

Exhibit 57

We The People

MEMORANDUM

To: Each Member of Congress and President George W. Bush

Date: November 8, 2002

The attached CD-ROM contains four Petitions for Redress of Grievances, together with the signatures of citizens residing in every congressional district. The exceptions are noted on the disk. Additionally, some citizens did not specify a specific district.

The four Petitions for Redress of Grievances address issues and ask questions that are related to the USA PATRIOT ACT, the WAR POWERS CLAUSES, the FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM and the federal INCOME TAX.

Please take notice that each of the four Petitions for Redress includes a request that you, as a member of Congress and the President (or their representatives), meet with the People at the Washington Monument at 2 PM on November 14, 2002, to answer the questions presented in the Petitions for Redress OR to let the People know when their questions will be answered.

Please note the following change: Owing to permit restrictions issued by the United States Department of the Interior, the November 14th, 2002, 2:00 PM event has been moved to the National Mall between 3rd and 7th Streets, rather than the Washington Monument. There, People who have traveled from all corners of the nation will be peaceably assembled to await your responses to the four Petitions for Redress of Grievances.

This letter, together with the four Petitions for Redress of Grievances (on CD-ROM), will be served on all members of Congress and President Bush.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

We look forward to your responses.

If you have any questions concerning these Petitions, please contact Robert Schulz, Chairman, We The People Congress, Inc. at 518-656-3578. The mailing address is 2458 Ridge Road, Queensbury, NY 12804.

PETITION FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES
RELATING TO THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX

WHEREAS, The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) reneged on their July 2001 written agreement to appear at a public forum to answer the People's Remonstrance and questions regarding the alleged lack of statutory or Constitutional authority for the federal income tax, and the alleged gross and systemic violations and deprivations of the People's Constitutionally protected rights, and

WHEREAS, On February 27 and 28, 2002, in Washington DC, at the public forum, with the government in absentia by their refusal to appear, the People conducted a Truth-in-Taxation Hearing, taking testimony, under oath, from credible professionals including former IRS agents, tax attorneys, CPAs, tax law researchers and a former IRS Counsel, whose testimony was supported by recorded irrefutable evidence, finding that the Department of Justice, the IRS and the Courts have been acting in gross violation of the Constitution and the most fundamental principles upon which this nation was founded, and

WHEREAS, On April 15, 2002, each U.S. Congressman in the House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate was served with a copy of the full record of the Truth-In-Taxation Hearing, including a certified transcript of the Hearing, and

WHEREAS, the record of the Hearing produced the 532 statements of fact that are attached to, and made a part of this Petition for Redress, and

WHEREAS, On April 15, 2002, along with the copy of the full record of the Citizens' Truth-In-Taxation Hearing, each member of Congress received letters from constituents, respectfully petitioning the elected representative to:

"Move to direct the Department of Justice and the Internal Revenue Service to, 1) stop forcing employers to withhold and stop forcing Americans to file an income tax return and 2), place a moratorium on civil and criminal prosecutions of income tax laws and furlough the people currently in prison on convictions of failure to file income tax returns, OR, in the alternative, schedule a full congressional hearing, requiring IRS and DOJ to answer the questions and address the evidence", and

WHEREAS, only 65 of the 535 Congressmen responded to those petitions and each of the 65 responses was a non-responsive response, utterly failing to address the evidence from the Citizens' Truth-In-Taxation Hearing or the constituent's respectful letter-petition, and

WHEREAS, On June 10, 2002 at the daily White House press briefing, Presidential Press Secretary Ari Fleischer was asked specifically in regard to the Peoples' petition for redress concerning the income tax, if the President would direct IRS and DOJ, (which are Executive branch agencies), to honor their July, 2001 agreement with Bob Schulz (Chairman of We The People Foundation for Constitutional Education, Inc.); Fleischer, speaking for President Bush, replied "I'm not familiar with the specific case, and these questions are decided by the people involved", and

WHEREAS, All men are created equal and are endowed by their "Creator" with certain unalienable rights, and

WHEREAS, If the Creator has, in fact, gratuitously provided, equipped and enriched the People with Rights, it follows that those Rights belong to the People and to the Creator, and it follows that any affront to the Constitution (as when government attempts to violate an unalienable Right) is an affront to the Creator, and

WHEREAS, If our Rights come from the Creator, only the Creator can frustrate and deny or defeat our Rights – that is, government cannot abridge what God has put in place, and

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States of America is a strongly worded, Divinely inspired, set of principles expressly intended to govern the government, not the People, and

WHEREAS, By the terms and provisions of the Constitution, the People have established their government and authorized it to act in certain ways, and have purposely and markedly restricted and prohibited the government from acting in certain ways, and

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States of America guarantees to every American citizen and to those lawfully on our soil, the right to privacy and to due process of law, and

WHEREAS, The Constitution prohibits and restricts the Federal Government from infringing on those rights, and

WHEREAS, The Constitution guarantees each and every American citizen the unalienable right to life, liberty, and property, and

WHEREAS, Each of the Constitution's prohibitions and restrictions on government's power is, in fact, another unalienable right enjoyed by every citizen and legal resident on American soil, and

WHEREAS, The People of this nation are entitled, by right, to a system of taxation that does NOT violate any of their Constitutionally protected unalienable rights, now therefore

WE THE PEOPLE hereby petition the Executive and Legislative Branches of the Federal Government for a redress of grievances relating to the federal income tax.

