (2) Freedom of speech and assembly

Every member of any labor organization shall have the right to meet and assemble freely with other members; and to express any views, arguments, or opinions; and to express at meetings of the labor organization his views, upon candidates in an election of the labor organization or upon any business properly before the meeting, subject to the organization's established and reasonable rules pertaining to the conduct of meetings: Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed to impair the right of a labor organization to adopt and enforce reasonable rules as to the responsibility of every member toward the organization as an institution and to his refraining from conduct that would interfere with its performance of its legal or contractual obligations.

#### (3) Dues, initiation fees, and assessments

Except in the case of a federation of national or international labor organizations, the rates of dues and initiation fees payable by members of any labor organization in effect on September 14, 1959 shall not be increased, and no general or special assessment shall be levied upon such members, except—

(A) in the case of a local labor organization,(i) by majority vote by secret ballot of the members in good standing voting at a general

PREFACE

- PURSUANT: TO THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION The United TECTION 1 States in Congress Assembled (This is the Original thirteen United States of America) WHICH TODAY: There is FORTY FIVE STATES; CONSTITUTIONALLY; unequivocally COMING UNDER THE INVIOLABLE PROVISIONS OF THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION; SPECIFICALLY ARTICLE XIII.
- ONTEXTUAL ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION SPECIFICALLY: THE INVIOLABLE ORM PROVISION OF ARTICLE XIII;

## HISTORICAL NOTE

- TECTION 1 The Articles of Confederation, which had been agreed to IISTORICAL in the Continental Congress on November 15, 1777, and signed and ratified by the delegates of all the States at various times until finally signed and ratified by the delegates from Maryland on March 1, 1781, were Recognized to be inadequate and defective for the needs of THE NEW NATION.
- ECTION 2 [Pursuant: to (under) The Organic Laws of the United States of America, Ordinance of 1787: THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT

## ARTICLE IV

THE SAID TORRITORY, and the States which may be formed therein, shall forever remain a part of this Confederacy of the United States of America.

> Subject to the Articles of Confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made; and to all acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress Assembled, conformable thereto, and etc.] ARTICLE V contextual form ORDINANCE OF 1787: NORTHWEST TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT ARTICLE V. TO WIT

- SECTION 1 There shall be formed in the Said territory not less than three nor more than five STATES;
- SECTION 2 And the boundaries of the STATES, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession and consent to the same, shall

be fixed as follows, to WIT:

- SECTION 3 The Western State, in the said territory, shall be bounded by the MISSISSIPPI, the OHIO, and the WABASH RIVERS; A DIRECT LINE drawn from the WABASH and POST VINCENTS, DUE NORTH to the TERRITORIAL <u>line between</u> the <u>United States</u> and <u>CANADA</u>: and by the said TERRITORIAL LINE to the LAKE of the WOODS and MISSISSIPPI.
- 3ECTION 4 THE MIDDLE STATE shall be bounded by the said direct LINE, the WABASH from POST VINCENTS TO the OHIO, BY the OHIO, by a DIRECT LINE drawn due NORTH from the MOUTH of the GREAT MIAMI to the said TERRITORIAL LINE. and by the TERRITORIAL LINE.
- SECTION 5 THE EASTERN STATE shall be bounded BY THE LAST-MENTIONED DIRECT LINE, THE OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, and the said TERRITORIAL LINE: PROVIDED HOWEVER.
- SECTION 6 AND it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of these three States shall be subject so far to be altered, that if Congress [OF THIS Confederacy of the United States of America] shall find it expedient, that they shall have authority to form one or two states in that part of the said territory which lies North of an EAST and WEST LINE DRAWN through the Southerly bend or EXTREME of LAKE MICHIGAN. AND whenever any of the Said STATES shall have sixty thousand SECTION 7 inhabitants therein, such state shall be admitted by its delegates, into the Congress of the United States, [The Confederacy of the United States of America] on an EQUAL footing with the original States, [of the Confederacy] in all respects whatever: and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State Government;
- SECTION 8 PROVIDED: The constitution and Government, so to be formed, shall be Republican, and in conformity to the Principles contained in these ARTICLES, and, so far as it can be consistent with the General Interest of the Confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an EARLIER PERIOD, and when there maybe A LESS NUMBER OF FREE inhabitants in the STATE than SIXTY

-2-

THOUSAND.

