

Exhibit 59

Congress, President Served Petitions With Protest

Government Shows Ultimate Disrespect to "We The People": They Ignore Us

An INTRODUCTION to this REPORT

American Free Press is proud to be offering a special insert in this week's issue documenting the courageous efforts of the government reform group, We The People Congress. Few organizations in America today have been able to mobilize citizen activists at a grass roots level like We The People to lobby top federal officials, forcing Washington to sit up and take notice. As the group notes on its web site:

"Every citizen of this nation has the opportunity to submit a formal and personal demand to the government, per their explicit right under the First Amendment to the Constitution, demanding official responses to the charges of We The People concerning significant violations of our fundamental rights and liberties by the government."

In addition to detailing the educational outreach programs, the conferences and political activities undertaken by We The People since its founding in 1999, also included in this special supplement are Petitions for Redress, which

address the needless war with Iraq, the war on terrorism, the Federal Reserve system and the federal income tax.

As readers will see, these appeals were signed by thousands of Americans just like you and hand-delivered to top officials in Washington. We The People has chosen to include these petitions not only to make a public record of its efforts, but also to make an appeal for citizens to sign on and hand deliver or mail copies to Congress and the president.

Please don't neglect to pass this information on to family, friends, associates and other interested parties so everyone around the nation can have the opportunity to voice their concerns about government overstepping its constitutional mandate and operating in sharp contrast to the way in which it was originally designed by our Founding Fathers.

Interested readers who would like to get involved with We The People, can visit the group's web site, located at GiveMeLiberty.org, or write: We The People, 2458 Ridge Rd., Queensbury, N.Y. 12804.

We the People Proclaim: 'No Answers . . . No Taxes'

By Don Harkins

WASHINGTON, D.C.—On Nov. 14, 2002, near the steps of this nation's Capitol, an estimated 600 members of the We The People Congress assembled on the National Mall between Jefferson and Madison streets.

Freedom Drive participants had gathered to await the government's responses to four lawfully submitted Petitions for Redress of grievances (see pages B-3-B-6). The petitions are regarding the federal income tax fraud, the Federal Reserve, the USA Patriot Act and the Iraq War resolution.

The petitions assert many well-documented, significant violations of the Constitution and the people's constitutionally protected rights. The petitions were signed by thousands of Americans and formally served on every member of Congress and the president Nov. 8, 2002.

The half-day event included live entertainment and speeches by constitutional law professors including ACLU President Nadine Strossen and several former IRS agents in support of the Constitution and the right to petition for redress.

When the 2:30 p.m. deadline marking the "Moment of Truth" came and went without an appearance from a representative of the U.S. government, We the People Chairman Bob Schulz delivered a historic speech proclaiming the forceful message, "No Answers, No Taxes" and announced We The People's firm resolve to enforce the Constitution of this nation.

Shortly thereafter, most of those in attendance donned navy blue, police-style windbreakers emblazoned in gold with, "Tyranny Response Team" and marched *en masse* to the Capitol and to the steps of the Supreme Court chanting loudly, "No Answers, No Taxes!" and, "Obey the Constitution!"

The rally in D.C. was the culmination of Freedom Drive 2002, which began in San Francisco, Nov. 8. People from nearly every state in the nation joined the week-long convoy of "Freedom Drivers" who made their way east across Interstate 70. Major overnight rallies were held along the way in Salt Lake City, Denver, Kansas City, Indianapolis and Frederick, Maryland.

The D.C. rally marked the latest step in We The People's four-year long quest of petitioning the federal government to answer hundreds of specific, well-documented legal allegations of gross violations of law that have arisen from the enforcement and administration of U.S. income tax laws.