WE THE PEOPLE respectfully request that the President of the United States of America, each member of Congress' House of Representatives and each member of Congress' Senate honor their oaths of office to uphold the Constitution, by honoring their obligation to respond to this Petition for Redress of Grievance.

WE THE PEOPLE respectfully request, that by December 31, 2002, the President of the United States of America:

- 1) Direct the Department of Justice to immediately cease all civil and criminal investigations, grand jury activity and prosecutions related to enforcement of federal Individual Income Tax laws; and
- 2) Direct the Internal Revenue Service to immediately cease all investigations, enforcement and administrative activity related to the payment of taxes on individual income; and
- 3) Immediately order the release of all persons currently in prison on convictions of crimes related to the individual income tax, including "failure to file", even if other non-violent crimes were committed in an effort to protect property or avoid payment of taxes on individual income; and
- 4) Grant immediate Presidential pardons to any individual that has been convicted of an income tax crime, either federal or state, even if other non-violent crimes may have been committed in an effort to protect property or avoid the payment of taxes on individual income; and
- 5) Direct the IRS to inform the general public, all employers and tax payers that wage withholding, filing of returns and payment of monies for individual

income tax purposes is not mandatory, and may be stopped immediately without further legal obligation or penalty; and

6) Submit to Congress a bill calling for the formal repeal of the federal Individual Income Tax laws.

WE THE PEOPLE, respectfully request the Congress of the United States of America, in order to maintain the flow of adequate revenue to the government, to implement, by December 31, 2002, a fully Constitutional system of taxation, which may include modifications to the current mix of uniform indirect taxes (excise taxes, tariffs, duties and imposts) and the implementation of apportioned direct taxes, as explicitly provided for, and limited by, Article 1 of the Constitution.

WE THE PEOPLE respectfully request that the President and each member of Congress honor their fundamental obligation to respond to this Petition for Redress, by appearing in person or by designated representative at 2:00 PM on Thursday, November 14, 2002, at the Washington monument in Washington DC, where the People will be peaceably assembled and awaiting their government's official response to this petition.

ATTACHMENT: Statements of Fact from the Citizens' Truth-in-Taxation Hearing held February 27 and 28, 2002, in Washington, DC.

Respectfully submitted this 4th day of November, 2002 by We The People of the United States of America:

First Name

Last Name

City

State

PETITION FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES RELATING TO THE "WAR ON TERRORISM"

WHEREAS, During October, 2001, the U.S. Congress passed and the President signed the U.S.A. Patriot Act (Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism), and

WHEREAS, The U.S.A. Patriot Act was voted on by men and women engulfed in a terrifying atmosphere of shock, fear, mass media hysteria and anthrax mailings, and

WHEREAS, It has been acknowledged by some members of Congress that most congressmen were pressured to vote for, but never bothered to read the 324-page Act before voting on it, and

WHEREAS, All men are created equal and are endowed by their "Creator" with certain unalienable rights, and

WHEREAS, If the Creator has, in fact, gratuitously provided, equipped and enriched the People with Rights, it follows that those Rights belong to the People *and to the Creator* and it follows that any affront to the Constitution (as when government attempts to violate an unalienable Right) is an affront to the Creator, and

WHEREAS, If our Rights come from the Creator, only the Creator can frustrate and deny or defeat our Rights – that is, government cannot abridge what God has put in place, and

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States of America is a strongly worded "Divinely inspired set of principles expressly intended to govern the government, not the People, and

WHEREAS, By the terms and provisions of the Constitution, the People have established their government and authorized it to act in certain ways, and have purposely and markedly restricted and prohibited the government from acting in certain ways, and

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States of America guarantees to every American citizen and to those lawfully on our soil, the right to privacy and to due process of law, and

WHEREAS, The Constitution prohibits and restricts the Federal Government from infringing on those rights, and

WHEREAS, The Constitution guarantees each and every American citizen the unalienable right to life, liberty, and property, and

WHEREAS, Each of the Constitution's prohibitions and restrictions on government's power is, in fact, another unalienable right enjoyed by every citizen and resident on American soil, and

WHEREAS, Every American citizen has an unalienable right to freedom from a government that would infringe or erode the unalienable rights to privacy, due process, freedom of association, freedom of information, freedom of speech, right to legal representation, freedom from unreasonable searches, right to a speedy and public trial, and right to liberty, now therefore

WE THE PEOPLE, hereby petition the Executive and Legislative Branches of the Federal Government for a redress of grievances relating to the so-called "war on terrorism," and

WE THE PEOPLE, respectfully request that the President of the United States of America, each member of Congress' House of Representatives and each member of Congress' Senate honor their oaths of office to uphold the Constitution, by honoring their obligation to respond to this, the People's petition for redress of grievance, by answering the following questions, and

WE THE PEOPLE, at noon on Thursday, November 14, 2002, will peaceably assemble at the Washington monument in Washington, DC, where we will await the President, the Senate Majority Leader and the Speaker of the House, and other members of Congress, or their representatives, to receive an answer to these questions or to learn when these elected representatives of the People will provide an answer to our questions.

