Dot’s so strange!

Connecting Dots

by Alfred Adask

If the strategy outlined in the previous two articles (denying the existence of government entities) seems strange, you ain’t seen nothin’ yet.

In this article I present some anecdotal evidence and a lot of conjecture to suggest that maybe the denial of existence strategy is more valid than anyone imagines. Maybe, the corporate government no longer exists.

I’ve studied legal reform issues for over ten years and talked to thousands of patriots, constitutionalists and legal reform advocates who were trying to make sense of the allegedly “best legal system in the world”. During that decade, I’ve learned that most of what passes for “research” in the patriot community is, at best, incomplete. While a handful disciplined researchers do outstanding work and carry the entire legal reform movement on their shoulders, most constitutionalists are content to base their arguments on conjecture more than facts.

I fall into the second classification. I’m not only guilty of conjecture, I’m guilty of speculation, intuition and, at times, willful guessing. Can’t help myself. As Robert Duval said in the movie Apocalypse Now, “God help me, but I love it!”

See, I understand that the truth is always based on facts, and facts depend on research. But if you retain all of your opinions until there are sufficient facts to absolutely prove your position, you’ll never have much to say. Inevitably, we must rely on conjecture, speculation and personal belief to provide a framework on which we hang and “make sense” of our facts. Although conjecture routinely leads us down some false rabbit trails, those trails are always intriguing and, most importantly, make us think.

Sure, facts are essential, but without a conjectural framework, a mere collection of facts is boring. Conjecture adds the element of danger that makes ideas both personal and exciting. The danger, of course, is that those of us who rely on conjecture to “leap” to our conclusions, risk taking a very serious fall and publicly exposing our own poor judgment. Ahh, but when you’re right . . . when your conjecture turns out to be (substantially) correct, you feel as if you can fly.

What follows is a handful of facts tied together in a fantastic loom of conjecture. Take it all with salt.

Puzzlements

1) In 1995, Ohio Congressman James Traficant was widely quoted as saying, “We [Congress] are presiding over the biggest bankruptcy in the history of the world.”

2) In 1997, the entire federal government shut down for 31 days.

3) Since 1997, a new form of Federal Reserve Notes has been printed and more recently, a new form of coins (including the coveted “golden dollars”) is being minted.

4) In 1998, the IRS announced that income tax checks should be made out to the U.S. Treasury rather than the I.R.S.

5) In February, 2000, President Clinton announced that National debt will be completely repaid within five years.


Although these “dots” may seem unrelated, a number of clever people suspect their “connection” is not only real, but explosive. Collectively, these facts suggest to some that the corporate “United States” has gone bankrupt and no longer exists.

If the idea that the corporate United States is gone sounds
nuts, it’s also intriguing. It’s kinda like Uncle John’s stories about UFOs. You know the old coot is nuts, but you can’t resist hearing his stories.

**Dots in depth**

To understand how the corporate United States might’ve ceased to exist, you’ll need a few “interpretations” of the relevant “dots”.

1) In 1995, when Congressman Traficant admitted that Congress was “presiding over the largest reorganization [bankruptcy] in history,” patriots cheered his confirmation that the United States was technically bankrupt. Nevertheless, everyone assumed the corporate U.S. would continue to function despite the legal disability of bankruptcy. But looking back, some people now believe Traficant’s admission accurately warned that an official bankruptcy was imminent and would soon be final.

2) In 1997, President Clinton and the Congress couldn’t agree on a budget, so much of government was closed for 31 days. At the time, constitutionalists chuckled at government’s predicament but no one dreamed the shut-down indicated anything more profound than the Republicans’ inability to get along with Democrats.

However, David Merrill later made some extraordinary allegations concerning the 31-day government shut-down:

“The first default ever of the United States of America was announced by Associated Press release on January 23, 1996 in an article titled: *Rubin predicts default date*. The default date was to occur on February 29, 1996. Because it was an election year, arrangements were made for China to pledge a $600 billion note to raise the debt ceiling from $4.9 trillion to $5.5 trillion just in time to keep Bill Clinton from appearing to be the President who lost the nation to international bankers and therefore losing the election.” [This incredible allegation is generally consistent with the scandal involving the Clinton administration’s campaign contributions from Red China.]

“China’s $600 billion note postponed the foreclosure action until early 1997 when the corporate process of changing principals was executed. This was done during the 31-Day Government Shutdown when the United States Corporation shut its doors to all non-essential personnel. This is general and common foreclosure practice in bankruptcy and insolvency.”

In other words, Mr. Merrill believes that government’s 31-day shut-down in 1997 resembled standard bankruptcy procedure so closely that the “budget feud” between Congress and Clinton was contrived to conceal the fact that the corporate “United States” had gone bankrupt and ceased to exist.

3) Since 1997, we’ve been treated to a new form of Federal Reserve Notes (FRNs) which include embedded plastic threads, micro-printing and ink that changes color depending on angle at which it’s viewed. Although the new FRNs look like monopoly money, the change in appearance was justified as a necessary to thwart counterfeiting. Could be.

But curiously, about the same time we’re also getting new coins (quarters to commemorate each State and shiny “golden dollars”). Why new coins? Surely, not to defeat counterfeiters since no one is making phony quarters (except the National government, of course).

