

## XXI. FOUNDATIONS OF LAW, LESSON 18: PUTTING GOVERNMENT BACK IN IT'S CAGE: ENUMERATED POWERS AND THE FEDERAL RESERVE

### A. Introduction:

In a 1981 interview, French writer Jacques Attali suggested that the future would involve finding a way to reduce the population through a pandemic. He stated, "We will find or cause something, a pandemic targeting certain people, a real economic crisis or not, a virus affecting the old or the elderly, it doesn't matter, the weak and fearful will succumb to it. The stupid will believe in it and ask to be treated. We will have taken care of having planned the treatment, a treatment that will be the solution. The selection of idiots will therefore be done by itself: they will go to the slaughterhouse alone."

Does this sound familiar? This is an example of what is referred to as Problem-Reaction-Solution strategy, where a problem is created, the response is manufactured and controlled, and a strategy is manipulated to implement the solution.

Tonight, we will explore another major historical event where this strategy was planned and executed, significantly altering the course of our nation in a way few are aware of. It serves as a prime example of government overreach and the consequences of public silence. As in our other lessons, we will not only identify the problem but also demonstrate how you can take lawful action to address it, thereby restraining the government within the bounds of the Constitution.

### B. The Secret Meeting on Jekyll Island

On a bitterly cold night at the New Jersey railway station, the first flurries of the year's snow swirled around street lights and the November wind rattled the roof panels above the tracks. As it approached ten P.M., the station was nearly empty except for a few passengers boarding the last southbound train of 1910. The train comprised chair cars that converted into sleepers, coach cars for those with limited funds, and a dining car as a subtle barrier between the two classes of travelers. Amidst the routine boarding, few noticed the gleaming black car at the far end of the platform, adorned with polished brass and luxurious interiors, marked with a plaque that read: ALDRICH. This car belonged to Nelson Aldrich, a powerful senator and influential figure in banking and politics.

Aldrich arrived with his private secretary and a group of porters, exuding authority in a fur-collared coat and silk top hat. He was soon joined by other discreet passengers who avoided attention and used only first names to conceal their identities, even from the train's porters. As the train departed, it briefly stopped to add another car, causing momentary confusion among the passengers before resuming its journey. Unbeknownst to those on board, seven

men in the last car represented an estimated one-fourth of the world's total wealth. These men were headed to a secret meeting that would have significant implications for the future of American banking and finance.

As the train approached Raleigh, North Carolina, it slowed and stopped in the switching yard just outside the terminal. The crew quickly diverted the last car onto a siding, where it was uncoupled and left behind. Passengers disembarked, unaware that their fellow travelers were boarding another southbound train within the hour. This elite group of financiers embarked on a journey to Brunswick, Georgia, an unlikely destination known for its small but lively port and proximity to Jekyll Island, a winter resort for the wealthy. J.P. Morgan and his associates had recently purchased Jekyll Island, where they went to escape the northern winter and hunt.

Upon arrival in Brunswick, the conspicuous Aldrich car attracted local attention. Reporters inquired about the purpose of the visit, and Mr. Davison, co-owner of Jekyll Island, dismissed it as a duck hunting trip with personal friends. Maintaining secrecy, the group continued to the island lodge, where strict measures ensured their identities remained hidden. The true purpose of their nine-day meeting was to draft a plan for a banking cartel, ultimately creating the blueprint for the Federal Reserve System. Their goal was to maximize profits by reducing competition and using government power to enforce their agreement.

The Federal Reserve System, often referred to as the Federal Reserve or simply the Fed, is the central banking system of the United States. What is the Federal Reserve System? The answer may surprise you. It is not federal and there are no reserves. Furthermore, the Federal Reserve Banks are not even banks.

*Real Law, Real Simple*

*"GIVE me control of a nation's money supply, and I care not who makes its laws." So said Mayer Amschel Rothschild, founder of the Rothschild banking dynasty.*

### **C. Problem: Create The Need for a Central Bank**

1. The Banking Panic of 1907 saw the New York Stock Exchange plummet as people across the nation rushed to withdraw their money from banks simultaneously.
2. National Monetary Commission of 1908, Nelson Aldrich, who was associated with J.P. Morgan and had familial ties to the Rockefeller family, leads the recently established National Monetary Commission. Appointed as the Senate Republican leader, Aldrich heads the commission tasked with investigating the origins of the banking panic. His

connections with J.P. Morgan were significant, and his daughter was married to John D. Rockefeller.