1. Do you admit that under Section 112 of the USA Patriot Act, a "suspected terrorist" needs only to be "certified" by the Attorney General on "reasonable grounds" that he "believes" someone to be engaged in terrorist activities?
2. Do you admit that Section 802 of the USA Patriot Act does not define an act of terrorism by the characteristics of the actors or the nature of the acts?
3. Do you admit that Section 802 of the USA Patriot Act defines an act of terrorism as an act "calculated to influence or affect the conduct of government by intimidation or coercion or to retaliate against government conduct"?
4. Do you admit that under Section 802 of the USA Patriot Act, the definition of terrorist is broad enough to sweep up citizens who engage in hunger strikes and other forms of non-violent demonstrations to force the government to respond to their petitions for redress?
5. Do you admit that under Section 803 of the USA Patriot Act, the act of giving food or shelter to a friend who may have been involved in any of these

acts could, in turn, brand a person as a "terrorist" as well?

6. Do you admit that under Section 213 of the USA Patriot Act, government purportedly has the right to go into a citizen's home while that person is away, copy the content of the person's computer hard drive and files, gather and take any information or items they please without ever serving a citizen notice of such search or seizure since, "the execution of a warrant may have adverse effect"?
7. Do you admit that Section 213 of the USA Patriot Act authorizes government to issue a warrant based on "reasonable cause," rather than the constitutionally mandated "probable cause?"
8. Do you admit that under Section 218 of the USA Patriot Act, the standards for foreign intelligence collection under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) were radically altered?
9. Do you admit that the standards for foreign intelligence collection traditionally meant that when a federal officer went to the FISA court or designated judge for an order of electronic surveillance under the FISA which may involve communications of a United States person, the application requires not only the approval of the Attorney General, based upon his finding that it satisfies strict criteria and requirements, but also a certification by the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs or a designated senior executive branch official that, among other things, "the purpose" of the surveillance is to obtain foreign intelligence information?
10. Do you admit that Section 218 of the USA Patriot Act permits surveillance if intelligence gathering is a "significant purpose" (as opposed to "the purpose") of the government's contemplated action?
11. Do you admit that this wording change effectively allows intelligence to be used by both law enforcement and intelligence agencies, blurring the distinction between domestic law enforcement and foreign intelligence operations?
12. Do you admit that this wording change would allow the National Security Agency to become an arm of domestic law enforcement?
13. Do you admit that Sections 216, 217 and 218 of the USA Patriot Act allow for unrestricted wiretapping, the tracing and spying on email messages and internet activities on anyone anywhere in the USA without the need to obtain a court order as long as "the information likely to be obtained ... is relevant to an ongoing criminal investigation?"

14. Do you admit that USA Patriot Act infringes on and erodes traditional due process safeguards and relies heavily on detention in the immigration context?
15. Do you admit that the USA Patriot Act relies heavily on mandatory detention, depriving individuals of their liberty and significantly impacting their ability to secure and maintain working relationships with counsel?
16. Do you admit that the USA Patriot Act and Justice Department rule changes since September 11 permits a prolonged detention of immigration detainees *before* charges are initiated, continued mandatory detention without bond or a custody hearing after charges have been filed (even when charges are not based on security grounds), and an automatic stay of release when an immigration judge or the Board of Immigration Appeals disagrees with the INS and sets a bond?
17. Do you admit that under Section 236A of the USA Patriot Act (at the Attorney General's discretion), no court shall have jurisdiction to review, by habeas corpus, petition, or otherwise, any such action or decision?
18. Do you admit that under the USA Patriot Act, detainees will not have access to legal counsel with security clearances?
19. Do you admit that under the USA Patriot Act, detainees will not be able to meet privately with their legal counsel?
20. Do you admit that the USA Patriot Act and Justice Department rule changes since September 11 allow for the secret, incommunicado nature of detentions, closed hearings and a lack of access to attorneys and family members?
21. Do you admit that on October 11, 2001, the Justice Department issued a rule announcing that communications of certain federal prisoners would be monitored?
22. Do you admit that the USA Patriot Act and Justice Department rule changes since September 11 seriously impair the ability of attorneys to carry out their constitutional role under the 5th and 6th Amendments of providing effective counsel to their clients and will unduly limit the 1st Amendment rights of detainees to confer in confidence with their attorneys?
23. Do you admit that the USA Patriot Act and Justice Department rule changes since September 11 demonstrate a willingness on the part of the government to suspend the due process rights our Constitution guarantees, with no prior judicial approval and with no grounds other than "reasonable suspicion"?