Is it merely coincidental that we’re simultaneously receiving new paper currency and new coins? Or does the change in the appearance of our paper money and coins signal an important change in our government?
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The U.S. Attorneys’ Manual offers a clue. Section “9-64.111
Counterfeiting – 18 USC Sect. 489 – Prosecution Policy” reads,
“Sections 489 and 475 of Title 18 are in essence copyright stat-
utes.” If counterfeiting is a copyright violation, some entity must
own the copyright to Federal Reserve Notes. But if the corpo-
rate “United States” owned the FRN copyright and went bank-
rupt, would the old copyright be forfeit to creditors or invalidat-
ed? Would a new copyright – perhaps for an unmistakably new form of
currency – be necessary? If so, then the real purpose for the new
FRNs and coins might not be to prevent counterfeiters, but to
reflect the U.S. corporate bank-
ruptcy and re-establish a new
FRN copyright for a new owner.

4) In 1998, the IRS an-
nounced that we should stop making our income tax checks to the IRS and instead write them to the Department of Treasury. For most Americans, the change seemed unimportant. But sup-
pose IBM suddenly told its cus-
tomers to stop writing their checks to IBM and instead make them out to Alfred Adask. I guaran-
tee that everyone would un-
derstand that something impor-
tant had happened to the IBM
corporation.

Similarly, after decades of writing checks made out to the
IRS, it’s hard to imagine that changing to the Department of
Treasury doesn’t signal an im-
portant changes in government structure. Some people suspect
the changing from IRS to Depart-
ment of Treasury reflects the
bankruptcy of the corporate “United States”.

5) President Clinton’s Feb-
ruary announcement that the National debt will be repaid this
decade struck me as shocking. For thirty years, it’s been gospel
among conservatives and constitu-
tionalists that the National
debt could never be repaid be-
cause 1) foreign banker-creditors
make an endless stream of inter-
est on that debt; 2) the debt will
be used to ultimately “enslave”
the American people; or 3) the
entire debt-based monetary sys-
tem would collapse if the Na-
tional debt were repaid.

Apparently, the conserva-
tives and constitutionalists were
wrong. The “eternal” National
debt may now have a shelf-life
of about five years.

As a result of Clinton’s stun-
ning announcement, some
people suspect that the real rea-
on the National debt is being
suddenly repaid is that corporate
United States’ creditors want to
get their assets out now – before
the corporate U.S. sinks com-
tpletely into bankruptcy and takes
all those assets to the bottom of
the Red (ink) Sea.

6) Finally, there’s Black’s
Law Dictionary. Published since
1891, Black’s is our judicial
system’s “bible”. As you’d ex-
pect, Black’s 4th (1968) through
6th (1990) editions have consist-
tently defined the term “United
States” as per the 1945 Hooven
& Allison Co. v. Evatt case as hav-
ing several definitions: sover-
eign among nations, a territory,
or the collective name of the
states united under the
Constitution. Curiously, those
same editions of Blacks’ did not define “United States of America”.

However, in Black’s 7th edi-
tion (published in 1999) the term
“United States” is missing and no
longer defined — but “United
States of America” has suddenly
appeared as a “federal republic”. I
suppose it’s possible that
“United States” is no longer de-
 fined due to a clerical oversight.
Perhaps some lexicographer is
smacking himself on the head,
moaning, “Damn! How could I
forget to include the definition
for ‘United States’?” Could be.
But Black’s is not compiled

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by amateurs from a stack of alphabetized note cards. All of the
text from it’s most recent editions must be computerized, and
given its legal importance, it’s unlikely that proofreaders were
in short supply. So it’s hard to understand how “United States”
was missing from the most current edition – unless it were
deleted intentionally.

If the idea that Black’s would intentionally delete “United
States” seems incredible, it seems even less likely that
“United States of America” – missing for decades – would “accident-
tally” reappear in Blakc’s 7th edition at the same time “United
States” accidentally disappeared. Instead, it seems more likely that
if “United States of America” was intentionally added, then “United
States” must’ve been intentionally deleted.

But why? Some people believe Black’s deleted “United
States” because that corporate entity died in bankruptcy during
the 1997 31-day government shut-down — and Black’s can’t
define an entity that no longer exists.

Ripley wouldn’t believe it

Believe me, the idea that the corporate United States has ex-
pired in bankruptcy makes my eyes roll, too. It’s too bizarre to
be believed or even considered.

I mean, who thinks of these crazy ideas, and what kind of
drugs are they doing? It’s just not possible. The Post Office is
still losing mail, the FBI is still concealing evidence, the military-
industrial complex still sells defective weapon systems to the
government, and the President is probably in some office, some-
where, entertaining some intern. How could any of this continue
if the corporate “United States” had died in bankruptcy? It
doesn’t make sense.

True.

But new forms of currency, a 31-day government shut-down,
IRS refusals to accept checks made out to the IRS, suddenly
paying off the National debt, and missing definitions from the
nation’s principle law dictionary don’t make sense, either.

On balance, the National government’s business-as-usual
operation is so massive and seemingly unchanged, that the
few “dots” connected in this article seem truly trivial. Still, these
few “dots” carry surprising weight since they are strange
and almost unprecedented.

I don’t know what — if anything — has happened to the
corporate United States. But I’m increasingly suspicious that
“something” — maybe “something big” — has occurred. I’m
about 80% confident that the corporate “United States” expe-
rienced a substantial but unpublicized reorganization be-
tween 1997 and 2000. I’m about 20% confident that maybe — just
maybe — the corporate “United States” has silently ceased to
exist.

If so, what’s this mean?

I don’t know – but it at least means we live in “interesting
times”. And at most, it might mean a change has already taken
place in our government that’s every bit as revolutionary and yet
as invisible to the public as that of FDR’s 1933 “New Deal”.

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