"We have employed every remedy available to us in an attempt to compel the government to publicly address our legitimate grievances with regard to the income tax and other sig-



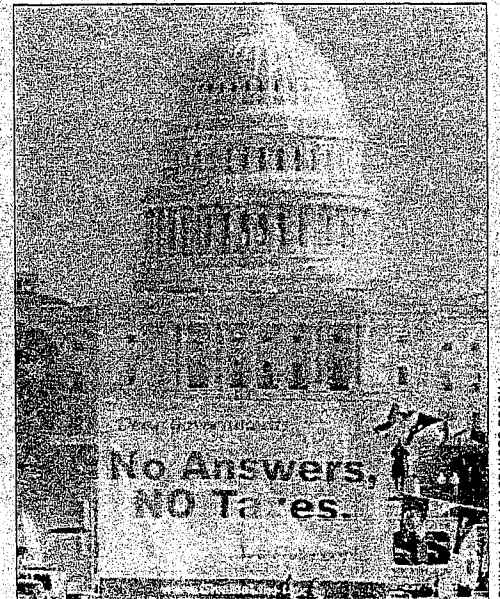
We the People Congress Chairman Bob Schulz interprets the silence from Capitol Hill as an opportunity for the people of this nation to put aside their political differences and unite under the Constitution to reclaim their birthright as free Americans.

nificant violations of the public trust and our constitutionally protected rights," said Schulz. "When our servant government failed to redress our grievances on Nov. 14, we determined that there remains only one practical, nonviolent option left for the People. This day ushers in a new era of lawful protest. If we fail to act now, we will most certainly lose our Republic. No Answers, No Taxes."

To enforce the right of petition and to force the U.S. government to answer to the legal charges, We The People is now publicly advocating that Americans exercise their constitutional right to refrain from filing or paying income taxes—unless and until—the federal government agrees to honor its lawful obligation to respond to We The People's Petitions for Redress of grievances as guaranteed by the First Amendment.

FOUNDING FATHERS' INTENT

In their own words the Founding Fathers explained the right to petition and the method to enforce it. The Founders were studiously familiar with 2,000 years of Western Civilization's trials and tribulations regarding the natural tendency of governments to become despotic. Sitting at the Continental Congress, the Founders passed an official act clearly stating the right of the people to refrain from paying taxes to a government that was acting outside the boundaries drawn around its power:



PHOTOS COURTESY OF ART MORRIS

"If money is wanted by Rulers who have in any manner oppressed the People, they may retain it until their grievances are redressed, and thus peaceably procure relief, without trusting to despised petitions or disturbing the public tranquility."

(See "Continental Congress To The Inhabitants Of The Province Of Quebec," Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789, Journals 1: 105-13).

What follows is a multi-year chronological record of the steps Bob Schulz and the We The People Foundation have taken to compel government to answer several serious and well-documented allegations concerning gross violations of our Constitution and our inalienable rights.

YEAR 1999

In March 1999, Bob Schulz became aware of serious questions regarding the federal income tax. As a student of the law, Schulz's initial research and inquiry into the legal materials led him to conclude there were very substantial legal questions regarding the origin of the income tax. Also in question were the administrative practices of the IRS regarding federal income tax collections and enforcement procedures.

In response, Schulz formed We The People Foundation (WTP) and began calling for a full public discourse and official debate between the tax and legal researchers and representatives of the IRS and/or Department of Justice. It was Schulz's intent to invite the government officials into a public setting to fully retort and officially rebut the claims and legal research of tax honesty advocates.

April: WTP publicly announces its intention to hold a symposium on the legality of the income tax.

May 5: WTP forwards a letter to President Clinton, Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott and Speaker of the House Dennis Hastert. The letter, also sent to IRS Commissioner Charles Rossotti, outlines WTP's grievances with regard to an income tax that is causing Americans to be bankrupted and imprisoned.

The May 5 letter was accompanied with attachments in support of WTP conclusions that the 16th Amendment was never properly ratified, that no statute requires individuals to pay federal income tax and filing a tax return forces Americans to waive their Fifth Amendment rights.

The letter respectfully requested that the federal government "identify the people with the best legal minds to argue against these conclusions and have those people participate in the symposium." The government does not respond.