## PURSUANT: TO ORDINANCE OF 1787.

## THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT

## ARTICLE VI

"BE IT ORDAINED BY THE AUTHORITY AFORESAID."

LAUSE 2

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. . .

[This "Phrase" "<u>Authority</u> Aforesaid" Is aforementioned in; ORDINANCE OF 1787; THE NORTHWEST TERRI-TORIAL GOVERNMENT ARTICLE IV PARAPHRASE AND TO ALL THE ACTS and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled, conformable thereto, and etc.] THAT the Resolutions of the 23rd of April 1784, relative to the subject of this ordinance, be, and the same are hereby, repealed, and declared null and void.

CLAUSE 3

DONE BY THE UNITED STATES, in Congress Assembled, the 13th day of July, in the Year of our Lord 1787, and of their SOVEREIGNTY and INDEPENDENCE the Twelfth

## ANNOTATION

PURSUANT: TO CLAUSE 3.

SECTION 1 The original Thirteen States is mentioned as the United States in Congress assembled,

SECTION 2 PURSUANT; TO ORDINANCE of 1784; SPECIFICALLY SECTION 14. ONTEXTUAL FORM
TO WIT: IT IS HEREBY ORDAINED AND DECLARED, BY THE AUTHORITY AFORESAID, [in the 13 SECTIONS PRECEDING SECTION 14] THAT THE FOLLOWING Articles SHALL BE CONSIDERED AS ARTICLES OF COMPACT, BETWEEN THE <u>ORIGINAL STATES</u> AND THE PEOPLE AND STATES IN THE SAID TERRITORY, and FOREVER REMAIN UNALTERABLE, UNLESS BY COMMON CONSENT, TO WIT;

PURSUANT: TO "PHRASE" TO WIT. SEE THE EXHIBITS ACCOMPANING THIS DOCUMENT.

## CONNOTATION

- SECTION 1 IN 1787 THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIAL BOUNDARIES THAT WAS ESTABLISHED, PURSUANT: TO ARTICLE VI OF ORDINANCE OF 1787: THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.
- SECTION 2 THE 13 ORIGINAL UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED BY RECOGNIZING THE SOVEREIGNTY AND INDEPENDENCE, OF SAID

-3-

TERRITORY FOREVER; PURSUANT: TO THE AFORESAID SECTIONS AND ARTICLES OF THIS COMPACT SEVERED THIS AFORESAID NORTHWEST TERRITORY, FROM THE TERRITORY OF THE REMAINING TERRITORIES and etc. AS DEFINED IN U.S.C. TITLE 18 SECTION 7.

THIS NORTHWEST TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT; AS DEFINED IN ARTICLE V, AND PURSUANT: TO ARTICLE IV, WITH EQUIVOCATION OF MIND, ADOPTED THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION AND THE CON-STITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED AS THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND.

IN 1787 THE STATES TO BE FORMED IN THE NORTHWEST TERRI-TORY: (GOVERNMENT) WERE REFERRED TO AS"THE SEVERAL STATES."

THESE STATES THAT WERE ESTABLISHED AND ORGANIZED WITHIN THIS AFORESAID TERRITORY; THE WESTERN STATE WAS ILLINOIS. ILLINOIS, AT A LATER DATE, WAS DIVIDED AND WISCONSIN WAS FORMED IN THE NORTHERN PARTS OF ILLINOIS TERRITORY.

THE BOUNDARIES OF THE MIDDLE STATE, INDIANA, AND THE BOUNDARIES OF THE EASTERN STATE, OHIO, WERE BOTH ALTERED BY AND EAST and WEST LINE DRAWN THROUGH THE SOUTHERLY BEND OR EXTREME OF LAKE MICHIGAN, AND THE STATE OF MICHIGAN WAS ESTABLISHED NORTH OF THE AFORESAID STRAIGHT EAST and WEST LINE, BECAME THE SOUTHERN STATE LINE OF MICHIGAN AND THE NORTHERN STATE'S LINE OF INDIANA and OHIO.

