

Question 15 Martial law

Hey Fred, I hope it goes without saying I was and am in agreement with what you said before and below in this post. The reality of the core problem is so very hidden and deceptive, but at the same time painfully obvious. Below you said screw the treaties and marshal law, because we are not parties to them. I agree, but this is where the Informer and I have had a hard time getting people to understand the seriousness of our condition. You have to imagine there are troops in the streets, locked and loaded ready to fire on anyone attempting to challenge the military occupation. In that condition, it makes no difference if you are a party or not. Military occupation is by force, martial law is by force of arms—that is our condition, even though you do not see troops in the streets, we are under a military occupying force. The Commander-in-Chief controls the military and the laws governing the occupied territory.

To make sure you understand the seriousness of this, it would be no different if you lived in a Poland or France controlled by Nazi Germany. The Germans dictated to the occupied Countries the laws they would follow, the public policy/rules of necessity, the occupied Countries laws/Constitutions still existed, however where they came into conflict with the public policy of Germany, they were set aside, made null and void. If you did not obey, or challenged the public policy of Germany you were paid a visit from the SS, or the local police which existed to enforce the public policy and dictates of Germany and its Commander-in-Chief. If you still refused to march to the party line, it meant imprisonment or death. There is absolutely no difference in this scenario and what we have today, someone would say, but this is a free country.

I would agree this is a free country, up to the point of challenging the military occupying force, as I said before the Constitution does exist, up to the point of coming in conflict with the public policy of the Commander-in-Chief. What is that public policy? Enforcement of the trust for the parties of interest/contracting parties, and collecting the debt to pay for the occupying force, and the parties of interest.

When you read quotes from the following document remember only the Contracting Parties in a war dictate terms of occupation or surrender, I am taking only a few quotes because of the size of the document. Also, remember this document came from Lincoln's having codified the War Powers, Lieber code.

CONVENTION (IV) RESPECTING THE LAWS AND CUSTOMS OF WAR ON LAND

Signed at The Hague, 18 October 1907.

Who, after having deposited their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following:

Article 1. The Contracting Powers shall issue instructions to their armed land forces which shall be in conformity with the Regulations respecting the laws and customs of war on land, annexed to the present Convention.

Art. 2. The provisions contained in the Regulations referred to in Article 1, as well as in the present Convention, do not apply except between Contracting Powers, and then only if all the belligerents are parties to the Convention.

Art. 3. A belligerent party which violates the provisions of the said Regulations shall, if the case demands, be liable to pay compensation It shall be responsible for all acts committed by persons forming part of its armed forces.

CHAPTER II

Prisoners of War

Art. 8. Prisoners of war shall be subject to the laws, regulations, and orders in force in the army of the State in whose power they are. Any act of insubordination justifies the adoption towards them of such measures of severity as may be considered necessary.

Art. 10. Prisoners of war may be set at liberty on parole if the laws of their country allow, and, in such cases, they are bound, on their personal honour, scrupulously to fulfil, both towards their own Government and the Government by whom they were made prisoners, the engagements they have contracted.

CHAPTER I

Means of Injuring the Enemy,
Sieges, and bombardments

(g) To destroy or seize the enemy's property, unless such destruction or seizure be imperatively demanded by the necessities of war;

CHAPTER V

Armistices

Art. 36. An armistice suspends military operations by mutual agreement between the belligerent parties. If its duration is not defined, the belligerent parties may resume operations at any time, provided always that the enemy is warned within the time agreed upon, in accordance with the terms of the armistice.

Art. 37. An armistice may be general or local. The first suspends the military operations of the belligerent States everywhere; the second only between certain fractions of the belligerent armies and within a fixed radius.

Art. 39. It rests with the Contracting Parties to settle, in the terms of the armistice, what communications may be held in the theatre of war with the inhabitants and between the inhabitants of one belligerent State and those of the other.

Art. 40. Any serious violation of the armistice by one of the parties gives the other party the right of denouncing it, and even, in cases of urgency, of recommencing hostilities immediately.

Art. 41. A violation of the terms of the armistice by private persons acting on their own initiative only entitles the injured party to demand the punishment of the offenders or, if necessary, compensation for the losses sustained.

SECTION III

MILITARY AUTHORITY OVER THE TERRITORY OF THE HOSTILE STATE

Art. 42. Territory is considered occupied when it is actually placed under the authority of the hostile army. The occupation extends only to the territory where such authority has been established and can be exercised.