June 4: WTP sends a follow up letter to Clinton, Lott, Hastert and Rossotti to inform them that the public symposium

(See U.S. OFFICIALS TOLD, Page B-2)

U.S. Officials Told: 'No Answers, No Taxes'

(Continued from Page B-1)

will be held at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C., July 1-2. The government does not respond.

July 1-2: The symposium was held and broadcast live on CSPAN-2. WTP was represented by ex-IRS agent Joe Bannister, author Bill Benson, author Bill Conklin, attorney Lowell Becraft, activist Devvy Kidd and WTP Chairman Bob Schulz.

The government, which had not bothered to acknowledge receipt of WTP's respectfully submitted requests, failed to attend. It was announced at the symposium that a citizen's summit would be scheduled for the coming fall.

Nov. 13: The "Citizens' Summit to End Unlawful Income Tax" was held at the National Press Club in Washington. Citizens from 16 states assembled to hear WTP speakers and sign a "Remonstrance" intended to end illegal tax collections and unlawful enforcement operations of the IRS. The government does not respond or attend.

YEAR 2000

April 13: Delegates from all 50 states assembled in Washington to serve the Remonstrance on the illegal operations of the IRS regarding its collection of income taxes. Clinton, Lott, Hastert and Supreme Court Justice William Rehnquist were also given copies of the July 1-2 symposium videotape and other supporting documents. Clinton, et al., were asked to respond to WTP. The events of the day were videotaped. WTP recorded direct promises from several high-level officials representing the Executive and Legislative branches of government that their respective branches would participate in a June 29 conference where income tax issues would be publicly discussed.

June 2: White House spokesman Jason Furman stated that, "The legality of the income tax is not a high-priority item at the White House," and the White House had, therefore "... decided not to participate in any conference on the subject."

All those in government who had promised to participate in the conference followed the White House lead and also refused to participate.

WTP held the all-day conference June 29 with the federal government, again, in absentia.

July 7: WTP runs its first of several full-page ads in the nationwide edition of *USA Today*. The headline states: "Most Citizens are Not Required to File an Income Tax Return, the 16th (Income Tax) Amendment to the Constitution is a Fraud, If You File, You Waive Your Fifth Amendment Rights."

Nov. 19: The initial *USA Today* ad continues to generate tremendous response from people all over the country. *The New York Times* runs investigative article on employers that have stopped withholding income taxes from paychecks and chides the IRS to prosecute them.

As of March 2003, none of the cited employers have been criminally charged.

YEAR 2001

Feb. 16-17: WTP runs its second full-page nationwide *USA Today* ad featuring three former IRS agents who resigned from the IRS after learning the truth about the tax laws. WTP holds a meeting on Feb. 17, in Arlington, Va., to kick off "Project Toto," a multi-million dollar nationwide education campaign to bring the truth to the American public.

March 2, 23: WTP runs two more full-page nationwide ads in *USA Today*. The ad of March 2 features employers who have stopped withholding all taxes on paychecks of their employees because there is no law that requires wage withholding. The March 23 ad features several prominent tax researchers including Bill Benson, Larken Rose and John Kotmair. Benson's 1980s research conclusively documented that the 16th Amendment was fraudulently ratified and Larken Rose has documented that U.S. tax law statutes show that the ordinary wages and salaries of Americans are not taxable because they do not come from taxable sources.

March 30: WTP is informed that the Senate Finance Committee will hold a hastily called hearing on April 5 to specifically address the WTP's full-page ads in *USA Today*. WTP formally requests to be a hearing witness but is denied the right to testify at the hearing.

April 5: Schulz and several other WTP representatives attend the Senate Finance Committee hearing where blow-ups

of the WTP ads are large exhibits. After the hearing, WTP holds a press conference outside Senate office building. Press kits documenting WTP's attempts to publicly debate the government regarding the income tax are provided to the media. *New York Times* reporter David Cay Johnston tells WTP he told the IRS officials the agency is mishandling WTP and should publicly address the group's grievances.