THESE AFORESAID FIVE STATES ARE THE NEW NATION REFERRED . . TO, UNDER THE CAPTION OF HISTORICAL NOTE.

BECAUSE THIS NEW NATION AFOREMENTIONED THE ARTICLE'S OF CONFEDERATION and etc. were soon Recognized to be inadequate AND DEFECTIVE FOR THE NEEDS OF THE "NEW NATION".

ACCORDINGLY, The General Assembly of Virginia, on January 21, 1986, proposed a joint meeting of commissioners from the States to consider how far a uniform system in their commercial regulations may be necessary to their common interest, and their permanent harmony, and to Recommend a Federal plan, relative to the object,

And etc.

On February 21, 1787, the Continental Congress adopted a resolution calling a convention of delegates from the [SEVER-ED] SEVER-AL-STATES, TO BE held in Philadelphia on the second Monday in May 1787, "for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation and reporting to Congress and the SEVER-AL STATE LEGISLATURES SUCH Alterations and provisions therein as shall when agreed to in Congress and confirmed by the STATES Render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of Government and the Preservation of the Union.

ON MAY 14, 1787, the day fixed for the meeting; and etc. IT WAS NOT UNTIL MAY 25, THAT NINE STATES WERE REPRESENTED  $^1$ 

PURSUANT: TO ORDINANCE OF 1787: THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT ARTICLE VI.

DONE BY THE UNITED STATES, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, the 13th day of JULY IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1787 AND OF THEIR SOVEREIGNTY AND INDEPENDENCE THE TWELFTH.

PURSUANT: TO THE FORESAID FOOT NOTE<sup>1</sup> The Citizens of the United States in Congress ASSEMBLED, and the Citizens of the aforesaid Northwest territory, had been through the REVOLUTION. The TORIES HAD OPPOSED, the United States in Congress Assembled<sup>2</sup>, to form these New Nations of freedom.

<sup>1</sup>IT WAS THIS CONGRESS THAT PERFORMED AN <u>ACT</u> THAT UNDER ILLEGAL TERM OF HOWARD TAFT AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED: BY PERMITTING CITIZENS OF "THE NEW NATION": `SOVEREIGN AND INDEPENDENT NATION,'TO ELECT SENATORS AND LEGISLATURES TO SERVE ON AN EQUAL FOOTING WITH THE DULY ELECTED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS: OF THE ORIGINAL 13 STATES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

<sup>2</sup>The Tories were loyal to the British Crown and fought for the continuance of colonial rule. This is the reason for the division, and the establishment, of the sovereign and independence of the SEVER-ED, and referred to as the SEVER-AL STATES, IN THE UNITED STATES Constitution Article VI and the ARTIFICE, THE SO DUBBED 16th Amendment" in the U.S. CONSTITUTION.

CLAUSE 3

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Under the circumstances these Early founders of these Great United States of America in Congress Assembled, and the Confederacy of the United States of America; [THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT]

DEEMED IT; NECESSARY and ADEQUATE TO THE EXIGENCIES OF GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESERVATION OF THE UNION In order to retain this new found Freedom

BUT BY permitting any individual that does not have the qualifications requisite to the inviolable provisions of the [the Articles of Confederation, SPECIFICALLY ARTICLE XIII] UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE 1 SECTION 2 Clause 1 and Clause **3**; TO BE A MEMBER REPRESENTATIVE OF CONGRESS. Clause 1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from Each State and etc. Clause 3. No Persons 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 (of America), and who shall

PURSUANT: TO

he shall be chosen,

The Constitution of the United States of America [in Congress Assembled (The Original Thirteen States)]

not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which

ARTICLE II SECTION 1.

