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SEPTEMBER 1991 VOLUME XVI NUMBER 7

JAMES HAZEL PO Box 1317 Brookings, Oregon 119741511

10 September 1991

HATONN c/o America West Publishers PO Box 986 Tehachapi, CA 93581

Re: TOPIC: The "missing 13th amendment", Phoenix Journal Express, Vol XVI #2

GREETINGS HATONN!

On Page 10 of the above-referenced Journal Express Hatonn approaches but skirts two material facts that will prove fatal to efforts to establish general acknowledgement and enforcement of "The Title of Nobility Amendment".

1. While it is true that "the Constitution is silent on what procedure should be used to announce, confirm, or communicate the ratification of amendments" it is that very silence which confers authority on the Congress to determine what those procedures shall be.

By a long-standing principle-of-law the recipient of a grant of power assumes the right to determine in the absence of express restrictions or prohibitions to the contrary, how that power will be executed. Congress early-on provided for the Secretary of State to certify ratification (so-called llth and 12th amendments). Running that method of certification up the proverbial flag-pole, everybody saluted it - nobody objected; so the certification process became established as a precedent prior to the proposing of the 'missing amendment". I find nothing in the DAVID DODGE materials that would defeat the established premise that the "Title of Nobility Amendment" has not been 'legally' ratified.

2. Great Truths are often inadvertently revealed by the use of humor. Hatonn's tongue-in-cheek

observation about "ignorant politicians who don't know their amendments from their ... ahh, articles" raises a serious inquiry into the distinction between "<u>ARTICLES OF</u> THE CONSTITUTION" and "<u>AMENDMENTS TO</u> THE CONSTITUTION". This is a distinction that is critical to those who futilely advocate resurrecting the 'missing 13th amendment".

Enclosed is my unpublished essay entitled, "OTHER POWERS; THE METAMORPHOSIS OF THE CONSTITUTION", in which I explore the "certification precedent", the "article/amendment" issue, and other matters relative to modifying the Constitution. You may find it useful in enhancing understanding not only of "the missing 13th amendment" controversy, but also the process by which we have been enslaved by brutal engineers of the engine we call "The State".

<u>FURTHER</u>: On Page 3, of the same Journal Express, Hatonn alludes to the "ORIGINAL MEAN-ING" of the Pledge of Allegiance. It may well be that such was the intent and comprehension of some individuals when reciting the Pledge, but if so, their "meaning" did not coincide with the words spoken. Reminds me of the testy admonition to "Don't do what I say ... DO WHAT I MEAN"! I will also enclose a couple of tracts I have written on this topic that hopefully will clarify, rather than further obfuscate, the ramifications of the Pledge of Allegiance.

Despite my "criticisms" herein, this Journal Express is immensely interesting and helpful. I am particularly grateful for insights shared about founding of bar-association tentacles as extensions of the England-based International Bar Association, and of the etymology of the term "Esquire". (I DIDN'T KNOW THAT!) Makes me want to run right out and invite a lawyer to lynch!

Thank you for all you do in the interest of Order and Sanity. Cordially,

Jim Hazel

Enclosures:

CC: David Dodge ANTI-SHYSTER Publication

Further, there is no Constitutional requirement that the Secretary of State, or anyone else, be officially notified to complete the ratification process. The Constitution only requires that three-fourths of the states ratify for an Amendment to be added to the Constitution. If three-quarters of the states ratify, the Amendment is passed. Period. The Constitution is otherwise silent on what procedure should be used to announce, confirm, or communicate the ratification of amendments.

So--you might be able to convince some of the people, or maybe even all of them, for a little while, that this 13th Amendment was never ratified. Maybe you can show them that the ten legislatures which ordered it published eighteen times (known) consisted of ignorant politicians who don't know their amendments from their ... ahh, articles. You might even be able to convince the public that your fore-

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fathers never meant to "outlaw" public servants who pushed people around and accepted bribes or special favors to "look the other way". Maybe. But before you do, there is a lot of evidence to be explained.

OTHER POWERS

THE METAMORPHOSIS OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution for the United States of America was intended - so goes the Preamble - to:

- 1. Form a more perfect Union of States,
- 2. Establish Justice,
- 3. Insure tranquillity at home,
- 4. Provide for the common defense of all Americans,
- 5. Promote the general welfare of the inhabitants of America,
- 6. And secure the blessings of liberty to the people.

Where did it all go so wrong? How is it that after 200 years of government under the Constitution the people have less liberty, less integrity of States, less justice, less tranquillity, less well-being, and are impotently defenseless ... decidedly worse off in every respect than were those who first established the Constitution?

I think it about time we came to the nut of the problem, and realized how it has been done to us. If we don't ... there will be no way to recover from our sorry condition.

We are going to share with you a few keys to understanding the Constitution, and how it has been converted into an engine of oppression. At this writing, apparently no one else in the patriot community has discovered these keys. In any event no one to our knowledge has reported on them. This is NEW STUFF. So you'd better listen up. Your very life and liberty may depend on it.

Before we begin, please get out a copy of the Constitution so you can follow along and verify what we will share with you. It can be just about any old copy ... even one of the perverse government restatements that screw over the capitalization and punctuation. It will be necessary that you have a copy that includes all 26 'amendments'.

Initially we are going to consider only the Constitution as it existed upon adoption of the Bill of Rights ... before the llth and succeeding 'amendments' were incorporated into it.