3. While the crises were real, the severity and frequency of the panics provided a compelling reason for reform, which the banking elite used to justify their proposed solution.

### D. Reaction is Manufactured and Controlled

1. Public and Legislative Demand for Reform: The widespread impact of the financial crises led to a strong public outcry and a demand for government intervention to prevent future panics.
2. Exploiting Public Sentiment: The fear and urgency created by these financial panics were instrumental in garnering support for significant banking reforms.
3. Handling the Critics: There are some who believe, I among them that the HMS Titanic was sunk to silence the critics of the Federal Reserve, namely, Benjamin Guggenheim, Isidor Straus, and John Jacob Astor IV.
  - a. JP Morgan Owned Jekyll Island, the Titanic and due to his financial backing and support had significant influence on media coverage and narratives, allowing him to indirectly shape public opinion through his connections and influence within the media industry.
  - b. He was scheduled to be on the maiden voyage but at the last minute decided to cancel his plans, citing a need to remain in Europe due to illness. Two days later he was spotted in Paris with his mistress in perfect health.
  - c. He was also an avid collector of the arts and hours prior to launch he had bronze statues and other art removed from the Titanic even though the Titanic was going to New York where he lived which would have been the most practical and economic way of shipping them home.
  - d. You can learn more about this issue in Lesson 4 of Our Deep Dive Down the Rabbit Hole Series.

### E. Passing the Federal Reserve Act

1. On December 23, 1913, just before Christmas break, the Act was signed into law by President Woodrow Wilson.

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*"I am a most unhappy man. I have unwittingly ruined my country. A great industrial nation is controlled by its system of credit. Our system of credit is concentrated. The growth of the nation, therefore, and all our activities are in the hands of a few men. We have come to be one of the worst ruled, one of the most completely controlled and dominated Governments in the civilized world - no longer a Government by free opinion, no longer a Government by conviction and the vote of the majority, but a*

# COMMON LAW ACADEMY LESSON

*Government by the opinion and duress of a small group of dominant men.” -  
Woodrow Wilson*

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Congressman Charles Lindbergh stated following the passing of the Federal Reserve Act,

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*“The Act establishes the most gigantic trust on earth. When the President signs this Bill, the invisible government of the monetary power will be legalized.....The greatest crime of the ages is perpetrated by this banking and currency bill.”*

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## **F. Concerns About Delegation of Power**

1. Constitutional Issues: Critics argued that the creation of the Federal Reserve involved an improper delegation of power. They contended that Congress had overstepped by granting a quasi-private entity significant control over the nation's money supply. Were they right?
2. Lack of Oversight: The Federal Reserve operates with a high degree of independence from the government, raising concerns about accountability and transparency. Alan Greenspan, Chairman of the Federal Reserve of the United States from 1987 to 2006 stated”, *“Well, first of all, the Federal Reserve is an independent agency, and that means, basically, that there is no other agency of government which can overrule actions that we take. So long as that is in place and there is no evidence that the administration or the Congress or anybody else is requesting that we do things other than what we think is the appropriate thing, then what the relationships are don't frankly matter.”*

**G.** February 13, 1913, the 16th Amendment was ratified to allow the government to collect taxes on income. Far-reaching in its social as well as its economic impact, the income tax amendment became part of the Constitution by a curious series of events culminating in a bit of political maneuvering that went awry.

**H. H.R. 8421: To abolish the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal reserve banks, to repeal the Federal Reserve Act, and for other purposes.**

**I. Lawful Notification of Instruction to the United States of America in Congress Assembled to Pass H.R. 8421 to Repeal the Federal Reserve Act of 1913**

## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

**BE IT KNOWN BY ALL PARTIES** that this is an attempt to provide notice to the principals listed below. It is imperative to understand that notifying the agent is synonymous with notifying the principal, and vice versa. Consequently, it is crucial for both agents and principals to ensure mutual awareness. This obligation extends to notifying insurance and bonding companies associated with either agents or principals.