<u>Clause 1</u>. TO WIT: The Executive Power <u>SHALL</u> <u>BEVESTED</u> in a PRESIDENT of the United States of America, HE SHALL HOLD HIS OFFICE DURING THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, and etc.

## IN CONTEXTUAL FORM

Clause 4. TO WIT: NO PERSON except a natural born Citizen, or a citizen of the United States, [In Congress Assembled (the original thirteen States)] AT THE time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President: <u>NEITHER</u>shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirtyfive years, and been FOURTEEN YEARS A RESIDENT within the

SECTION 3

-6-

<u>United States.</u> Clause 5. THE PRESIDENT IN CONTEXTUAL FORM IN CASE OF, and <u>etc</u>. [THE] INABILITY to discharge OR WILLFUL PROCRASTINATION, and/or UN-CON-SCION-A-BLE. to and or OF the crimes he has and/or is involved in, and the VUL-NER-A-BLE POSITION HE has wittingly and/or unwittingly; BY omitting to PROPERLY PERFORM THE FUNCTION OF THE PRESIDENT, <u>PURSUANT</u>: <u>TO</u> THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION ARTICLE II SECTION 1 CLAUSE 7 HIS OATH and/or AFFIRMATION, OF HIS OFFICE; TO DO SO VIOLATES U.S.C. TITLE 18 SECTION 2, PRINCIPLES; SECTION 1621 PERJURY.

. . .

PAGE 447

U.S. GOVERNMENT MANUAL

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASUREY

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is Responsible for administering and enforcing the internal laws and related statutes.

Pursuant to the International Social Security Agreements, so states the Senate, has Exclusive authority to advise and consent.

Therefore the Senate is committing Perjury and perfidy in office and violating U.S.C. TITLE 18 SECTION 872, 1001, and 1341

## PURSUANT TO

95th Congress, First SESSION HOUSE DOCUMENT NO 95-256

THE

## CONSTITUTION

OF

THE UNITED STATES

## OF AMERICA

## AS AMENDED

PRESENTED BY MR. RODINO

NOVEMBER 3, 1977 ORDERED TO BE PRINTED

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## PRINTING OFFICE

## WASHINGTON: 1978

EVERY MEMBER OF CONGRESS BOTH HOUSES WAS AND HAS BEEN PRESENTED WITH A COPY AND/OR COPIES OF HOUSE DOCUMENT 95-256

AND ALSO THE ANCILLARY EMPLOYEES OF THE GOVENMENT PURSUANT TO U.S.C. TITLE 1 SECTION 112

HOUSE DOCUMENT NO. 95-256

THE UNITED STATES STATUTES AT LARGE WHICH SHALL CONTAIN ALL THE LAWS AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS ENACTED DURING EACH REGULAR SESSION OF CONGRESS: All proclamations

SUBJECT

in the Numbered series issued since the date of the adjournment of the regular session of Congress next preceding

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Pursuant, TO: Internal Revenue Service Accomplishment of this mission involves advising the Public of their rights and Responsibilities:

The Internal Revenue service has been and is of this date secreting the Pertinent fact concerning HOUSE DOCUMENT NO. 95-256 which sets forth the FACT THERE HAS NEVER BEEN A 16th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, and is with Malice aforethought operating the MOST HEINOUS AND NEFARIOUS EXTORTION SCHEMES THE WORLD HAS EVER KNOWN.

ر . Pursuant to; The Publications of the United States Codes of 1976

The so DUBBED SIXTEENTH (ILLEGAL and artifice, in violation of U.S.C. TITLE 18 SECTION 1341) AMENDMENT<sup>1</sup> (and treacherously attaching it to the Constitution of the United States in Congress assembled)

Was published in the United States Code (Book) Volume 1 and violates United States (in Congress assembled) constitution.

 $\underline{\mathbb{A}}$  . The Articles of Confederation, specifically Article XIII.

B. The United States in Congress assembled <u>Article</u>
<u>1 SECTION 2 CLAUSE 3. Article 1 SECTION 9 CLAUSE 4. Article</u>
<u>1 SECTION 10.</u>

C. United States Constitution Article 1 SECTION 1 as the Senate and the Representatives are not Vested with the authority to violate any portion of the Articles of Confederation (specifically Article XIII) and/or any Article and/or Articles of the United States Constitution.