The 10th article of the Bill of Rights makes it very clear that only those powers enumerated in the body of the Constitution are delegated to 'the United States'; that it possesses no other powers or authority. It follows that 'the United States' may not lawfully exercise any powers that are not so enumerated.

We are, and should be, concerned with POWERS. It is POWER, implemented and executed, that causes effects on people NOTHING ELSE. Are the EFFECTS on our lives, asserted by 'the United States', lawful and legal ... or not? That is our first concern ... to determine whether we are moved about, compelled to act or restrain our actions, justly and deservedly - or by criminal force.

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Knowing that powers are delegated only to departments or officers, will help us cut through the

confusion engendered by trying to visualize the monumental, superstate 'United States of America' ... which exists only in the imagination. It is easier to visualize DEPARTMENTS (although they, too, are only legal fictions) ... and hold they and their officers accountable for actions taken in their names.

The KEY that will begin to unlock the door to understanding will be found in Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18!

This little declaration, so innocuous on its surface, provides the platform for all manner of abuse. It provides, innocently enough, that Congress shall have the power to make laws to execute the 17 categories of delegated powers immediately preceding this clause. Those 17 categories are fairly straightforward. At least they are there in black and white; if we should have disagreements about their implications, at least we can see what we are talking about.

Clause I8 also grants power to the Congress to make laws for executing "OTHER POWERS" that are vested in the Government of the United States by the Constitution, as well relative to "OTHER POWERS" that are vested by the Constitution in any DEPARTMENT OR OFFICER of that Government.

Now - as with the "foregoing powers" listed in the first 17 Clauses of Section 8 ... it shouldn't be too difficult to discover all of the "OTHER POWERS" congress may cause to be executed. After all, those OTHER POWERS must be written (directly or by implication) within the body of the Constitution.

Many OTHER POWERS are clearly set forth to be vested in the President. Clause I8 grants the Congress authority to make laws to execute those other powers.

Other powers are set forth in Article III; vested in the courts. The Congress is given authority by Clause 18 to make laws to carry those vested powers into execution.

ARTICLE V GRANTS TO CONGRESS THE "OTHER POWER" TO PROPOSE AMEND-MENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION AND, BY IMPLICATION, THE POWER TO DETERMINE AND CERTIFY WHETHER THE AMENDMENT IS RATIFIED AND COMPETENT TO BE ENROLLED AS AN AMENDMENT OR MODIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

HEREIN LIES THE JEOPARDY TO LIBERTY UNDER THE CONSTITUTION, AS THAT CONSTITUTION WAS ORIGINALLY ADOPTED.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON!

Prior to the adoption of the Constitution a debate raged between the misnomered "Federalists" who advocated adoption of the new constitution and those who distrusted the concept of centralized government.

Alexander Hamilton, the money-lenders' agent provocateur in America, who later designed and forced the monopoly-banking system onto the American People, pooh-poohed any possible danger from

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Clause 18. After wittingly defaming the personalities of his critics, he recorded this diversion in FED-ERALIST PAPER #33:

".... it may be affirmed with perfect confidence that the constitutional operation of the intended government would be precisely the same if [this clause] were entirely obliterated as if they were repeated in every article. They are only declaratory of a truth which would have resulted by necessary and unavoidable implication from the very act of constituting a federal government and vesting it with certain specified powers."

Hamilton, a lawyer and bastard, immediately raises our suspicions that, if he says Clause 18 is innocuous, we should presume that it is DANGEROUS! Upon closer scrutiny we find that to be precisely the case.

Enlargement of POWERS

The Constitution vests ALL ULTIMATE POWER in the hands of the Congress. Those powers that are not directly and expressly delegated to the Congress, are left to it for the laws which will carry them into execution. Congress, in the beginning, had the potential of becoming an irresponsible despot. Since then, it has realized that potential beyond the wildest dreams of such mechanics as Alexander Hamilton. Congress accomplished this by the process of, first gradually and later with fierce acceleration, enlarging the POWERS available to it.

Here's how they did it:

First they proposed the so-called llth amendment, and circulated it among the several State Legislatures for comment.

The "llth amendment" appears on the surface to be a NARROWING of powers vested in a department of the United States in that it would serve to strike out parts of the judicial powers granted in Article III. We will not here devote space to discussion of the long-term implications of that modification of the constitution.

Suffice to say: The article was merely DECLARATORY and as such required no ENFORCEMENT CLAUSE. Congress already had the power under Clause 18 to make executionary laws relative to those OTHER POWERS set forth in Article III. Also: It should be noted that an officer of the United States (subject to the Congress) certified that the 'llth amendment' had been ratified.

A precedent was set! An officer subject to the Congress could determine whether a proposed amendment had been ratified. The precedent was not challenged. It became the standard by which later 'amendments' would be attached to the constitution. By this precedent, the powers available to the Congress had been enlarged. Unchallenged, it could thenceforth determine the validity of ratification of proposed amendments. Its officers might lie through their teeth about such validity. So long as the controlling party did not object (the Congress) ... the officer's certification would stand.

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The so-called 12th amendment constituted a further enlargement of powers available for the Congresses' law-making fever under Clause 18. Many of these additional POWERS may not be readily observable to the naked eye. We will resist commenting on them as being beyond the scope of this article. Suffice to say: The precedent that was set by 'the llth amendment', was deepened by the 12th ... that an officer subject to the power of Congress could certify the validity of ratification of proposed amendments. For our purposes, it is enough to note that the 12th 'amendment' appears to be little more than a statutory house-keeping measure that could have been just as effectively implemented by legislation.

