

Joint Resolution 20110705-01 to Affirm Unity in an Interim Government

The Joint Sub Committee on Governance Affairs recommends the following affirmation of the free states in Union with the Interim Governance Process to complete the re-inhabitation of the Republic for the united States of America.

Findings:

In 1774 the colonists in America had their first Continental Congress and decided that they wanted to be free from the bondage of England. This sparked the war of independence, a.k.a. Revolutionary War that endured from 1775 until 1783. The second Continental Congress met in 1775 with two items of interest on the table. The continuing work of the governance structure that they needed for America and also to continue the debates about the Declaration of Independence documents. July 4, 1776 the revised Declaration of Independence was signed. The work on governance was continued and was called the Articles of Confederation. The articles were a work in progress up until November 15, 1777. The war was taking a very large part of the colonies resources which led to many discussions about how their governance should operate and be structured. The Articles of Confederation created an organized confederation of nation states. Each state was a free and independent nation state. Each state had only one (1) vote in the confederacy, no matter how many people they had. The confederacy was a union of the sovereign state governments, usurping the sovereignty of the people, to various degrees. Some states were creating treaties with nations. Other states were allowing standing armies to enforce their laws. Certain states had issues with foreign nations and their Supreme Courts dealt with the issues in different ways, which caused conflicts for the union. Some states were creating their own fiat paper currency, creating a serious trade and economical problem for the American Union.

The Spirit of the American people was being divided into as many different parts as there were political imaginary boundaries of sovereign nation states. They had just come out of the Revolutionary War and Confederate Congress had a debt to pay to the nations that funded the war operations to win the War on Independence. Congress did not have enforcement powers to collect for the debt repayment. The Founding Fathers went to Philadelphia to fix the Articles of the Confederation and soon realized it would be impossible to fix the Confederacy and yet maintain the Spirit of the Union. They decided to start over with a new Constitution. The concern was voiced, "The state governments will never ratify this Constitution". The new Constitution had a new and unique combination of governance types that truly was second to none. This new governance addressed the representation with three branches. The first branch, the legislative branch, represented We the People in Union of the whole nation called the House of Representatives, with the Senate that represented the nation states in Union. The second branch, the executive branch, enforced rule of law and represented the nation as a whole in union to the rest of the world. The third branch, the judicial branch, guarded against abuse by the other two branches, and provided lawful remedy for such. The Founding Fathers commonly referred to the new government as the general government. This saved the 'free states' in Union and for the first time in the History of the world the common people on the free states in exercised sovereign rights. The term United States of America was the name of the original Confederacy, thus explaining why the Constitution reads this way: We The People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union... ..do ordain and establish this

Constitution for the United States of America. The new Constitution was the mechanism to continue the inherent sovereign rights of each individual while creating a nation that was sovereign to the world. Many say the Constitution for the United States of America and the Declaration of Independence are some of the most important documents created subsequent to the Holy Bible.

In 1787 the Constitution was adopted and ratified by some states with more states ratifying in 1788. Ratification continued and the Constitution was put into operation on March 4, 1789. With the addition of the first ten articles of the Bill of Rights as amended to the Constitution, the full ratification was achieved in 1791 when the last three states ratified. “Articles of Confederation” was improved, strengthened and replaced with Constitution for the United States of America that took the governance from one of a confederation of nation states to a new integrated form that united the nation states into one nation with limited centralized governance but still protected many of the individual nation state powers and protected all peoples’ individual rights. This governance was not only new but provided GOD given freedom to all people to remain free on their own land. There are some who say the Constitution for the United States was never ratified and done without the will of the people. This is complete nonsense. The public record of states and letters show the ratification and that the colonists and states were fully aware what was happening to them. We all need to be careful to not allow opinions about the past to be stated as fact.

Central banking influence started from the very beginning of our country. The influence on the public officials was also obvious. Through time the influence was manifest in National Bank charters that were granted in the later part of the 1700’s and the early part of the 1800’s. This influence would end up being the destruction of our monetary system and the cause for the abandonment and suspension of the republican form of governance in America.

In 1860 through 1871 our governance by constitution and offices were abandoned and suspended. The general government was incorporated with all states and local governments creating a Federal Corporation Government. The process of perfecting this corporate structure and control has continued. Knowledge of this action was withheld from the American people by deception and was only exposed to many in the last few years. In 2010, the process of reinstating the Republic by constitution began with the offices re-seated. This reinstated republican governance is now called Republic for the united States of America.