24. Do you admit that the USA Patriot Act and Justice Department rule changes since September 11 demonstrate a willingness on the part of the government to eavesdrop on conversations between lawyers and their clients, including men, women and children who have never been charged with a crime?
25. Do you admit that the President's November 11, 2001 executive order on military commissions for trying unlawful combatants is the equivalent of the Taliban's secret Star Chambers?
26. Do you admit that the President's November 11, 2001 executive order on military commissions could apply to any non-citizen or resident alien who may have a tenuous (alleged) link to acts of terrorism?
27. Do you admit that the President's November 11, 2001 executive order on military commissions allows for secret proceedings?
28. Do you admit that the President's November 11, 2001 executive order on military commissions authorizes a lower standard of proof requirement than military courts, with only a 2/3 verdict necessary for the death sentence?
29. Do you admit that under the President's November 11, 2001 executive order on military commissions habeas corpus may not apply?
30. Do you admit that the President's November 11, 2001 executive order on military commissions stands to undermine the stature of the United States as the leader of the free world in ensuring fair and just tribunals for trials?
31. Do you admit that under the President's November 11, 2001 executive order, and the Defense Department's implementation procedures, military commissions could apply to U.S. citizens and to those lawfully present in the United States?
32. Do you admit that under the President's November 11, 2001 executive order on military commissions, and the Defense Department's implementation procedures, detention could be set for an indefinite period of time?
33. Do you admit that under the President's November 11, 2001 executive order on military commissions, and the Defense Department's implementation procedures, habeas corpus rights could be suspended?
34. Do you admit that under the President's November 11, 2001 executive order on military commissions, and the Defense Department's implementation procedures, there would be a lack of an appeal to an independent appellate body with the right to certiorari review by the US Supreme Court?
35. Do you admit that under the U.S. Patriot Act, government may monitor

religious and political institutions, without suspecting criminal activity, to assist terror investigations?

36. Do you admit that under the U.S. Patriot Act, government has closed once-public immigration hearings, has secretly detained hundreds of people without charges, and has encouraged bureaucrats to resist public records requests?
37. Do you admit that under the U.S. Patriot Act, government may prosecute librarians or keepers of any other records if they tell anyone that the government subpoenaed information related to a terror investigation?
38. Do you admit that under the U.S. Patriot Act, government may monitor federal prison jailhouse conversations between attorneys and clients, and deny lawyers to Americans accused of crimes?
39. Do you admit that under the U.S. Patriot Act, government may search and seize Americans' papers and effects without probable cause to assist terror investigations?
40. Do you admit that under the U.S. Patriot Act, Government may jail Americans indefinitely without a trial?
41. Do you admit that under the U.S. Patriot Act, Americans may be jailed without being charged or being able to confront witnesses against them?

Respectfully submitted this 4th day of November, 2002 by We The People of the United States of America:

First Name

Last Name

City

State

PETITION FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES
RELATING TO THE APPLICATION OF
THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES
IN
HOSTILITIES IN IRAQ WITHOUT A
CONGRESSIONAL DECLARATION OF WAR

WHEREAS, during September, 2002, the President of the United States of America submitted a draft Resolution to the United States Congress that would authorize the President to apply the armed forces of the United States of America in hostilities in Iraq without a congressional Declaration of War, and

WHEREAS, All men are created equal and are endowed by their "Creator" with certain unalienable rights, and

WHEREAS, If the Creator has, in fact, gratuitously provided, equipped and enriched the People of the United States of America with Rights, it follows that those Rights belong to the People *and to the Creator* and it follows that any affront to the Constitution (as when government attempts to violate an unalienable Right) is an affront to the Creator, and

WHEREAS, If our Rights come from the Creator, only the Creator can frustrate and deny or defeat our Rights -- that is, government cannot abridge what God has put in place, and

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States of America is a strongly worded, Divinely inspired set of principles expressly intended to govern the government, not the people, and

WHEREAS, By the terms and provisions of the Constitution, the People have established their government and authorized it to act in certain ways, and have purposely and markedly restricted and prohibited the government from acting in certain ways, and

WHEREAS, The People, through their Constitution, have prohibited the government from applying the armed forces of the United States of America in hostilities overseas without a Congressional declaration of war, and

WHEREAS, The People have granted to Congress alone the authority to declare war against a foreign nation, and

WHEREAS, The Constitution does not give Congress the authority to delegate control over its war declaration power to the President, and

WHEREAS, The Constitution guarantees every American citizen the unalienable right to life, liberty, and property, and

WHEREAS, Each of the Constitution's prohibitions and restrictions on government's power is, in fact, another unalienable right enjoyed by every citizen and resident on American soil, and

WHEREAS, Each individual on American soil has an unalienable right to freedom from a government that would apply the armed forces of the United States of America in hostilities overseas without a Congressional declaration of war, now therefore

WE THE PEOPLE, hereby petition the federal government for a redress of grievances relating to the application of the armed forces of the United States of America in Iraq without a congressional declaration of war, and

WE THE PEOPLE, respectfully request that the President of the United States of America, each member of Congress' House of Representatives and each member of Congress' Senate honor their oaths of office to uphold the Constitution, by honoring their obligation to respond to this, the People's petition for redress of grievance, by answering the following questions, and

WE THE PEOPLE, at noon on Thursday, November 14, 2002, will peaceably assemble at the Washington monument in Washington, DC, where we will await the President, the Senate Majority Leader and the Speaker of the House, and other members of Congress, or their representatives, to receive an answer to these questions or to learn when these elected representatives of the People will provide an answer to our questions.