Now we come to the so-called 13th amendment ... where the rubber meets the road!! Congress had previously set the precedent that its officers could certify ratification of 'amendments' it had proposed. With incredible daring the Congress, by the 13th 'amendment', tried to usurp great power from the Several States. It proposed (and ratified) the following:

SECTION 1: Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the <u>United States</u>, or any place subject to <u>their</u> jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

(Emphasis added).

It dared to usurp power from the Several Sovereign States ... AND IT WAS SUCCESSFUL!!

THE WORDS UNDERLINED ABOVE ("UNITED STATES" and "THEIR") ARE KEYS TO CRACKING THE CASE AGAINST THE ENEMIES OF LIBERTY!!!!

When the mind sees the phrase "United States", and especially after it has been conditioned to think thus, it perceives a SINGULAR, MONOLITHIC ENTITY (the United States of America). In most cases in statutes, rules, regulations and amendments, "the United States" means that Government whose locus is in the District of Columbia and which is subject to the jurisdiction of Congress pursuant to Article 1, Section 8, Clause <u>17</u>. But that is not the case in the reference in the "13th amendment" to "the United States".

In this case, where it is declared that slavery shall not exist within THE UNITED STATES IT MEANS WITHIN THE <u>SEVERAL</u> SEPARATE AND SOVEREIGN STATES. We are alerted to this fact by the use of the plural modifier, "THEIR", indicating more than one entity. Nor - as the 'amendment' continues - shall slavery exist in any place SUBJECT TO THE JURISDICTION of the SEVERAL STATES OF THE UNION.

The question arises: Are the States indeed sovereign, possessing not only all of the powers reserved to themselves which were not delegated to the national government, but the POWER AND AU-THORITY (jurisdiction) to abolish that compact called the Constitution? And if the Sovereign States possessed the power to abolish the Constitution and all departments and offices of it, did not THEY, and not the Congress (pursuant to Clause <u>17</u>) possess the ULTIMATE JURISDICTION over the district that be-

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came the Seat of the Government of the United States of America?

A correct restatement or paraphrase of the "13th amendment" might be: "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude ... shall exist within the several states or with the District of Columbia, docks, arsenals, enclaves or territories of the United States of America which are subject to the jurisdiction of the several states".

WHY THE "ENFORCEMENT CLAUSE" attached to the "13th amendment"??

Simply this: Nothing in the body of the Constitution nor in "amendments 1-13", <u>except with the enforce-</u> <u>ment clause</u>, constituted a POWER upon which the Congress could exercise its powers to make laws. CONGRESS POSSESSED NO AUTHORITY TO OUTLAW SLAVERY WITHIN THE SEVERAL STATES, nor any power to carry non-existent power into execution.

Only the several states could grant permission for the compact to be so modified as to prohibit the keeping of slaves among them. And only the several states could empower the Congress to make such laws as would give effect to such a prohibition.

But the "amendment" was "properly" proposed by the Congress. And which state or citizen had standing to challenge the certification of it (other than by force of arms)? It had been established that it was the perogative of Congress to have one of its officers certify the validity of such proposals.

Nothing in the body of the "13th amendment" explicitly or expressly declares that it is an amendment properly ratified in accordance with the provisions of the 5th article of the Constitution.

The ENFORCEMENT CLAUSE is a POWER (not previously vested by the Constitution in any department or officer of the government). Now a <u>new power</u> is vested in the Congress.

IMPLIED POWERS OF THE "13TH AMENDMENT":

1. Section 2 of the 13th gives to the Congress the exclusive power to enforce the ARTICLE. Among the powers implied by such exclusive power are the powers to define slavery, involuntary, servitude, involuntary servitude, punishment, crime, punishment for crime, etc., etc., etc.

2. To exert DIRECT PUNISHING FORCE against inhabitants of the several States who may violate the 13th, or Congress' laws made pursuant to it.

3. [Slaves being chattel property]: To compel States to punish or refuse to protect the property rights of inhabitants relative to the 13th, or any of the fancy definitions coined under the powers delegated by the enforcement clause.

Relative to the SuperState USA gaining absolute supremacy over the several States, and gobbling up its creators, the 13th "amendment" was definitely a case of the camel getting his nose into the tent.

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The 13th "amendment" set the stage for the Congress' even more invidious incursions into the theretobefore "secured rights" of the several States and the inhabitants thereof.

A virtual coup de grâce was administered by Congress in its proposal and unilateral "ratification" of:

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT

Skipping right to the bottom line (Section 5 of the 14th "amendment") the student finds that the foregoing ARTICLE (not amendment) carries an ENFORCEMENT CLAUSE substantially identical to that of the 13th ARTICLE.

The 14th covers a smorgasbord of powers, implied powers and nuances of powers sufficient to fill whole libraries of commentary and relevant analyses. The scope and purpose of this tract mandates that we touch on just a few of the highlights.

The 14th "amendment" was originally sold, and continues to be peddled, on the hypocritical pretext that it elevated oppressed negroes to the protected status of "citizens of the United States". Its advocates appeal to conditioned-emotions of humanity, equality and justice-for-all. So long as their vast audiences are "harmlessly" emoting on oxymoronic ideals, they are blinded to the powers being executed against them.

What NEW THING was accomplished by the 14th "amendment"? What did it do?

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SECTION 1:

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside."

By the ENFORCEMENT CLAUSE (section 5) the Congress acquired the implied power to define and implement their definitions of such words as: persons, all persons, born, naturalized, subject, citizens, "State", reside, etc., etc., etc.