April 9: Hundreds of WTP supporters assemble in Washington to march from the Jefferson memorial to encircle the IRS headquarters. Although repeatedly invited, Rossotti refuses to address the gathered crowd. WTP decides official silence justifies escalated steps in opposition to unlawful operations of the IRS. WTP states the next logical step is to encourage American citizens to stop filing tax returns and for American businesses to stop withholding taxes from employee paychecks. WTP believes this tactic will force the government to answer questions about the income tax.

April 11: *USA Today* informs WTP that it will refuse to run any more WTP ads after the IRS met with its legal department, claiming WTP is advising Americans to break the law by not filing until the government answers questions about the income tax.

July 1: WTP Chairman Schulz begins a hunger strike in Washington and vows to continue until he dies or the government agrees to answer questions regarding the income tax. Schulz's hunger strike receives national network media attention.

July 18: The White House intervenes to stop the hunger fast. White House Economic Advisor Lawrence Lindsey wrote and delivered a letter to Schulz saying Schulz would be receiving a substantive response from the IRS.

July 19: IRS Commissioner Rossotti called to say his experts would meet with Schulz and his experts in a recorded public forum to answer the questions. That afternoon, Attorney General John Ashcroft called to say the same thing.

July 20: Rep. Roscoe Bartlett (R-Md.) announces that Assistant U.S. Attorney General Dan Bryant, following direct negotiations with Schulz, agreed in writing to publicly answer WTP's questions about the income tax. Bartlett promises that the IRS will be at the hearings. The historic event is scheduled for Sept. 25-26, 2001.

Sept. 12: WTP agrees to postpone the Sept. 25-26 hearings due to the tragedy of Sept. 11. The hearings are rescheduled for Feb. 27-28, 2002.

YEAR 2002

Jan. 17: Bartlett withdraws as congressional sponsor of WTP/IRS hearings. Though Bartlett claims WTP's "Wait to File Until the Trial" (until after the Feb. 27-28 hearings) campaign motivated his withdrawal, WTP learns that the IRS and DOJ had secretly informed Bartlett (as late as November 2001) that they would not attend the meeting as promised and he (Bartlett) would be forced to face expectant Americans by himself. Schulz announces that "a constitutional crisis has developed."

Jan. 31: WTP releases a preliminary list of 299 questions for the IRS and arranges to hold Feb 27-28 hearings as scheduled regardless of government's decision to renege on its promises.

Feb. 10: WTP runs a full-page ad in *The New York Times* publicly challenging the IRS and the Department of Justice to answer the legal questions. There is no response from either agency.

Feb. 27-28: WTP holds its "Truth in Taxation" hearings with the federal government, again, in absentia. The two-day hearing is broadcast live via a multimedia Internet broadcast. Viewers can review the legal exhibits on-line as they watch the proceedings. Attorneys, including an ex-IRS Office of Counsel, former IRS agents, CPAs, and other tax and legal researchers testify under oath for two days about the legal fraud of the federal income tax system.

April 4, 8: On April 4, notice was provided to the White House, to every member of the president's cabinet, to the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee regarding evidence of fraud at the IRS. The statement mentioned that WTP would be holding a briefing on the subject at the National Press Club on April 8, 2002, at which

a forensic accountant would be presenting the evidence. The statement mentioned that the briefing would be broadcast live, via the Internet. There was no response from any one in the government.

April 8: WTP hand-delivered a copy of a certified transcript of the record of the Citizens' Truth-In-Taxation Hearing to every member of the Senate Finance Committee, the Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, the Chairman of the House IRS Oversight Committee, President Bush and Lawrence Lindsey. There was no response from the government.

April 15: Each and every one of the 535 Congressmen and the president were formally served copies of the record and evidence of the Truth-in-Taxation hearing. Thousands of petitions from citizens demand that the representatives respond to the findings of the hearing. Only a handful of representatives even attempt a response. No representative responds directly to their constituents' demand letters.