1. Do you admit that the War Powers Clauses of the United States Constitution provides Congress with the power to "define and punish... offenses against the Law of Nations" (U.S. Constitution, Art. I, § 8, cl.10), and the power to "declare War" (U.S. Constitution, Art. I, § 8, cl. 11), and the power to "make rules for the government and regulation of the [armed forces of the United States]" (U.S. Constitution, Art. I, § 8, cl. 14), and the power to "provide for the calling forth of the [National Guard and National Guard Reserve]...." (U.S. Constitution, Art. I, § 8, cl. 15), and the power to "provide for... governing such part of the [National Guard and National Guard Reserve]...." (U.S. Constitution, Art. 1, § 8, cl. 16)?
2. Do you admit that Congress' power to declare war works in conjunction with the authority granted to the President under the Constitution to act as "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." (U.S. Constitution, Art. II, § 2, cl. 1)?

3. Do you admit the Framers intended to give each of the two branches a role in the conduct of foreign military affairs, that is, that Congress would declare war and raise and financially maintain armies, while the President would conduct wars?
4. Do you admit that in 1973, over President Richard Nixon's veto, Congress passed the War Powers Resolution, (50 U.S.C. § 1541, *et. seq.*), in order to "fulfill the intent of the framers of the Constitution of the United States and insure that the collective judgment of both the Congress and the President will apply to the introduction of United States Armed Forces into hostilities, or into situations where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances, and to the continued use of such forces in hostilities or in such situations?" [See 50 U.S.C. § 1541(a)]
5. Do you admit that the purpose of the resolution was to ensure that the "constitutional powers of the President as Commander-in-Chief to introduce United States Armed Forces into hostilities, or into situations where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances, are exercised only pursuant to (1) a declaration of war, (2) specific statutory authorization, or (3) a national emergency created by attack upon the United States, its territories or possessions, or its armed forces?" [See 50 U.S.C. § 1541(c)]
6. Do you admit that War Powers Resolution 50 U.S.C. §1541 *et. seq.*, delegates to some future President, under any unknown circumstances, the power to introduce the United States armed forces into hostilities (war) against a sovereign nation, even those which offer no threat to the United States, its allies, or to any other nation, for a period of sixty days or more, without a declaration of war by Congress and without specific statutory authorization?
7. Do you admit that the War Powers Resolution provides, *inter alia*, that "[i]n the absence of a declaration of war, in any case in which United States Armed Forces are introduced (1) into hostilities or into situations where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances; (2) into the territory, airspace or waters of a foreign nation while equipped for combat, except for deployments which relate solely to supply, replacement, repair, or training of such forces; or (3) in numbers which substantially enlarge United States Armed Forces equipped for combat already located in a foreign nation; the President shall submit within 48 hours to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the President *pro tempore* of the Senate a written report setting forth the circumstances necessitating the introduction of forces, the constitutional and legislative authority to introduce the forces and the estimated scope and duration of the hostilities or involvement." 50 U.S.C. § 1543(a)? (our emphasis).

8. Do you admit that in violation of said War Powers clauses, the War Powers Resolution of 1973 delegates to some future President, under any unknown circumstances, and without a declaration of war by Congress, and without specific statutory authorization, the power to define and punish "offenses" by a sovereign nation, by introducing the United States armed forces into hostilities (war) against that sovereign nation, even though that sovereign nation may offer no threat to the United States, its allies or to any other nation?
9. Do you admit that 50 U.S.C. § 1544(b) requires that within sixty calendar days after the President either submits a report pursuant to Section 1543(a) or is required to have submitted a report, the President must terminate the use of the United States Armed Forces described in Section 1543 unless Congress (1) has declared war or has provided specific authorization for the use of such forces, (2) has extended by law the sixty-day time period, or (3) is physically unable to meet as a result of an armed attack on the United States?
10. Do you admit that 50 U.S.C. § 1544(b) authorizes the President to extend the sixty-day period an additional thirty days if he determines and certifies in writing to the Congress that the continued use of forces for the additional time is necessary to safely remove the United States Armed Forces?
11. Do you admit that 50 U.S.C. §§ 1545, 1546, 1546a (The War Powers Resolution) also sets forth a mechanism so that both houses of Congress are required to give priority consideration to any resolution or bill that would provide the President with the authorization described above?
12. Do you admit that the War Powers Resolution, 50 U.S.C. §1541 et.seq., does not indicate what is to happen if the President ignores the sixty-day requirement, as President Clinton did with respect to his military campaign against Yugoslavia?
13. Do you admit that the War Powers Resolution, 50 U.S.C. § 1547(a), explicitly provides that authority to introduce forces into hostilities shall not be inferred "from any provision of law . . . including any provision contained in any appropriations Act, unless such provision specifically authorizes the introduction of United States Armed Forces into hostilities or into such situations *and* states that it is intended to constitute specific statutory authorization within the meaning of [the War Powers Resolution]," or "from any treaty . . . unless such treaty is implemented by legislation specifically authorizing the introduction of United States Armed Forces into hostilities or into such situations *and* stating that it is intended to constitute specific statutory authorization within the meaning of [the War Powers Resolution]"?