Never before the 'adoption' of the 14th "amendment" did the SINGULAR ENTITY, USA, have ABSOLUTE STATE STATUS. Without citizens of its own on which it could exercise sovereignty, and who would manifest its edicts (fight its wars, tithe their labors, sacrifice their children, proseletize malcontents, etc.) it was merely a Confederacy of the several States ... their agent and bargaining agent among the Several Nations, and was restricted to the terms of the Constitutional Compact.

The money-lenders, the force behind the creation and evolution of the SuperState USA (and all nations) have one driving interest: to control and regulate ALL INDIVIDUALS.

Direct one-on-one control of individuals is not cost-effective nor energy-efficient. Indeed ... it is IM-POSSIBLE. Certain individuals will resist to the death any effort to control their actions or labor.

The several States (fictitious entities) are convenient for the purpose of controlling and exploiting individuals. But, often administered by men who rise from the common ranks, States are unpredictable

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and are not amenable to ABSOLUTE CONTROL.

From the money-lenders' perspective ... their monopolization of States is a manager's nightmare. It requires the recruitment of large, almost unmanageable numbers of state-agents of dubious character, who will be willing to sell out their constituents for pecuniary rewards. The vanities and loyalties of such quislings must be constantly monitored and stroked, or held in check by blackmail; all of which requires alot of time, effort and lucré.

The 14th "amendment" accomplished the objective of the money-lenders.

Let's break down a few phrases of Section 1 to assist the Student in seeing what was accomplished in the matter of citizenship.

We must keep in mind that the phrase, "United States", has two distinctly different meanings:

- 1. The United States means the several separate States which are united together in compact.
- 2. The United States is a contraction for "The United States of America", the name of the Confederacy ... the 'more perfect union' ordained and established pursuant to the Preamble.

(A)"All persons born or naturalized in the UNITED STATES, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof ... "

ANALYSIS:

The "United States" mentioned in this phrase is the Several States, NOT the USA-entity.

The word "thereof" is a neutral qualifier of "the United States", that by itself provides no clue to which United States is referred to. Its use is obviously intended to misdirect and deceive the mind of the reader of the "amendment". The phrase could have been more clearly presented thus: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States (or Several States), and subject to <u>their</u> jurisdiction ... ". Compare the qualifier "thereof" with that used in the 13th "amendment" - THEIR.

Prior to the 'adoption' of the 14th "amendment", no persons had been born in (much less INTO) the USA-entity. Even the Constitution by delegating powers only to departments and officers, admits that the USA-entity is an artificial entity - agency of the several States; incapable per se of exercising powers. Immediately prior to the 'adoption' of the 14th "amendment" those "persons who ... <u>ARE</u>" (who were then existent), and who were born "here" and not on foreign soil ... were each born in ONE of the several States.

(B) " ... and subject to the jurisdiction thereof ... "

ANALYSIS:

"Jurisdiction" means power and authority.

Few persons then or later, with the exceptions of pirates, counterfeiters and salve-holders, were subject to the jurisdiction of the USA-entity. But all who admitted citizenship in a State were subject to

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the power and authority of the State of birth or adoption. Citizenship implies the obligation to be subjected to the lawful jurisdiction of the governmental body to which one pledges his allegiance.

POINT: The first incidence of the term "United States" in Section 1, means: "the Several States"

Although the inclusion of the term "naturalization" in Section 1, has monumental implications our point having been sufficiently demonstrated, we will resist exploring them here as being beyond the scope, and distracting from a clear understanding of, this study.

(C) "..... are citizens of the United States²..."

ANALYSIS:

This second incidence of "the United States" in Section 1, means the USA-entity. This phrase works to take ALL persons who had been born in one of the several States, including negroes and other (or who would be born in future time), and make each of them <u>subject to the jurisdiction of</u> the Congres ... as citizens of the USA-entity.

(D)".... and of the State wherein they reside ..."

ANALYSIS:

The United States of America, by and through the Congress empowered by the 14th "amendment", became SUPREME OVER THE STATES, and the former State-citizens, and became competent to thenceforth declare that state-citizenry would be easily transferable and as mobile and un rooted as a carload of gypsies.

Individuals would swiftly lose property and emotional attachments to the gutted states of thei birth, and would focus their allegiances on the SuperState USA.

With the foregoing facts and outline before him the Student can independently and correctly an alyze the real meanings and effects, not only of the succeeding "amendments", but of the whole smear we refer to as the Constitution for the United States of America.

As a brief STUDY GUIDE to aid the Student in his further examination of "amendments" 11-26, consider:

1. "Amendments" 13-16, 18-19, 23-24, and 26 all contain ENFORCEMENT CLAUSES. The presence of an enforcement clause incorporated into an "amendment" should alert the investigator that the "amendment" confers significant FURTHER OR ADDITIONAL POWERS upon the Congress, which the Congress did not previously possess. Such an "amendment" enlarges, extends and expands the jurisdiction of the Congress.

2. "Amendments" 20, 21, and 22, are "TRUE" amendments in that they were properly ratified by the requisite numbers of State Legislatures or Conventions (manipulated/controlled) in accordance with Article 5. Further, none of these three amendments provided further or additional powers to the Congress that were not already available to it.

A) Amendments 20 and 22 merely provide for the carrying into execution of powers vested by the Constitution in the Office of the President ... a power already possessed by the Congress under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18.