It is expressly stated that any interference with the timely delivery and communication of this notice, which is fundamental to the proper conduct of the people's business, shall result in a penalty. Violators may be subject to a penalty of \$5,000 per incident and may be subject to imprisonment of not more than six months.

**To the following trustees, agents, and servants, in their personal and professional capacity:**

<u>NAME</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>EMAIL/ADDRESS</u>
Mike Johnson	Speaker of the House of Representatives	H-232, THE CAPITOL WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
Jim Jordan	(R-OH.)	2056 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515
Marjorie Taylor Greene	(R-GA.)	403 Cannon House Office Building, Washington, DC, 20515-1014
Thomas Massie	(R-KY.)	2453 Rayburn HOB Washington, D.C. 20515
Matt Gaetz	(R-FL.)	2021 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC, 20515-0901
Neil Gorsuch	Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court	1 First Street, NE Washington, DC 20543

## Lawful Notification of Instruction to the United States of America in Congress Assembled to Pass H.R. 8421 to Repeal the Federal Reserve Act of 1913

### Notice to Agent is Notice to Principal and Notice to Principal is Notice to Agent

I \_\_\_\_\_, one of the People, (as seen in the 50 State Constitutions), Republican in Form, Sui Juris, do present you with this notice that you and your agents may provide due care;

**Please take notice that** the People, having thoroughly studied and prepared, are now coming together in large numbers across the nation in an orderly and peaceful manner. They are united to instruct their representatives to strictly adhere to fundamental principles to preserve liberty and maintain a free government. Therefore, we instruct you, as servants of the people to whom you are accountable, to pass H.R. 8421: To abolish the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal reserve banks, to repeal the Federal Reserve Act, and for other purposes. Additionally, you must immediately commence the repeal of all other legislation passed without the explicit written authority of the people in the United States Constitution. *(The following authorities are cited below:)*

**Maxim of Law 11s.** *One lawfully commanding must be obeyed. Jenk. Cent. 120.*

*A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the constitution, and a constant adherence to those of piety, justice, moderation, temperance, industry, and frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the advantages of liberty, and to maintain a free government. The people ought, consequently, to have a particular attention to all those principles, in the choice of their officers and representatives: and they have a right to require of their lawgivers and magistrates, an exact and constant observance of them, in the formation and execution of the laws necessary for the good administration of the commonwealth. Massachusetts Const. part the first, art. XVIII.*

**Please take notice that** members of the government, as officers, trustees, and servants, whether appointed or elected, are by implied or expressed contract, obligated by oath or affirmation to defend the Constitutions of the United States and their State in a manner that is most consistent with and binding on their conscience from enemies of the republic, both domestic and foreign. It is immaterial whether the assent is given by words, acts, or deeds. The failure of attorneys to understand the lawful obligation inherent in the oath of office for public servants, and/or the presenting of information contrary to the universally admitted authority of fundamental law, to any government official or worker, does not excuse the government official or worker from failing to understand their duty, nor does it exempt them from properly performing it. *(The following authorities are cited below:)*

**Maxim of Law 84a.** *There is no stronger link or bond between men than an oath. Jenk. Cent. Cas. 126; Id. P. 126, case 54.*

**Maxim of Law 84b.** *It is immaterial whether a man gives his assent by words or by acts and deeds. 10 Coke, 52.*

**Please take notice that** constitutions and the governments derived from them are not established for the benefit of those in power. A constitution belongs to the nation, not to government servants. The government lacks the authority to amend the Constitution except through the process explicitly detailed in Article V. It also cannot use ultra vires legislation to delegate authority to another agency or to create new authority that was never granted. In America, all constitutions are established by the authority of the people alone, either through delegation or assumption. There are no other sources of power. Delegated power is an expressed trust, while assumed power is usurpation, and the nature of these powers does not change over time. The Federal Reserve Act of 1913 is an example of an act that passed ultra vires. Article I, Section 8 grants Congress the authority to “coin Money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures.” There is no grant of authority that allows Congress to delegate this power to a third party, especially one operating under foreign influence. *(The following authorities are cited below:)*

