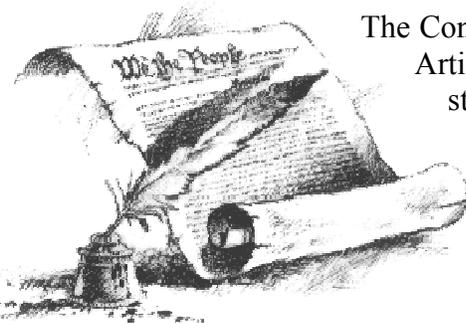

THE CONSTITUTION FOR THE UNITED STATES

1789

CHAPTER 2:

TITLE & PREAMBLE

TITLE – The Constitution is “**for**”, not “**of**”; the word “**of**” expresses “**possession**”; in this case, a possession of the United States; therefore, its creation, to do with as it pleases; it denotes ownership. Whereas the word “**for**” denotes something “**intended for**” someone else; in this case, a contract of the People, intended for the United States.



The Constitution for the United States of America contains seven (7) Articles; each Article is a binding contract in the form of a statute representing the will of the People, in plain English, not legalese; ordained and established by the People as the Law of the Land. Each Article is restricted by the Bill of Rights; and, all exercised powers are to contribute to accomplishing at least one (1) of the six (6) purposes of government defined in the Preamble.

Our founding fathers created “a more perfect union”, not an entity, which they referred to as a federal city for the United States of America. The Constitution called it a district, which is a region marked off for administrative purposes, for the seat of government; a government made up of representatives of each state, not a state onto itself.

We the People are above the Constitution for we created it to bind down our elected and appointed servants with the chains of the constitution. Today, unfortunately, America has lost her way; and, only the People can put her back on track through education; applying, guarding and construing the law of the land. We must conquer our ignorance and brave independence; only then might we restore Liberty and become the Land of the Free once more.

“Put not your faith in men; but, bind them down with the chains of the constitution.”
– **Thomas Jefferson, Kentucky Resolutions 1798**

“I would rather be exposed to the inconveniences attending too much liberty, than to those attending too small a degree of it.” – **Thomas Jefferson, 1791**

“Enlighten the people generally; and, tyranny and oppressions of body and mind will vanish like evil spirits at the dawn of day.” – **Thomas Jefferson**

PREAMBLE – We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

PURPOSE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT is defined in the preamble:

PREAMBLE: “A clause at the beginning of a constitution or statute explanatory of the reasons for its enactment and the objects sought to be accomplished.” Townsend v. State, 147 Ind. 624, 47 N.E. 19, 37 L.R.A. 294, 62 Am.St.Rep. 477; Fenner v. Luzerne County, 167 Pa. 632, 31 A. 862.

We the People, by Declaration, established government by consent; and, it is in the Constitution that we gave and limited that consent to our servants. By establishing and ordaining the Constitution for the united States of America, We the People formed a “more perfect union”; any servant that varies from our laws and seizes authority that We the People did not authorize, wars against the Constitution and, therefore, the People; they are in bad behavior; and, it is the duty of We the People to remove them from office and try them for treason as provided for in the Constitution.

“Any judge who does not comply with his oath to the Constitution of the United States, wars against that Constitution and engages in acts in violation of the supreme law of the land. The judge is engaged in acts of treason.” – Cooper v. Aaron, 358 U.S. 1, 78 S. Ct. 1401 (1958)

We the People purposed government to serve We the People by vesting legislative powers in two (2) houses of Congress, executive power in a President and Judicial power in one (1) Supreme Court whose only resolve is to (1)establish justice, (2)ensure domestic tranquility, (3)provide for the common defense, (4)promote the general welfare and (5)secure the blessings of liberty within their vested jurisdictions.

The Blessings of Liberty

“... Federal jurisdiction cannot be assumed, but must be clearly shown.” – Brooks v. Yawkey, 200 F. 2d 633

“The law requires proof of jurisdiction to appear on the record of the administrative agency and all administrative proceedings.” – Hagans v. Lavine, 415 U.S. 528