The so DUBBED SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT, TO, WIT: (IN CONTEXTUAL FORM)

THE CONGRESS SHALL HAVE POWER TO LAY AND (a) COLLECT TAXES ON INCOMES, (b) FROM WHATEVER SOURCE DERIVED (ANNOTATION - A workman is worthy of his hire, inclusive 25 a workman are also the ministers of the Gospel of

all so dubbed <u>DENOMINATIONS</u>. 550 Trans. ARTICLE IV SECTION 2 CLAUSE 1.

TO WIT:

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The citizens of the United States shall be entitled to all PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES of CITIZENS in the SEVERAL STATES.

<sup>1</sup>This henious and nefarious scheme was accomplished by William Howard Taft who was illegally active as President of the United States in Congress assembled; in Violation of the United States Constitution Article II SECTION 2 Clause 4. ARTICLE IV; SECTION 2, ARTICLE VI/

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PARAPHRASE - No Religious test shall ever be made." FULL FAITH and credit shall be given in each State to the Public Acts, Records, Judicial Proceedings of every other State, and the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such Acts, Records, Judicial Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

BUT WITH FLAGRANT, BLATANT AND WANTON DISREGARD, committed PERJURY and Violated, PURSUANT TO; the inviolable provisions of the Articles of Confederation; Specifically, Article XIII; and the United States Consititution Article *I*, SECTION 2, CLAUSE 3; SECTION 9, CLAUSE 4, and Article *I*, SECTION 10, Article VI. Article 1, SECTION 7. United States Constitution Amendments 1, 4, 5, 8, and 9, and 14.

United States Code Title 18 SECTION "S" 2, 663, 664, 872, 1341, 1001 and 1,954 and many other titles and sections of the United States Codes.

THE SO DUBBED SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT

IN CONTEXTUAL FORM ARTICLE XVI

The Congress shall have Power to lay and (a) collect taxes on incomes (b) FROM whatever sources derived, (c) without apportionment (E) among the several States,

(f) and without regard (e) to any census or enumeration.

The so DUBBED XVI Amendment as DEFINED IN THE PRECEDING CONTEXTUAL FORM for better identifications to more easily • expose the illicit and heinous Unconstitutional scheme, to establish a RETROGRESSION.

And this so DUBBED XVI AMENDMENT WAS Imposed by Illegal President HOWARD TAFT IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1913

As Howard TAFT WAS FROM OHIO AND OHIO WAS and is still het A STATE OF THE UNITED OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED PURSUANT, TO: and under the caption of

## THE ORGANIC LAWS

OF

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA WHICH, ORDINANCE OF 1787: THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT IS LISTED SECTION 14, OF THE ORDINANCE

TO WIT:

It is hereby ordained and declared, by the Authority aforesaid, that the following Articles shall be considered as Articles of Comact, between the original states and the people and states in the said territory, and for EVER REMAIN UNALTERABLE, UNLESS BY COMMON CONSENT, TO WIT:

AND ETC. IN ARTICLE I, II & III.

TO WIT:

The Said territory, and the States which may be therein, shall forever Remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America. SUBJECT to the Articles of confederation and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made; and to all the Acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled, conformable thereto, and etc. ARTICLE V.

There shall be formed in the said territory not less than three nor more than five States:

And the Boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of session and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, and etc. SEE THE EXH IBIT ACCOMPANING THIS DOCUMENT.

ARTICLE VI

THER≹SHALL BE NEITHER SLAVERY NOR INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE IN THE SAID TERRITORY, AND ETC.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE AUTHORITY AFORESAID THAT THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE 23rd of April, 1784, relative to the subject of this ordinance, be, and the same are hereby repealed,

-3-

and declared NULL and void.

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DONE BY THE UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, THE 13th DAY OF JULY, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1787, AND OF THEIR SOVEREIGNTY AND INDEPENDENCE THE TWELFTH.