July: WTP announces Freedom Drive 2002. Preparations for thousands of Americans to drive to D.C. and to personally deliver Petitions for Redress are under way.

Oct. 7: WTP posts four formal Petitions for Redress on the Internet. Thousands sign the petitions documenting violations of Constitution regarding the Iraq War resolution, the USA Patriot Act, the Federal Reserve Act and the federal individual income tax.

Nov. 8: The cross-country Freedom Drive begins in San Francisco. Petitions for Redress are formally served on every member of Congress and the president via legal process service. The Petitions for Redress request that representatives from the government should answer WTP on the National Mall Thursday, Nov. 14.

Nov. 14: Freedom Drive 2002 arrives in Washington and participants gather on the Mall. The government shows its contempt for the American people and their Constitution by completely ignoring the formal and proper petitions. Schulz announces "No Answers, No Taxes."

YEAR 2003

Jan. 26: WTP Announces formation of the WTP Legal Defense Association (LDA). This nonprofit membership organization will provide professional legal defenses for members accused of violating U.S. tax laws for terminating their voluntary compliance with the federal income tax system. The low cost LDA memberships are for both citizens and businesses that have stopped filing, paying or withholding as part of the "No Answers, No Taxes" initiative.

SUMMARY

We the People have meticulously documented every step in the process to compel government to meet its constitutional obligation to answer citizens' Petitions for Redress of grievances. The WTP web site, www.givemeliberty.org, contains the entire archive of news releases, *USA Today* ads and correspondence with government officials from 1999 to present. Also available through the WTP web site are the audiotapes, videotapes and CD-ROMs that document the thorough and formal manner in which WTP has conducted itself including the Truth-in-Taxation hearing.

As this chronology documents, the Founding Fathers were correct in their wisdom that the tendency of governments is to devolve into tyranny and that Americans will eventually be forced to stand for their rights. Thus, the constitutional provision of redress was built into our system of government. Should government become so venal and oppressive that it ignores the citizens' Petitions for Redress, the Founders told us to withhold our money and/or our compliance until such time as those questions are answered to our satisfaction.

The ability of the government to use any tax system to seize the privacy, wages, and property of its citizens are indeed serious legal matters for any free people. That our government continues to do so while grossly violating the most basic constructs of the Constitution and while repeatedly refusing to publicly answer the petitions and produce public documentation of its *bona fide* legal authority is, in a word, tyrannical.

If the Founders were with us to witness the events that have transpired since their gift to this nation, they would surely stand shoulder to shoulder, from border to border, as we shout, "No Answers, No Taxes!"

★

PETITION ONE: Petition for Redress of Grievances Relating to the Application of the Armed Forces of the U.S. 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, D.C., 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. I, § 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©)

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)?

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 60 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 60-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 60-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 I, § 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 2: 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 USA Patriot Act (Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism), and

WHEREAS, The USA 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

lected 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?

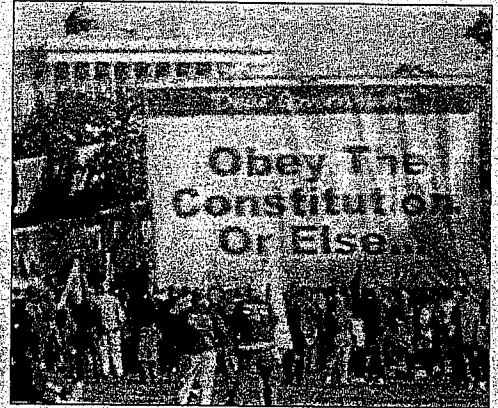
10. Do you admit that Section 218 of the USA Patriot Act permits surveillance if intelligence gathering is a "significant purpose" (as opposed to "the purpose") of the government's contemplated action?

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?