14. Do you admit that War Powers Resolution 50 U.S.C. §1541 et.seq., is violative of the War Powers Clauses: Article I, Section 8, clauses 10, 11, 14, 15 and 16 of the U.S. Constitution?
15. Do you admit that during September, 2002, the President submitted a draft Resolution to Congress that would authorize the President to apply the armed forces of the United States of America in hostilities in Iraq and the region around Iraq?
16. Do you admit that the draft Resolution the President submitted to Congress in September, 2002, regarding the application of the armed forces of the United States against Iraq, would, if passed by Congress, represent an unconstitutional delegation by the Congress to the Executive of the War Powers reserved to Congress by Article 1, § 8, clauses 10, 11, 14, 15 and 16 of the U.S. Constitution, and a significant and substantial violation of the most fundamental constitutional principle of "separation of power"?
17. Do you admit that any agreement, contract or treaty with the United Nations does not give Congress the authority to delegate control over its war declaration power to the President?
18. Do you admit that the U.S. Supreme Court has held that, "It would be manifestly contrary to the objectives of those who created the Constitution...let alone alien to our entire constitutional history and tradition to construe Article VI (The Supremacy Clause) as permitting the United States to exercise power under an international agreement without observing constitutional prohibitions. In effect, such construction would permit amendment of that document in a manner not sanctioned by Article V."? REID V. COVERT, 354 U.S. (1956)
19. Do you admit that the Congress does not stand beside the People or the Judiciary as a co-interpreter of the fundamental law, particularly when it comes to consideration of restraints on Congressional power?
20. Do you admit that that Congress and the Executive may not collude to evade any Clause of the Constitution?
21. Do you admit that the People cannot close their eyes to the Constitution and see only the acts of the President and the Congress?
22. Do you admit that said draft Resolution calls upon Congress to collude with the President in a collective decision to apply the armed forces of America against the sovereign nation of Iraq, *unconstitutionally*, and to deliberately chose, by their official actions, to allow for the collapse of fundamental republican principles and with it the rule of law?

23. Do you admit that said draft Resolution calls upon Congress to collude with the President in a collective decision to deny us and other citizens our unalienable right to freedom from a government that applies the armed forces of America in hostilities overseas without a declaration of war by Congress?

Respectfully submitted this 4th day of November, 2002 by We The People of the United States of America:

First Name

Last Name

City

State

PETITION FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES

RELATING TO THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

WHEREAS, All men are created equal and are endowed by their "Creator" with certain unalienable rights, and

WHEREAS, If the Creator has, in fact, gratuitously provided, equipped and enriched the People with Rights, it follows that those Rights belong to the People *and to the Creator* and it follows that any affront to the Constitution (as when government attempts to violate an unalienable Right) is an affront to the Creator, and

WHEREAS, If our Rights come from the Creator, only the Creator can frustrate and deny or defeat our Rights -- that is, government cannot abridge what God has put in place, and

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States of America, and particularly the Bill of Rights, is a strongly and carefully worded, Divinely inspired set of principles expressly intended to restrain the government, not the people, and

WHEREAS, By the terms and provisions of the Constitution, the People have established their government and delegated to it the authority to act in certain ways, and have purposely and markedly restricted and prohibited the government from acting in certain ways, and

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States of America delegates to Congress alone the power to coin money and regulate the value of foreign exchange (and implicitly the currency in circulation), and

WHEREAS, The Constitution does not, by its terms or by necessary and unavoidable implication, authorize Congress to pursue any positive monetary policy or to delegate control over monetary policy to any central bank, such as the United States Federal Reserve System, and

WHEREAS, The Constitution guarantees every American citizen the unalienable right to life, liberty, and property, and

WHEREAS, Each of the Constitution's prohibitions and restrictions on government's power is, in fact, another unalienable right enjoyed by every citizen and lawful resident on American soil, and

WHEREAS, Every American citizen has an unalienable right to freedom from a government that, without the People's prior and explicit consent, would either pursue a

positive program of monetary policy or would turn over control of America's monetary policy to any un-elected and politically unaccountable body, now therefore