**Maxim of Law 51o.** *All political power is inherent in the people by decree of God, thus none can exist except it be derived from them. American Maxim.*

**Maxim of Law 51k.** *The law is not to be violated by those in government. Jenk. Cent. 7.*

**Maxim of Law 4e.** *A delegate cannot delegate; an agent cannot delegate his functions to a subagent without the knowledge or consent of the principal; the person to whom an office or duty is delegated cannot lawfully devolve the duty on another, unless he be expressly authorized so to do. 9 Coke, 77; Broom, Max. 840; 2 Kent, Comm. 633; 2 Steph. Comm. 119.*

**Maxim of Law 11a.** *A delegated power cannot be again delegated. 2 Inst. 597; Black's, 2d. 347; 2 Bouv. Inst. n. 1300. A deputy cannot have (or appoint) a deputy. Story, Ag. s. 13; 9 Coke, 77; 2 Bouv. Inst. n. 1936.*

**Maxim of Law 11i.** *Where there is no authority for establishing a rule, there is no necessity of obeying it. Black's, 2d. 1181; Dav. Ir. KB. 69. Useless power is to no purpose. Branch, Prine.*

*“That all persons invested with the Legislative or Executive powers of Government are the Trustees of the Public, and, as such, accountable for their conduct Wherefore, whenever the ends of Government are perverted, and public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual, the People may, and of right ought, to reform the old, or establish a new Government; the doctrine of nonresistance against arbitrary power and oppression is absurd, slavish and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind.” Maryland Const. art. I, § 6.*

*“The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.” U.S. Bill of Rights amend. X*

**Tucker Blackstone Vol. 1 Appendix Note B [Section 3] 1803** *“If in a limited government, the public functionaries exceed the limits which the constitution prescribes to their powers, every act is an act of usurpation in the government, and, as such, treason against the sovereignty of the people.”*

## Notice of Liability

**Please take notice that** all officers and trustees are required to take lawful measures to prevent maladministration and must adhere to all provisions of the Constitution while strictly observing the principles of fundamental law, even in times of crisis and emergency. The thwarting of your duty to correct these issues will be considered a willful trespass with full knowledge, intent, and malice.

**Furthermore,** if you maintain a differing viewpoint and question the legitimacy of any of these statements, or if, during moments of crisis or urgency, you believe it is within your jurisdiction to violate any inherent rights of the People, you must reply within ten (10) business days through a sworn affidavit under the pains and penalty of perjury. This reply should contain constitutional provisions that justify your authority to infringe upon the People's rights or to disregard our lawful directives. Failing to provide such evidence within the designated timeframe is an acknowledgment that all asserted claims are accurate, and you must cease any further violations against the people.

The Constitution and fundamental law of society, when religiously observed, is the basis of public tranquility, and a security for the liberty of the people. To attack the Constitution and to violate its laws is a capital crime against society; and if those guilty are invested with authority, they add to this crime a perfidious abuse of the power with which they are entrusted. When government servants betray the trust bestowed upon them, their removal becomes not only a necessity but a safeguard for the integrity of governance. Your failure to correct or any further violations arising from ignorance, ambition, oppression, usurpation, fear, folly, or corruption that impact the lives and liberties of the people will be considered a breach of your trust agreement. This breach will lead to the forfeiture of any granted authority, resulting in your removal from office. Moreover, you agree to accept all fines, fees, penalties & punishments deserving of your transgressions under all applicable law. In addition to compensation of \$7,000 per individual, per occurrence, will be pursued for all affected parties. I retain the right to resolve this matter through an arbitrator of my choosing, with the decision being binding. Furthermore, no court shall have the authority to rehear this matter; it shall stand as evidence, truth, and law in all courts of record.

This Notice is sent to you in peace and with the love of our Creator, so that you may provide immediate due care to those in whom all political power is inherent, the People.

Executed in {City/Town}, Washington on this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in  
the year of Our Lord Two Thousand Twenty-Four.

Autograph \_\_\_\_\_

Printed Name \_\_\_\_\_



Please send any correspondence to: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Witness #1 Autograph \_\_\_\_\_

Printed Name \_\_\_\_\_

Witness #2 Autograph \_\_\_\_\_

Printed Name \_\_\_\_\_