THESE ARTICLES OF COMPACT ARE IN CONFORMITY WITH THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE; HENRY STRACHEY'S 1782 PROPOSAL, THAT ENGLAND RETAIN ALL LANDS NORTH OF THE OHIO RIVER -THE FUTURE NORTHWEST TERRITORY. PURSUANT, TO. THE American Heritage Pictorial ATLAS OF THE UNITED STATES HISTORY.

Information is on PAGES 114 and 115 OF THE AFORESAID ATLAS OF THE UNITED STATES HISTORY.

The so DUBBED 16th Amendment PURSUANT TO IT'S WORDING WAS NEVER MEANT FOR THE UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

THE UNITED STATES IS NOT MENTIONED IN THE 16th AMENDMENT.

AND THERE IS NO PROVISION PROVIDED FOR ENFORCEMENT OF IN THE WORDING OF THE 16th AMENDMENT. IT IS STRICTLY an Artifice in violation of U.S.C. TITLE 18, SECTION 1341 AND IS A NEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION.

And Pursuant TO; THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AS AMENDED.

95th Congress 1st SESSION HOUSE DOCUMENT NO. 95.256 PRESENTED BY MR. RODINO

ORDERED TO BE PRINTED NOVEMBER 3, 1977

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING

WASHINGTON: 1978

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WASHINGTON D.C. 20402

STOCK NUMBER 052-017-00545-5

ON THIS PAGE IT SETS THE CRUX, OF WHICH IS, THERE HAS NEVER BEEN NOR IS THERE IN EXISTANCE OF THIS DATE A 16th AMENDMENT AFFECTING THIS AFORESAID CONSTITUTION.

FURTHER INFORMATION TO THIS FACT IS ON PAGE IV PARAGRAPH 6. THE CONSTITUTION BEGINS PAGE 1. SEE FOOTNOTE SEE ALSO PAGE 4 ARTICLE I. SEC. 9. CLAUSE 4, SEE PAGE 9 UNITED STATES

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CONSTITUTION ARTICLE VI CLAUSE 3 - THE PHRASE: <u>"BOTH</u> of the United States and of the Several States."

•

In the illicit 16th amendment the Phrase "among the several States" which signifies it was meant for the confederacy States of America.

The 16th Amendment has always been a negation which withstands the United States Constitution, and in Article IV The Confederacy United States agreed to accept the Constitution and its constitutional laws as the Supreme law of the land.

THE HAPPENINGS AND ACTIONS of the House of Representatives and SENATORS HAVE AND ARE GROSSLY VIOLATING. The United States Constitution and for many YESTERYEARS AND OF THIS DATE ARE REVELLING IN THE CHICANERIES, that was created or, they themselves, of this date have created, which is an artifice, an artifice in violation of U.S.C. TITLE 18 SECTION 1341 -

EVERY MEMBER OF CONGRESS BOTH HOUSES and the President of this date and in the many yesteryears BEGINNING WITH WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT WERE AND ARE SUBJECT TO BEING PROSECUTED PURSUANT TO U.S.C. TITLE 18 SEC 2. PRINCIPALS.

-5-

GETEINAL

PURSUANT, TO: The International Social Security Agreements.

Social Security PURSUANT TO: 2 SAMUEL CHAPTER 24 Verses

1 and 2. King "DAVID" GAVE, COMMANDED JOAB and the CAPTAINS CONNOTATION of the HOST; TO GO and number all the tribes of Israel, FROM "DAN" EVEN TO Beer-sheba, and number YE the peoples, that I may know the number of the PEOPLE.

CONNOTATION VERSE 4. JOAB DID as he was COMMANDED TO DO.

ANNOTATION VERSE 9. JOAB gave the sum of the Number of the PEOPLE UNTO the KING.