WE THE PEOPLE, hereby petition the Executive and Legislative Branches of the Federal Government for a redress of grievances relating to the origin and operation of the United States Federal Reserve System, and

WE THE PEOPLE, respectfully request that the President of the United States of America, each member of Congress' House of Representatives and each member of Congress' Senate honor their oaths of office to uphold the Constitution, by honoring their obligation to respond to this, the People's petition for redress of grievance, by answering the following questions, and

WE THE PEOPLE, at noon on Thursday, November 14, 2002, will peaceably assemble at the Washington monument in Washington, DC, where we will await the President, the Senate Majority Leader and the Speaker of the House, and other members of Congress, or their representatives, to receive an answer to these questions or to learn when these elected representatives of the People will provide an answer to our questions.

1. Do you admit that our government, the United States of America, does not own any of the stock in the Federal Reserve Banks?
2. Do you admit that the Federal Reserve System consists of a Board of Governors in Washington D.C., plus a group of privately held (but privately and publicly administered) Corporations, including 12 main banks and 32 regional branch banks?
3. Do you admit that the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints all 7 members of the Federal Reserve Board?
4. Do you admit that the Federal Reserve's member banks are controlled by private individuals and corporations, often acting in concert, that receive profits from their ownership and operation of our country's monetary system?
5. Do you admit that the Federal Reserve Board is a government agency or instrumentality?
6. Do you admit that for the first twenty years, Federal Reserve Notes (FRNs) had to be redeemed in lawful money by Reserve Banks and member banks (12 U.S.C. Section 411); or, failing redemption, the United States could assert a lien on all the Reserve banks' assets (12 U.S.C. Section 413)?
7. Do you admit that since 1933 FRNs may be redeemed only by other FRNs?
8. Do you admit that our money, the Federal Reserve Notes, with the

exception of minor or trivial amounts, are not backed by anything other than the federal government's power to collect taxes?

9. Do you admit that since 1933 currency issues, including FRNs, have been created and are created with no external limit from nothing but paper and ink?
10. Do you admit that the assets of the Federal Reserve System are not composed of anything other than about \$11 billion of gold certificates in the Federal Reserve Banks, about \$16 billion foreign exchange, about \$2 billion Special Drawing Rights (SDRs), about \$22 billion of premises and equipment of the Federal Reserve Banks themselves and about \$591 billion of government securities, plus about \$32 billion of Repurchase Agreements or, do you believe the Federal Reserve System owns or has claims to assets that the System does not list in its normal public disclosures?
11. Do you admit that the total assets of the Federal Reserve equals about 682 billion dollars?
12. Do you admit that all gold owned by the Federal Reserve System was handed over to the Treasury Department in 1934 and that the Federal Reserve received certificates for the gold and carries these certificates as assets at \$42.22 per ounce (\$11 billion total value)?
13. Do you admit that the Federal Reserve System's 12 main and 32 branch banks obtain Federal Reserve currency notes from the Bureau of Printing and Engraving for approximately two cents per piece of paper, regardless of denomination, and uses them to purchase Treasury debt for which the Treasury is liable for the full face amount of each bill, note or bond, plus interest?
14. Do you admit that, except for discounted bills, by selling a \$100 US Treasury Security to the Federal Reserve, the federal government is agreeing to pay the Federal Reserve the full amount of the principal of the Security (\$100) plus an interest payment?
15. Do you admit that it is estimated that only \$263 billion in Federal Reserve Notes are in circulation in the USA (approximately 40%)?
16. Do you admit that it is estimated that the other \$362 billion in Federal Reserve Notes are in circulation overseas (approximately 60%)?
17. Do you admit the national debt, the sum total of all outstanding US Treasury Securities (not including governmental guarantees and other contingent and conditional obligations), is approximately \$6 trillion?

18. Do you admit that the \$6 trillion national debt can never be paid-off with the Federal Reserve Notes if there are only \$625 billion Federal Reserve Notes in circulation (absent a long-term, extraordinarily oppressive and over-burdensome system of taxation aimed at circulating the currency back into the government's hands), i.e., that the supply of "currency" whether in either physical FRNs or accounting/book entries must be increased endlessly (inflation) in order to make the payments of interest and principal on both national and privately held debts that are denominated in FRNs?
19. Do you admit that when a worker "deposits" his paycheck in a bank or writes a check, there is NO exchange of actual FRNs and only an accounting entry takes place and that for every \$1 deposited in a member bank, approximately \$9 can be lent out through the Fractional Reserve Policy and, in any event, the public is never informed of the inherently unstable nature of the system?
20. Do you admit that whereas Federal Reserve Notes are units of exchange, bank money (credit money) is units of account, and absent laws requiring a higher reserve requirement, banks can expand deposit accounts to 9+ times exchange?
21. Do you admit that when a member bank lends a customer "money" it merely credits the customer's account with a book entry, never actually depositing Federal Reserve Notes in the customer's account?
22. Do you admit this is the reason why only \$263 billion Federal Reserve Notes in domestic circulation have been pyramided to support a \$10 trillion dollar economy?
23. Do you admit that when the Federal Reserve Act was passed (on Christmas Eve) in 1913, Federal Reserve Notes became one of four forms of competing currency (specie, treasury notes or greenbacks, national bank notes and FRNs)?
24. Do you admit that in 1933, Congress passed a law making Federal Reserve Notes "legal tender," thereby transferring the power to coin and issue our nation's money from Congress to the Federal Reserve?
25. Do you admit that in 1933 (revised in 1935), Congress passed a law purportedly transferring the power to regulate interest rates and thereby the relative value of money, from Congress to the Federal Open Market Committee (currently comprised of up to 7 members of the Board of Governors and up to 5 voting representatives of Federal Reserve Banks)?
26. Do you admit that our country now borrows what should be our own money from the Federal Reserve (a "private" corporation that is, in fact,