B) Although Amendments 20, 21, and 22 are 'properly ratified' amendments, they are MISNAMED and MIS-NUMBERED. They should have been named/designated as ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT NUMBERS 11, 12, and 13, respectively. (Explanation provided below).

Notice the phrasing of amendment 21, Section 3, which is typical of the CONDITION OF RAT-IFICATION CLAUSES of all of the amendments here under discussion:

> "This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified AS AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress."

Notice that the proposal is an ARTICLE OF AMENDMENT. At first (prior to its ratification) it was a proposed ARTICLE. Upon proper ratification it became an ARTICLE OF AMENDMENT.

Now note the phraseology of a typical ENFORCEMENT CLAUSE:

"The Congress shall have power to enforce this ARTICLE by appropriate legislation". ("Amendment" 24, Section 2)

Not properly proposed or ratified to qualify as AMENDMENTS MADE PURSUANT TO AR-TICLE V, proposals having similar or identical ENFORCEMENT CLAUSES became, not ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT but ARTICLES, equal to the original seven articles in the body of the Constitution.

Amendments are clauses to a contract or compact which serve to change, alter, restrict or modify its terms.

ARTICLES are added when an ENLARGEMENT OR EXPANSION of the primary terms of the contract or compact are desired ... such as, in the case of the Constitution, adding (vesting) more powers in the government established by it. Articles can have characteristics of amendments in that they often modify pre-existing conditions.

To the premature querie, "Well, if the enforcement claused-"amendments" are equal in nature and effect with the original seven articles, why do they have enforcement clauses attached to them? As intregal parts of the body of the Constitution, does not Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18, provide sufficient power for Congress to carry this "amendments" sans enforcement clauses, into execution?

The answer is an unequivocable <u>NO!</u>

Take another look at Clause 18. In respect to the "OTHER POWERS", the Congress is only

granted power "to make laws [enforcing] other powers vested by THIS Constitution in ".

"THIS" Constitution means only the Preamble and the seven articles in the body of THIS Constitution, as it was signed out of convention and submitted to the Several State Legislatures for ratification. "THIS" Constitution does not include nor contemplate the Bill of Rights or any additional articles or amendments that would subsequently attach to it.

Articles of Amendment "20 and 22" are merely rules for the carrying into execution (administration) the powers vested in the office of the president powers the Congress already possessed. Article of Amendment "21", (repeal of prohibition) was merely declaratory, and constitutes a narrowing or contraction of powers, and therefore did not require an enforcement clause (there being nothing to enforce).

Article V (an "OTHER POWER") provides power by which the Congress SHALL (when both houses shall deem it necessary) propose AMENDMENTS to THIS Constitution. No provision is made in the Constitution for proposing or ratifying ADDITIONAL <u>ARTICLES</u>. Without such a power explicitly and expressly spelled out, it devolved on the Congress to 'legislate' that missing process.

The difference between the effect of adding an article compared with adding an article of amendment is more semantical than substantive. But, semantics being the stock-in-trade of lawyers and congressmen, equating an article with an article of amendment was a small step of substitute-logic.

However, Congress' proposing and "ratification" of new articles, aside from being the taking of semantical license, is premised on a Constitutional grant of power - to wit: Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17.

Clause <u>17</u> empowers the Congress to exercise exclusive legisla-jurisdiction over all matters relative the Seat of the Government.

Now the Student should carefully compare the 11th "amendment" and Article III, Section 2, Clauses 1 and 2.

Upon his comparison, he must acknowledge that the effect of the 11th "amendment" was to strike from Section 2, Clause 1, the judicial power extending to "all cases in law and equity - to controversies between a State and citizens of another State [or] citizens or subjects [of any foreign State]".

He must also acknowledge that, pursuant to Article III, Section 2, Clause 2: the clauses that were in effect repealed by the 11th "amendment", were cases in which THE SUPREME COURT was vested with ORIGINAL (exclusive) jurisdiction/power/authority.

The Supreme Court is one part of the judicial department; the other part being the Congress' inferior tribunals. Its permanent locus is at the Seat of the Government over which Congress exercises EXCLUSIVE LEGISLATIVE JURISDICTION.

It was therefore the preogative of the Congress (under Clause <u>17</u>) to propose a new ARTICLE which would affect a department that was subject to Congress' exclusive jurisdiction

It could be persuasively argued that such a proposed new article (as the 11th "amendment") would take nothing away from the several States. It would only take away certain protections from citizens (and certain duties of the Supreme Court).

The Congress was powerless to statutorily repeal a power vested by the Constitution in the Supreme Court.

It could have just as easily proposed an Article of Amendment to accomplish the same end. But it didn't. The necessary language to designate and qualify the 11th "amendment" as an Article of Amendment does not appear in the text of the llth. (See: Amendments 20-22 for the necessary language).

Although not specifically so by NAME, nor by its text, the article has the EFFECT of an amendment. Congress ordered the printing office to thenceforth publish the article, not as Article VIII, which was its reality, but as "the llth Amendment", as if it were a continuation of the ten articles of amendment known as the Bill of Rights.

Most government-sponsored publications now designate the first ten articles of amendment as mere "amendments". Upon their adoption, and in fact, they are "Article of Amendment".

With the premises of this Report before him the Student of the Constitution can now determine with unerring accuracy: who rules whom. He can determine, without possibility of error, which governmental acts and agencies are legally-grounded, and which aren't. He will be able to evaluate the adds of rescuing individual liberty by "working within the system".