VERSE 10. AND DAVID'S HEART SMOTE HIM after THAT he CONTEXTUAL had numbered the PEOPLE and etc. I HAVE SINNED and etc. FORM I BESEECH THEE, O LORD take away theiniquity of thy servant: FOR I HAVE DONE VERY FOOLISHLY

VERSE 11. PARAPHRASE

THE WORD OF THE LORD CAME UNTO THE PROPHET GAD, DAVID'S TO WIT. SEER SAYING and etc. '\* ["WE THE PEOPLE" OF THE UNITED STATES, ARE PURSUANT, TO: THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION ANNOTATED ARTICLE IV. SECTION 4. ARE THE SEERS OF THE ELECTED OFFICIALS and their ancillary employees) OF these United States of America; (CONNOTATED) AS THE ELECTED OFFICIALS; PURSUANT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION ARTICLE IV. and ARTICLE XV.

> AS PURSUANT, TO: ARTICLE 1. SECTION 3. CLAUSE 2 NO SENATOR CAN SERVE MORE THAN SIX YEARS WITHOUT BEING ELECTED AGAIN BY HIS SEERS. (CONSTITUENCY)

AND PURSUANT, TO: THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION ARTICLE 1. SECTION 2 CLAUSE 1. THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES and etc. SHALL BE CHOSEN EVERY SECOND YEAR and etc. (ANNOTATION) BY "WE THE PEOPLE"

THE (SEERS,) CONSTITUENCY OF THE ELECTED OFFICIALS.]

<sup>1</sup>THIS AFORESAID SECTION IN BRACKETS IS ANNOTATED.

TO WIT:

IN

## VERSE 15.

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So the Lord sent a Pestilence upon Israel and etc. AND THERE DIED OF THE PEOPLE SEVENTY THOUSAND MEN VERSE 16. PARAPHRASE

"The Lord Repented him of the evil, and said to the Angel that destroyed, the People, It is enough." VERSE 17. "ANNOTATION"

When David Saw the Angel that smote the people, "and said," LO, I HAVE SINNED, AND I HAVE DONE WICKEDLY: and etc.

THESE AFOREMENTIONED, VERSES OF 2 SAMUEL Chapter 24 ARE AND IS THE BASIS FROM WHICH THE ILLICIT AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY WAS AND IS RESURRECTED FROM.

And Pursuant, TO THE [ILLICIT] International Social Security Agreements [SURFACED] originated in Germany IN 1883 In 1913 the United States became the first country outside Europe to conclude a treaty on Social Security.

ANNOTATION "USING ITALY AS AN" interface

Under Chapter VII of these [Illicit] Social Security Agreements on Page 72 the crux of which is and so states is "subordinate in any case to the fullfilling on the Part of the United States of America of its provisions of Statute

### ANNOTATION

IN CONTEXTUAL FORM

TO WIT: IN ESSENCE agreement lays a foundation for a "SYSTEM" CONTEXTUAL of TOTALIZATION or Pro RATA BENEFIT and etc., [PURSUANT, FORM TO:]

> THE SENATE'S RESERVATION TO ARTICLE VII OF THE AGREEMENT IS NOT SURPRISING.

MANY [supposedly so DECLARED] AUTHORITIES on CONSTITU-TIONAL LAW HAVE THEORIZED THAT BECAUSE TREATIES] which the International Social Security agreements; in the above-mentioned article is the FACT, TO WIT: THE SAID agreements IS SUBORDINATE in any case to the fullfilling

-2-

on the Part of the United States of America of its Provision of Statute and etc.], [PURSUANT, TO: THE AFORESAID THE SOCIAL SECURITY IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL] have a force of law equal to that of other [color of] LAWS enacted by both houses of Congress, [THESE INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY AGREEMENTS FALL IN THE CATEGORY OF AN ARTIFICE, and Violates U.S.C. TITLE 18 SEC. 1341 AND VIOLATES UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION ARTICLES IV and VI ARTICLE 1 SECTIONS 1. 7. 8. SECTION 8 CLAUSE 1. CLAUSE 2, as the Social Security contributions are deposited in "A" communist fund and declared to be unappropriated FUNDS A SOURCE OF REVENUE].