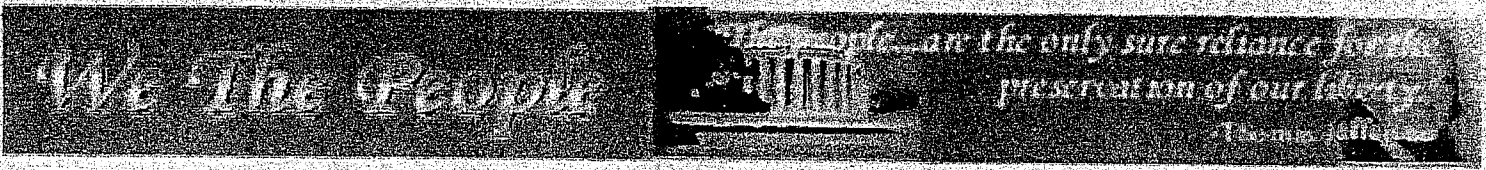
21. Do you admit that on October 11, 2001, the Justice Department issued a rule announcing that communications of certain federal prisoners would be monitored?

22. Do you admit that 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 3: 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.

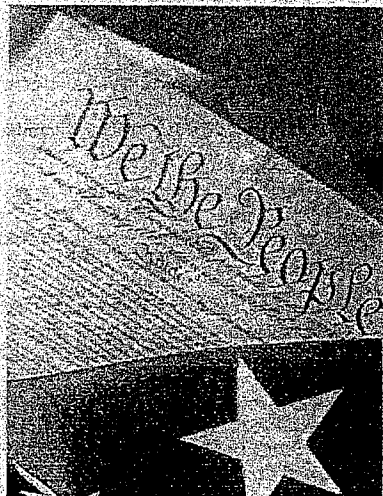
WE THE PEOPLE, respectfully request the Congress of the United States of America, in order to maintain the flow of adequate revenue to the government, to implement, by December 31, 2002, a fully Constitutional system of taxation, which may include modifications to the current mix of uniform indirect 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 _____



Works of ART presents

... a CD Collection of Original Photographs from Freedom Drive 2002

Wildlife Photographer Art Norris took the drive. He has memorialized the event with a 26-minute slide show on CD-ROM. Set to music, this Work of Art contains 253 historic images from Freedom Drive 2002. The price is \$12. Call (309) 721-1800 to order this chapter of American history on CD-ROM.

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arcangelphoto1@aol.com

We the People Foundation Legal Defense Association

No Answers, No Taxes

Go to the website below or call (518) 656-3578 and join We the People Legal Defense Association.

We encourage everyone to join the association as soon as possible so that a professional full-time team of attorneys, paralegals and legal researchers can lead a multitude of citizens across this nation to reclaiming their Rights and peacefully force our government to provide redress to our Petitions.

In the near future, we will release specific instructions and forms to be used by employees, employers and the self-employed to actively stop withholding and paying and to otherwise legally terminate their voluntary compliance with the income tax system, pending an answer to our Petitions.

www.givemeliberty.org

PETITION 4: 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 or 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 equal about \$682 billion?

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?

A Plan of Action to Restore the Constitution

Many people in America are talking about Freedom. They appear to be united in their beliefs that we have unalienable Rights that are guaranteed by the Constitution and that government is meant to be limited in what it can and cannot do by the terms of the Constitution. They appear to be united in their beliefs that the government has stepped outside the boundaries drawn around its power by the Constitution and that the Constitution is hanging by a thread. They appear to be united in their beliefs that something must be done to restore the Constitution.

They appear to have the courage of their convictions.

What's needed now is a comprehensive plan of action for all those concerned, right-thinking Americans to unite behind: A bold plan of action. That plan is ready. It is here.

The time is now. It is time to do something.