Understanding and wisdom, we are told, does not come upon us complete and in one fell swoop. We have to work at acquiring it. Understanding arrives only as the result of painstaking effort; by constructing it line upon line and precept upon precept.

Quite often we discover that it is necessary for us to go back and cross out a line or two; that had been placed there by error and start over from that point.

It is human to err. And none of us should be unduly embarrassed to admit error when it occurs. It happens to everyone!

We hope we have provided the reader of this little treatise with a modest foundation on which to continue his investigation into the Constitution and the additional article and amendments attached to it. We have not tried to lay out the "whole story". To do so would be a disservice to the reader who can only come to full comprehension by doing the work himself. Your continued study, based on the premises of this treatise, will lead you to mind-boggling discoveries regarding the depth and extent to which we are presently oppressed by criminals-posing-as-congressmen. You will be led into never before dreamed of facts about the nature of the income tax and the destruction of the family by 'equal suffrage for youth and women'. The reality of state-sponsored aborticide will, if you persevere ... hit you right between the eyes! You will know with certainty that gun confiscation is a foregone conclusion, and what we thought were our rights under the first and fourth amendment (and others) have died ... they

just haven't laid down to be covered with dirt yet.

PRECEPT UPON PRECEPT! Today, many patriots are stalled on intermediate precepts ... believing they have the KEY...that it's just a matter of learning how to insert it into the lock. Hopefully this treatise will rattle them sufficiently to rethink their conclusions ... to strike out a line or two and, with a fresh perspective, continue to pursue understanding.

Without understanding ... we cannot secure a remedy, and we cannot have liberty.

RCA-001 c/o Hazel, James PO Box 1317 Brookings, OR 97415

THE PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

THE OATH OF SLAVES

Francis Bellamy, a self-professed Socialist and suspected pedophile, wrote the original pledge of allegiance. It was first recited by public-school children in 1892, during The National School Celebration, a quasi-patriotic affair called for by President Benjamin Harrison. With minor changes, the Pledge assumed its present form in 1954:

I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

American school children are programmed to recite the Pledge before they have learned to read and write; before they can comprehend many of its words and phrases, such as: pledge, allegiance, Republic, liberty and justice. By the time they are competent to define many of its words, they have memorized the Pledge by rote; it has become 'second nature', and its precise meaning is of no interest to them. We grow to adulthood with no understanding of the meaning or implications of the Pledge. It is merely an emotion-tugging ritual. Yet, even without understanding of it, most Americans would cheerfully strangle, tar and feather or draw and quarter anyone who would critically-analyze their beloved Pledge. Criticism in many minds is tantamount to sacrilege and sedition. Given the incessant Pavlovianconditioning they have been subjected to ... their misguided defense of their oath of servility is almost forgivable.

The pledge to a republic under martial rule (the USA), as one, indivisible Nation would have been unspeakable before the purported adoption of the 14th amendment ... as no such SuperState existed. Prior to the 14th amendment, individuals born within the several States. were citizens of the State in which they were born. The 14th amendment established-by-fiat a new, parallel nation having SUB-JECTS called "citizens", which provided easy means by which "alien" State Citizens could expatriate and become naturalized as subjects of the new nation. One easy method to evolve was the Pledge of Allegiance by which individuals could vow fealty to their new sovereign.

Consider (perhaps for the first time) the following facts: (1) - "allegiance" means "the obligation of a "SUBJECT". And so, in speaking the pledge, one pledges (vows) to perform the obligations one assumes upon being granted the privileges of being SUBJECT TO the indivisible nation. (2) - "the flag of the United States of America" is the MILITARY STANDARD which STANDS for enforcement of the will and whim of whoever governs the nation. ("The Republic for which it (the flag) STANDS"). So - the pledger vows to obey and fulfill his obligations as a subject of the MILITARY and also of the governors of the republic-nation. (3) - By acknowledging his allegiance to an indivisible nation under GOD (sounds very pious!) the pledger is acknowledging that there is a sovereign over the republic-nation and its military-enforcers ... a sovereign which ultimately, in the final analysis has the authority to direct, control, alter, or abolish the republic or its military which STANDS FOR it. That 'God', invoked so reverently by the pledger, is not the God of the Bible nor of any other establishment of religion. It is not a supreme governor of the Universe by any name or description. Such an allpowerful, omniscient and omnipresent Supreme Being is outlawed in a nation-state which has a Doctrine of Separation of Church and State. "God", as the term is used in the Pledge can only be contemplated to mean a GOVERNING FORCE which is above and superior to the military and the nation (UNDER God). The reader's independent investigation (which is beyond the scope of this article) will reveal that the "godforce" is the same 300 men who govern the Global Regime of Interdependence (code-named "the New World Order"). (4) - "With liberty and justice for all" means just what the pledger says, and not, "with liberty and justice for each individual". The indivisible nation strikes no bargain with its subjects to ensure each of them individual liberty or justice.

A "right" is a "power of free action". Subjects of the USA-nation have no powers to act freely. They are only granted (for so long as they are 'good' subjects), certain limited PRIVILEGES. For them, they have the right to do whatever the law allows; no more and no less. With every pledge of allegiance they speak, they reaffirm the TRANSFERENCE OF THEIR GOD-GIVEN BIRTH-RIGHTS from their own control.. to that of another.