THE SENATE'S exclusive authority to advise and consent on treaties could be legislated without the concurrance of the House of Representatives. [BY THE SENATE USURPING THEIR AUTHORITY VIOLATES U.S.C. TITLE 18 SEC. 1621 the Articles of Confederation specifically Article XIII.

The United States Constitution ARTICLE 1. SECTION 7, Clauses 1, 2, 3,]

BUT BILLS to Raise Revenue, of which Social Security legislation is one type, must originate in the House according to the Constitution, Article 1, Section 7. and etc.

## ANNOTATION

THUS THE RESERVATION AVOIDS GIVING THE impression that the Senate is PREEMPTING the Role of the House. [The Senate is not only Preempting the Role of the House but is also DISFRANCHISING THEIR PEERS WE THE PEOPLE FROM THEIR UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL INHERENT RIGHTS and are violating U.S.C. TITLE 18 SECTIONS 241, 242, 245, 663, 664, 872, 1341, 1954, WHICH CATEGORICALLY A SYMBOLICALLY CAST SYSTEM SUCH AS A FORM OF PEONAGE; AND EXTORTING THESE PEOPLES. MONETORY BENEFITS TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED, AND ARE APPROPRIATING THE MONEY THEY

-3-

TO WIT

HAVE and/or are EXTORTING FROM them AND EMPLOYING OTHER CITIZENS, AND ENFORCING "A FORM" THEIR FORM and/or FORMS OF ANARCHY ON THE MASSING OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS.] Pursuant TO: THE PHRASE THE SENATE'S authority to advise or consent, the Senate is Responsible for the henious and nefarious schemes the I.R.S. is involved of Violating House Document No. 95-256 and the Senators are guilty of Violating U.S.C. TITLE 18 SECTIONS 2, and 1621.

. . . . .

PURSUANT, TO:

THE CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AS AMENDED

95th CONGRESS, 1st SESSION HOUSE DOCUMENT NO. 95-256

PRESENTED BY MR. RODINO

NOVEMBER 3, 1977 ORDERED TO BE PRINTED

UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON: 1978

[H. CON. RES. 217 [BY MR. RODINO]

PASSED NOVEMBER 3, 1977

NINETY-FIFTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AT THE FIRST SESSION

Begun and held at the city of Washington nine hundred and seventy-seven

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION
[SEE THE ACCOMPANYING EXHIBIT]

THE CRUX, OF WHICH IS THERE HAS NEVER BEEN A 16th AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA'S CONSTITUTION. THE ESTABLISHMENT IN WASHINGTON, D.C. HAS SECRETED THIS PERTINENT INFORMATION FOR YEARS PURSUANT, TO: U.S.C. TITLE 1, SEC. 112 GENERAL PROVISION July 30, 1947 - CH 388 61 STPT. 637

PUBLIC LAWS - CH. 388 - JULY 30, 1947 [61 STAT. 637] PURSUANT, TO: THE AFOREMENTIONED U.S.C. TITLE 1, SECTION 112 and PUBLIC LAW CH - 388 THE PROVISIONS OF THESE; THESE AFORESAID LAWS. THERE WAS [AS FAR AS I HAVE BEEN ABLE TO ASCERTAIN] NO NATION WIDE PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDEN'T CONCERNING THE STARK ADMISSION THAT THERE HAD NEVER BEEN NOR IS THERE A 16th AMENDMENT TO AFFECT THE UNITED STATES CON-STITUTION OF THIS DATE SEPT. 21, 1982. THE I.R.S. is and for MANY YESTERYEARS HAS BEEN IN THE GIGANTIC EXTORTION AND SHAKE DOWN and LAUNDERED MONEY RACKET THE WORLD HAS EVER KNOWN. PHOTO COPIES OF U.S.C. TITLE 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS SECTIONS 106B THRU 202 PUBLIC LAWS. - CH. 388 - JULY 30, 1947 [61 STAT. SECTIONS 112 - 114 STATUTES AT LARGE; CONTENTS: ADMISSIBILITY IN EVIDENCE SEC. 113. "WITHOUT ANY FURTHER PROOF OR AUTHENTICATION THEREOF.

and a second second

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