Today, we in the Republic are small in numbers as compared to the entire Nation. We are, in fact, an interim government to act to fulfill the re-seating of the Republic. Our purpose is to provide Constitutional protection and attempt to mitigate harm and damage to this Republic and the people as best we can. We can best be effective when we are all headed in the same direction at the same time. Remember the old adage “United we Stand – Divided we fall.” There are some in the Republic attempting to create a permanent seating of their free state at this stage of the development with only partial representation. The formation of a permanent government in any free state is formed when sufficient numbers (in the millions) are present to vote in Republic. This accomplishment is considered the complete re-seating (re-inhabiting) of the Republic for the united States of America. We are not taking over

government. We are peacefully reinstating (re-seating) the government set aside in December 19, 1860. Our intent is not to infringe unlawfully against the Corporation known as THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Following are some brief points from our founding documents.

Point one. Congress is mandated by the Constitution to “guarantee a republican form of government” for every state in the union. Kansas as an example; starting in 1855, submitted four Constitutions prior to admission into the Union of free states. This was necessary to comply and be consistent with Article IV, Sec. IV of the National Constitution, “The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government.” Republic authority is granted under Article I, Sec. I, “All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States....”. On January 29, 1861, Congress accepted Kansas Constitution, and Kansas became a part of the Union of free states, having finally created a constitution establishing a republican form of government for the people. What does this have to do with us today? If we are going to re-seat [re-inhabit] the original Republic, we must use the original founding documents. Taking off on a tangent into unknown territory would be foolhardy and possibly very dangerous.

Point two. *The Equal Footing Doctrine:* One extraordinary benefit is realized by being a member in the Union of free states. There are some who say their states came into the Union after 1861 and have de facto State Constitutions. One benefit of being a member of the Union of free states is given by Article IV Section 2 clause 1 "The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States."; affirming inherent rights. If a republic (state) has a de facto language Constitution that does not have the language required by Article IV, Sec. IV, the interim state legislators can invoke de jure language from a sister state's de jure language constitution and place it in their interim state constitution.

Point three. The interim Republican government remains in effect until a majority of the populace are part of their free state and take part in the elections for the first re-established permanent seats of government offices. Once this has been achieved, each free state can work on and have a majority of the populace vote and accept their free state constitution or send their legislators back to the drawing board. When the people from each free state bring their constitutions into compliance to rule by law for the people established by the Constitution for the Republic; then all have a permanent government and interim governance job is completed.

Point four. All of the fifty (50) states are considered to be part of the Republic for the united States of America although certain states may not be represented with Senators

and Representatives by that state in the Republic for the united States of America or they may not have their state governments seated. If that is the case, anyone in that state has the right to call an assembly and follow the procedures to fill their vacated/abandoned office seats and join the Republic for the united States of America. In other states where the existing assembly decides that they want to take their state and go off and do something else with the state, they can't take the state with them. They can only take themselves and their assembly with them, not the state. The state is and always remains stationary in the Republic for the united States of America whether they vacate/abandon their seats or not. The state already is a part of the Republic for the united States of America. The office seats are just vacant/abandoned. If any officials abandon the re-inhabitation process and do not proceed with the rule of law according to the original organic Constitution for the United States of America, the state still remains with the Republic for the united States of America, but with those office seats vacated/abandoned. An assembly of "We the People" or the governance body shall fill the seats through the succession process, elections, or appointments according to the states constitution rule of law for that state that is in Union in the Republic for the united States of America.

Be it resolved that:

Interim Congress for Republic for the united States of America declares, affirms, and conveys an Interim Governance Process to continue during re-inhabitation of Republic for the united States of America. The Interim Governance of the free states in Union shall only install temporary operational constitutions referencing the original organic state constitutions and use the language that is not repugnant to the original organic Constitution for the United States of America. The development and modification of republican form constitutions can be in progress, but should not be ratified until permanent governance of that free state is achieved and is representative for all the Americans in that free state and much consideration is made on any new documents. Full and proper representation can only be recognized upon full disclosure of the re-inhabitation of the Republic for the united States of America to all Americans and the free states individually. When the Interim Congress declares permanent republican form elections and the majority of the populace of all free states in Union and Nation are given an opportunity to participate, Interim Governance will be conveyed, transferred, and affirmed to permanent Governance.

After interim governance transitions to permanent status, subsequent to nation elections, this Joint Resolution by Congress 20110705-01 may be reviewed by Congress for amendment, replacement or termination.