The Declaration of Independence offers the proposition that the birth-rights of Men are UN-ALIENABLE; i.e. not capable of being sold or transferred. It is an interesting and encouraging proposition. The only problem is ... IT'S NOT TRUE! Men may bargain away their birth-rights, selling, trading, or otherwise conveying them to another. They always have the right to contract while still free men. They may indenture themselves to debt-bondage or other forms of self-imposed slavery for any number of years ... or for life. While yet free, men may (and often do) transfer control over their actions to the governors of the USA-nation or their agents. They do so on a regular basis by pledging allegiance to the flag of the USA, etc.

Kill the messenger if you must.... it is too late to silence the message. You will never again speak the abominable Pledge of Allegiance like an unthinking robot ... without comprehension or RE-SPONSIBILITY FOR YOUR ACTIONS.

If you do continue to ritualistically parrot that pledge, do not then embarrass yourself by giving hypocritical lip-service to the likes of "individual freedom", "State or Personal Sovereignty" or "concern for your children", and don't whine and complain about being abused, harrassed or victimized by government. People do and should get the kind of government they deserve. And they deserve what they pledge to condone and support. By Jim Hazel

THE INTERLINEAR PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

[I pledge] I hereby pawn my life as surety and collateral should I fail to specifically perform all of the [of the United States of] [allegiance] [to the] [flag] obligations of a subject to the colors of the militant enforcers of the United States seated in the [America] [and] [to the] [republic] District of Columbia, and I likewise pawn my life as surety to the individual-governance by surrogates [for which it stands] which the militant enforcers protect from overthrow and abolishment. ADDENDUM: I FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGE THAT the individual-governance by surrogates is an [one nation] [indivisible] [God] [under] indestructible, artificial and contrived engine under the absolute control of men who are unknown to me

[with] [liberty and justice for all] which promises but cannot deliver liberty and justice for any.

CERTIFICATION: I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct transliteration of the Pledge of Allegiance from its formal hypnotic language into practical English in concordance with definitions of pertinent words and phrases recorded in Talmudic Case Law, Black's Law Dictionary and the Oxford Dictionary of the English Language.

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CHILD'S FIRST PLEDGE:

I pledge a leased gents to the rag of the new knighted steaks of a miracle and to be the puppy from which it lands; one station, under Bob, individual, with licorice and just nice for all.

PLEASE ... Before It's Too Late:

- 1. Make copious copies of the enclosed Petition for Redress.
- 2. Circulate the Petition:
 - A. Among members of your club, association or other organization.
 - B. Among your friends, relatives and business associates.
 - C. Throughout your community.
 - (1) The dispossessed, disenfranchised and poverty-stricken can instantaneously grasp its significance; (the temporarily-affluent are a little slower on the uptake).
 - (2) Signers need not be registered voters.

- 3. Mail completed Petitions to the Congress (address indicated on the Petition).
- 4. Send copies of these Instructions and the Petition to other concerned Americans.

THE PROTOCOLS, mentioned in the Petition, may be obtained by sending a \$10 cash donation to: RCA-001, c/o James Hazel, P.O. Box 1317, Brookings, Oregon 97415.

Crisp, clear camera-ready copies of these Instructions and the Petition may be obtained by sending \$1.00 cash and a self-addressed stamped envelope to: K.I. Haciel, P.O. Box 1709, Crescent City, CA 95531.

A PETITION FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

WE THE UNDERSIGNED PEOPLE, hereby peaceably assemble and petition the Government, by and through the Congress of the United States of America, for the Redress of Grievances, to wit:

WHEREAS - It appearing self-evident that the Congress proceeds under the direction of the Protocols of the Learned Elders, and not as commanded by the Constitution for the United States of America, and

WHEREAS - Said Protocols [at Number 11] describe the Congress as the "show part" of a regime established by the behind-the-scenes Govemors, the purpose of which is to lend an aura of legitimacy to the alien-govemors'mandates, and

WHEREAS - Said Protocols [at Number 20] proclaim that the "financial programme [is] the crowning and decisive point" of coven plans for World Monopoly; That "Every kind of loan proves infirmity in the State"; That "Foreign loans [such as those obtained from the Federal Reserve monopoly] are leeches which there is no possibility of removing from the body of the State"; and

WHEREAS - Said Protocols [at Number 6] proclaim that one purpose of the Congress in the obtaining of foreign loans is to, by inflation "raise the rate of wages which, however, will not bring any advantage to the workers, for, at the same time, we shall produce a rise in prices of the first necessaries of life", the object of which is to keep the people in poverty, want, toil, submission, and ignorance, and

WHEREAS - The Congress has obtained foreign loans of astronomical sums, for which it has pledged as collateral all the territories and resources of the Several States, including the property and labor of the People and their posterity, and

WHEREAS - The first necessaries of life have, by reason of Acts of the Congress, increased in price in proportion to wages in such volume and velocity that we the people have been compelled to harness our women and children to the task of securing ever-diminishing rations of the necessities of life, and must dedicate so much time and energy to survival that little remains for proper investigation and redress of the causes of our poverty, and

WHEREAS - It being the Congress' securing the interest-bearing loans that causes grievous "injuries" to the people, that

WE THEREFORE COMMAND THE CONGRESS to forthwith Act to repudiate, and cause to be repudiated, all interest-bearing obligations both foreign and domestic of the United States of America.

| PETITIONER (Signature) | | | DATE | | | , | |
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To: Local School Board

Re: Local policy regarding implementation of Public Law 102-14:

On March 20, 1991, President Bush signed into law Public Law 102-14, which provides for observance of "EDUCATION DAY, U.S.A.". The explicitly-stated legislative intent of P.L. 102-14, is that March 26, 1991, shall be commemorated as the beginning of "the year IN WHICH WE TURN TO EDUCATION and charity to return the world to the moral and ethical values contained in the SEVEN NOAHIDE LAWS". (Emphasis added).