Each one of us has limited energy and resources. If we are going to achieve the governmental reform we are certainly entitled to, we will need to develop a great amount of thrust to overcome the powers arrayed against us. To develop the needed thrust we need to channel our energy—i.e., combine and unite our individual energies, and with a common voice, confront those that would steal our liberty and send a single message:

NO ANSWERS, NO TAXES

Releasing our energy in different directions does not serve this purpose. What must begin now is a total and unflinching personal commitment to unite our collective efforts into a force that will bring the desired results. Nothing else will make a stronger statement to the power structure in Washington than a coming together of millions of Americans who are focused and who will not be deterred until our Constitution is restored.

We must all search our hearts and decide what real commitment means to us. For some, real commitment means you're willing to walk out your front door tomorrow and never look back. This was the course chosen by our Founding Fathers and supported by their families who were equally devoted to the cause of liberty for all. For others, commitment means observing from afar while others haul the load.

We hope you share our definition of real commitment: Putting aside differences and joining to execute a plan of action, never deviating, never backing down and devoting all our energies towards victory.

We ask for your total commitment. I ask you to stand with the courage of your convictions and to pledge your sacred honor. I ask you to stand and defend your freedom.

We ask you to join with We the People Congress and we will move forward. The hour is late and the time for education and debate has passed. Stand with us now and fight, or watch America pass into history.

Our plan of action is based squarely upon the Right of Redress Before Taxes and has a name: "NO ANSWERS, NO TAXES." For obvious reasons, this right has been quietly ignored for many years by those in power. It is time to breathe life into this dormant Right. It is time to make this self-evident Right the cornerstone of this nation's future.

The plan is based on a three-step procedural mechanism, provided by the Constitution and recommended by the Founding Fathers, for the people to peacefully obtain relief from unconstitutional behavior by those wielding governmental power:

Step One: The people prepare a proper Petition(s) for Redress of Grievances. The Petition(s) include a request for admissions to be returned to the People by a certain time.

Step Two: The People formally serve the Petition on all 535 congressmen and the President.

Step Three: If the government does not properly respond to the People's petition, the People retain and hold onto all money they would otherwise have given to the government until the government properly responds to the People.

In short, redress before taxes.

No ANSWERS, NO TAXES currently addresses four of the most important issues currently facing the people (but can easily be expanded to address additional constitutional infringements and abuses of governmental power).

A substantial and credible body of evidence is now available in support of the propositions that the federal government is abusing its authority and powers regarding taxes, money, war and domestic law enforcement.

Specifically, the evidence points to the unconstitutionality of the: 1) Iraq resolution; 2) the USA Patriot Act; 3) the Federal Reserve system; 4) and the federal income tax.

In defense of, and to restore the Constitution, many people have already taken step one and step two and are now embarking on

step three.

Regarding step one, on Oct. 8, 2002, four proper Petitions for Redress of these Grievances were posted on the web site belonging to the We The People Foundation for Constitutional Education. The remedy the people were seeking through these petitions was an answer to certain questions. By Nov. 8, 2002, more than 14,000 people signed those petitions.

Regarding step two, on Nov. 8, 2002 the petitions were hand delivered to the offices of all 535 members of Congress and to the president.

The petitions respectfully requested our elected representatives to send a representative to meet with the people on the National Mall on the afternoon of Nov. 14, 2002, to let the people know when we would receive answers to our questions.

On Nov. 14, 2002, in a climax to Freedom Drive 2002, thousands of Americans, representing most states and congressional districts, gathered on the National Mall to await answers from our elected representatives. However, in an arrogant act of defiance by our servant government, none of the 536 elected representatives responded to the People's Petitions.

Regarding step three, upon the failure of the elected representatives to respond, the chairman of the Foundation, Bob Schulz, in a prepared statement, quoting the founding fathers, called upon the people to retain and hold onto the money they would otherwise send to the federal government until the elected representatives properly responded to the petitions by answering the questions.

Since that day in November 2002, the WTP organization has been working on step three of the plan: preparing for a live, weekly broadcast of THE LIBERTY HOUR; recording, for wide distribution, a one hour and 20 minute VHS tape recording of the rationale behind "No Answers, No Taxes"; preparing instructions and forms for companies and individuals to cease the withholding and payment of the individual income tax; and establishing a Legal Defense Association to defend all those companies and individuals, as necessary, who have joined their countrymen in supporting the plan by ceasing to withhold and pay the individual income tax.

