

Virtually All Arguments Based On or About The Constitutions



By Anna Von Reitz

The Constitutions set up the Federal Government and barely mention us.

We have a bit role in the Preamble as the creators of an Express National Trust. We pop up to restrict Bills of Attainder and arrest and similar abuses in Article IV. We make a reappearance in Amendment X. And there is a glancing one-step-removed nod to us and our States of America Confederacy in Article 6 where it references the fact that the debts of the original Confederacy (formed 1781) will remain its responsibility--- that is, won't be shared or transferred to the new British Territorial or Holy Roman Empire Municipal Government contractors.

In fact, so little is specifically said about us that as an after-thought and to place more explicit controls on the Federal Government concerning us, the Framers went back and added the Bill of Rights.

People are so egocentric that they assume that the Constitutions have to be about us, but they aren't. They are primarily about the Federal Government and about Federal Citizens.

Look at Amendment VII -- the important words are in parenthesis with numbers that correlate with the explanation below:

Amendment VII. In suits (at)[1] common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no (fact)[2] tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of (the)[3] United States, than according to the (rules)[4] of the common law.

1. It says "at". If this were referring to us, it would say "in" common law.
2. It says "fact". None of the courts of the United States judge the law or the facts.
3. It says "the" United States". This is referring to the Municipal Government.
4. It says "rules" of the common law. This is referring to military common law, not our version of "common law", which does not have "rules".

This is basically saying that when and if a Federal Citizen comes to jury trial in one of our courts ("at" common law from their perspective), our court's decision will not be reviewed by their courts except in the case of martial (common) law where soldiers and sailors are involved.

Look at Article VI:

“The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish.”

This is again talking about "the" United States --- the Municipal Government thereof, created under Article I, Section 8, Clause 17.

This is basically saying that the judicial power belonging to the Municipal Government will be vested in their own Supreme Court (which is no surprise, as it is a foreign government) and whatever inferior [Municipal] courts that the members of the [Municipal] Congress may ordain....

This is all talking about Municipal United States Government operations and says nothing whatsoever about our American courts at all.

The tragic mistake that so many people continue to make is to think that the Constitutions are talking about us when in fact the Constitutions are 99% about the US Federal Government and its Branches --- Federal, Territorial, and Municipal---that are being established by the Constitutions.

Think about what the Constitutions are designed to do--- they are setting up the parameters of a new (back then) power-sharing split, re-delegating and splitting up powers and duties originally all performed by the States of America Confederation, with some of the powers being retained by the American-owned States of America and some powers being delegated to British service providers and some to Holy Roman Empire service providers.

All of the "delegated powers" actually belong to the States, which are subcontracting for services from: (1) the Confederate States of States, (2) the British Territorial Government, and (3) the Municipal United States.

The entire context of the Constitutions has little or nothing to do with us, the American States and People.

Our States agree to receive the stipulated services and agree to pay for them and agree to step aside and let the hired help do the jobs agreed upon. The rest is about the service providers and how they are supposed to function and what limits we placed upon them.

The Constitutions are fundamentally about our Service Providers and not about us at all, so we make a grievous error when we look to the Constitutions as our source of information about our own non-Federal American Government. We fall into the trap of mistaking "them" for us, and vice-versa.

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