I presume that the school district has received instructions from the national government concerning enforcement of the legislative intent of P.L- 102-14.

In view of the generous attention given to the so-called Doctrine of Separation of Church and State and the systematic removal of most nuances of Christianity from public schools, we find the public law, which promotes a religious cult, odd, incongruous and alarming.

As you know, the Seven Noahide Laws are, respectively: (1) Thou shalt not engage in idol worship. (2) Thou shalt not blaspheme God. (3) Thou shalt not shed innocent blood of any human nor fetus nor ailing person who has a limited time to live. (4) Thou shalt not engage in bestial, incestuous, adulterous or homosexual relations nor commit the act of rape. (5) Thou shalt not steal. (6) Thou shalt establish laws and courts of law to administer these laws, including the death penalty. (7) Thou shalt not be cruel to animals.

Congress' claim that the Seven Noahide Laws were known as such "at the dawn of civilization" is of course undocumented blather (not surprising, considering the source). History does not presently record the origin of the Seven Noahide Laws. However, we do know that they are claimed as the exclusive property of adherents to the Talmud. They are mentioned in the Talmud (Sanh. 58b), thus:

"A gentile observing the Sabbath deserves death". Resh Lakish (died AD 278) said, that, "This refers to a gentile who accepted the Seven Laws of Noahide, inasmuch as the Sabbath is a sign between God and Israel alone".

There is a potentially dangerous conflict between the Seven Noahide Laws of Talmudic-Adherents and the Mosaic Laws (the Ten Commandments) to which Christians are subject. The former include no provision for observing the sabbath, while the Christian is commanded to "Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy" (Ex 20:8). Also - the Mosaic Law commands, "Thou shalt not kill" (Ex 20:13), but the Sixth Noahide Law not only authorizes killing, but provides the death penalty for gentiles (non-Talmudists) who dare to 'blaspheme' the God of the Talmud, by observing a sabbath which the Talmudists claim as their property. (See: Noahide Law #2).

The same Congress that enacted Public Law 102-14, provides in other of its laws ("flag code") for Americans to prostrate themselves before idols. It recently condoned the wanton slaughter of countless innocent Iraqi women and children. It appropriates funds for rampant aborticide; is favorably considering euthanasia statutes; encourages adultery through civil divorce; protects homosexuality, and authorizes merciless theft through federal reserve and RICO systems, all in blatant disregard for the Seven Noahide

Laws it now "piously" promotes. We could search far and wide for more perfect examples of hypocrisy and double-mindedness, with no hope of finding them!

The Congress proposes using the power of education to instill 'values' in the minds of defenseless schoolchildren, many of whom are instructed at home in values which are diametrically opposite to those advocated by the Congress. Children instinctively trust their parents, and so readily accept those values communicated to them by their parents into their subconsciousnesses, without significant conscious screening or criticism. Parents in most cases have trained their children to similarly trust their teachers, so the child accepts-without-criticism virtually everything the teacher speaks. Conflicting data, recorded on the subconscious, must inevitably manifest itself in improper behavior. It militates against intelligent choices, and can often be self-destructive. How can an individual react wisely to situations that call for correct judgements concerning self-defense, war, individual or national disarmament, penal codes, or aborticide (for example) if his subconscious is 'programmed' with conflicting commands to "KILL-DON'T KILL"?

It is imperative that we be fully informed regarding policy of the school district concerning implementation of Public Law 102-14, and particularly the legislative intent of that alarming public law. What curricula, subtle or overt, and calculated to impress the 'values' of the Seven Noahide Laws on the minds of our schoolchildren, is prepared or conceived?

We solicit your timely and candid position-statement on this important matter.

Sincerely,

Pastor

Enclosed: Public Law 102-14

PUBLIC LAW 102-14

"Whereas Congress recognizes the historical tradition of ethical values and principles which are the basis of civilized society and upon which our great Nation was founded;

"Whereas these ethical values and principles have been the bedrock of society from the dawn of civilization, when they were known as the Seven Noahide Laws;

"Whereas without these ethical values and principles the edifice of civilization stands in serious peril of returning to chaos;

"Whereas society is profoundly concerned with the recent weakening of these principles that has resulted in crises that beleaguer and threaten the fabric of civilized society;

"Whereas the justified preoccupation with these crises must not let the citizens of this Nation lose sight of their responsibility to transmit these historical ethical values from our distinguished past to the

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generations of the future;

"Whereas the Lubavitch movement has fostered and promoted these ethical values and principles throughout the world;

"Whereas Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson, leader of the Lubavitch movement, is universally respected and revered and his eighty-ninth birthday falls on March 26, 1991;

"Whereas in tribute to this great spiritual leader, "the rebbe", this, his ninetieth year will be seen as one of "education and giving", the year in which we turn to education and charity to return the world to the moral and ethical values contained in the Seven Noahide Laws; and

"Whereas this will be reflected in an International scroll of honor signed by the President of the United States and other heads of state

"Now, therefore be it RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That March 26, 1991, the start of the ninetieth year of Rabbi Menachem Schneerson, leader of the worldwide Lubavitch movement, is designated as `Education Day, U.S.A.' The President is requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such day with appropriate ceremonies and activities."

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