The question now is how much thrust is needed and will be developed to restore the Constitution?

Please know this: Unless step three is carried out by the people "by the numbers," our Constitutional Republic (the great American experiment in government of, by and for the People) is doomed and it will have died without a whimper.

But also know this: Once the people experience the simplicity, power and practical effectiveness of this unalienable right, our government officials will be taught a lesson they will never forget and the course of this nation's future—indeed the course of Liberty itself—will be set with firmness in the right again as our Creator gives us to see the right.

What then, will you be able to tell your grandchildren?

It has taken decades of research by dedicated individuals, which has now provided We the People with the necessary foundation of knowledge to undertake our current plan of action.

It is now, with this plan, that each and every American who has had enough, can support and make a commitment to become involved. No one has to be left on the sidelines. This plan is for everyone. This plan is within the reach of everyone.

Key to the plan is the pooling of resources and standing united in our voice and actions to present a common, undefeatable legal defense to assert and regain our freedom.

Samuel Adams said, "The liberties of our country, the freedom of our civil Constitution, are worth defending at all hazards; and it is our duty to defend them against all attacks. We have received them as a fair inheritance from our worthy ancestors: they purchased them for us with toil and danger and expense of treasure and blood, and transmitted them to us with care and diligence. It will bring an everlasting mark of infamy on the present generation, enlightened as it is, if we should suffer them to be wrested from us by violence without a struggle, or to be cheated out of them by the artifices of false and designing men."

Can We the People find the courage of our convictions to honor those who came before us by defending at all hazards our freedom, liberties and our Constitution?

The Founding Fathers and thousands of colonials died to bring forth documents listing our God-given rights that government can never abuse, take away or abridge. Their tomorrows were cut short and their resources expended so we could enjoy our tomorrows as a free people.

Can we do no less? Dare we do no less? Will we let this day pass us by? Join us. Unite. *

For more information on We the People Legal Defense Association, see notice at the bottom of page B-5.



PETITION 4, Continued

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?

First Name _____

Last Name _____

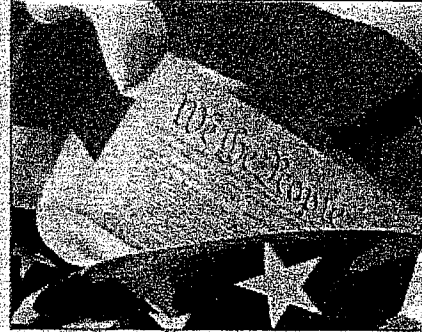
City _____

State _____

No Answers, NO Taxes.

On November 8, 2002, all 535 Congressmen and the President were formally served four Petitions for Redress of Grievances charging our government with significant violations of the U.S. Constitution and the People's unalienable rights.

Among the specific charges is that the U.S. Government lacks the legal jurisdiction to impose a direct income tax upon the People and that the IRS routinely and systematically violates the People's rights in order to extort taxes not owed under U.S. law.



**The Government
Refuses to Answer**
**The People Must Act Now
to Save The Constitution**

**Stop Paying.
Stop Filing.
Stop Withholding.**

The Constitution is all that stands between the People and total government tyranny and loss of liberty. It is a set of principles and a legal construct to restrain our servant government and guarantee the protection of the People's unalienable rights.

The Constitution does not defend itself. We, the American People must defend it.

Here's what our Founding Fathers had to say about a government that refuses to answer:

"If money is wanted by Rulers who have in any manner oppressed the People, they may retain it until their grievances are redressed and thus peaceably procure relief without trusting to despised petitions or disturbing the public tranquility."

—Continental Congress to the Province of Quebec, Journal of the Continental Congress. 1774-1789. Journals 1: 105-13.

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