heavily politically influenced by the President through the Secretary of the Treasury), paying interest for the privilege?

27. Do you admit that the Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve have knowledge of and has acted in close coordination with the Treasury Department's Exchange Stabilization Fund (ESF) to manipulate and suppress the price of gold in an effort to keep the perceived value of the dollar relatively high?
28. Do you admit that the Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve have acted in close coordination with the central banks and governments of foreign nations to suppress the price of gold?
29. Do you admit that a portion of the ownership of the Federal Reserve is held by foreign entities and that the current statutes allow for ownership of a controlling interest in its Federal Reserve Bank stock?
30. Do you admit that there is a risk that there could be significant and unavoidable conflicts of interest between the private (and not insignificantly foreign) owners of the Federal Reserve Banks and the American people that are forced by law to use its FRNs?
31. Do you admit that the Treasury Department's ESF has directly engaged and/or colluded with foreign governments and/or central banks to intervene in the world's financial markets in order to manipulate market outcomes?
32. Do you admit similar manipulation regarding gold and equity markets?
33. Do you admit that the Treasury Department's ESF, under U.S. law, is held accountable only to the President and its books and records are open for public examination only through a limited degree and untimely disclosures?
34. Do you admit that the whole of the Federal Reserve System has never been independently audited?
35. Do you admit that there is a currently pending House Resolution calling for a complete audit of the Federal Reserve by the General Accounting Office?
36. Do you admit the Federal Reserve Board is resisting a complete audit of the books and operations regarding foreign exchange trading, government securities trading, and transactions with or for the account of foreign central banks and monetary authorities?
37. Do you admit the Federal Reserve interferes with the free market's effect

on the value of Federal Reserve Notes by trying to regulate the value of all Federal Reserve Notes?

38. Do you admit that the Federal Reserve determines the amount of money in circulation and the price of credit (including mortgage and car loan rates)?
39. Do you admit the Federal Reserve, at its sole discretion, decides what the rate of interest will be that the federal government will pay to the Federal Reserve?
40. Do you admit that the Federal Reserve Board consults closely with the Secretary of the Treasury before every important monetary policy move and that Alan Greenspan consults with the Secretary of the Treasury before each Federal Open Market Committee meeting?
41. Do you admit that under Article 1 Sections 1 and 8 of the federal Constitution, only Congress, which comprises only the Senate and the House of Representatives, has the power to coin money (silver and gold coin) and regulate the value thereof?
42. Do you admit that no provision of the Constitution gives Congress the authority to transfer any powers granted under the Constitution to a private corporation?
43. Do you admit that the Federal Reserve Board is repugnant to the Constitution?
44. Do you admit that the Federal Reserve Banks are repugnant to the Constitution?
45. Do you admit the Constitution specifically states that the enumeration of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the People, and that 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 (ninth and tenth amendments)?
46. Do you admit the United States of America is not just one more undifferentiated trading outpost in some great global economy?
47. Do you admit the United States of America belongs to We The People?
48. Do you admit the medium of exchange, that is, the money we use in our country, is an instrumental element of national sovereignty and is supposed to be under our control?
49. Do you admit that if our government needed to spend more money than it is

taking in, the Treasury does not have to use the Federal Reserve System – the government could print the additional money, put it into circulation and withdraw it as necessary -- i.e., that we do not have to borrow our own money from any central bank?

50. Do you admit the Federal Reserve System has never been declared constitutional by the Supreme Court?
51. Do you admit there has never been a Supreme Court case regarding the constitutionality of the Federal Reserve System?
52. Do you admit that all elected officials are required to take an oath of office to support the Constitution?
53. Do you admit that to the extent that Congress enacts or facilitates avoidance of clear and explicit language of the Constitution that Congress is undermining the Constitution?
54. Do you admit certain elected and appointed officials, including the President, elected members of the Congress, and appointed members of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System are guilty of aiding and abetting the undermining of clear and explicit language of my Constitution?
55. Do you admit this fits the common definition of tyranny?

Respectfully submitted this 4th day of November, 2002 by We The People of the United States of America:

First Name

Last Name

City

State