MY NOTE

(This took place after the Reconstruction Acts, and has never ended.)

Art. 43. The authority of the legitimate power having in fact passed into the hands of the occupant, the latter shall take all the measures in his power to restore, and ensure, as far as possible, public order and safety, while respecting, unless absolutely prevented, the laws in force in the country.

Art. 45. It is forbidden to compel the inhabitants of occupied territory to swear allegiance to the hostile Power.

MY NOTE

(This is one violation the de facto Congress committed in the Reconstruction Acts, forcing the Allegiance of the inhabitants of the Southern States by way of declaring residence through registering to vote, this declaration by voting has never changed, all be it more vague. You have to declare you are a citizen of the United States and the State in which you reside.)

Art. 46. Family honour and rights, the lives of persons, and private property, as well as religious convictions and practice, must be respected.

Art. 48. If, in the territory occupied, the occupant collects the taxes, dues, and tolls imposed for the benefit of the State, he shall do so, as far as is possible, in accordance with the rules of assessment and incidence in force, and shall in consequence be bound to defray the expenses of the administration of the occupied territory to the same extent as the legitimate Government was so bound.

Art. 49. If, in addition to the taxes mentioned in the above article, the occupant levies other money contributions in the occupied territory, this shall only be for the needs of the army or of the administration of the territory in question.

Art. 51. No contribution shall be collected except under a written order, and on the responsibility of a commander-in-chief.

The collection of the said contribution shall only be effected as far as possible in accordance with the rules of assessment and incidence of the taxes in force.

For every contribution a receipt shall be given to the contributors.

MY NOTE

(The above articles are one of the ways our taxes are levied.)

Art. 53. An army of occupation can only take possession of cash, funds, and realizable securities which are strictly the property of the State, depots of arms, means of transport, stores and supplies, and, generally, all movable property belonging to the State which may be used for military operations.

All appliances, whether on land, at sea, or in the air, adapted for the transmission of news, or for the transport of persons or things, exclusive of cases governed by naval law, depots of arms, and, generally, all kinds of munitions of war, may be seized, even if they belong to private individuals, but must be restored and compensation fixed when peace is made.

MY NOTE

(Remember Executive Order 12803 where President Bush, the Commander-in-Chief sold the above infrastructure to private parties.) Which I include at the end of this email.

Art. 55. The occupying State shall be regarded only as administrator and usufructuary of public buildings, real estate, forests, and agricultural estates belonging to the hostile State, and situated in the occupied country. It must safeguard the capital of these properties, and administer them in accordance with the rules of usufruct.

You asked what can we do? Only a few aberrations exist in Congress, if they get to far out of line with the public policy they end up like Congressman Dornan or Congressman Bono. The best we can do at this time is educate. Read the Art of War, the Chinese are masters of fighting un winnable wars, but even their Art of War, would not work in our situation, because guerilla warfare only works if the inhabitants of the Country are on your side. So what is the answer? You mentioned Revelation and Babylon. This is how change will take place, when Babylon is destroyed, the head will be cut off from the body, but we must still educate, lest a worse system take Babylon's

place.

Frederick Fox wrote:

Dear James,

- Thanks for infoing all the people you did re my e-mail to you. You are correct. If we are under War and Emergency Powers/Rules of Necessity/Public Policy re the Eric Doctrine/Martial Law, what kind of leg do we have to stand on?
- The fact is, most of the people of this great Nation do not have a clue as to what is going on, therefore, it is again up to a handful of informed Americans to spread the word. The Word is given. Spread it! And watch the reaction when the people realize they have been raped, pillaged, plundered and "sodomized" by the king in the name of whatever kind of contract/trust/treat etc. we are subject to.
- I kind of feel that as intelligent as some folks are they will get their collective heads out of the sand and see the "Big Picture". I kind of feel this is a test to see just what we Americans are made of. After all, we are "The Grand Experiment" in terms of politics, sociology and economics.
- I say screw martial law, screw treaties we were never parties to, screw public policy and screw the crown, whomever wears it. Most life forms find involuntary servitude appauling and violation of natural law. We are a nation of laws and not a nation of men, according to Jefferson. Let's take our power back and do something about this problem. There are solutions. We just need to choose the right one.
- Scripture (Revelation) says that Babylon will fall in one hour. It does not infer the world will end in one hour. One hour is all the time it would take Congress to repeal the 14th Amendment, the 16th Amendment, the Federal Reserve Act, the Trading with the Enemy Act, et; reinstitute the original 13th Amendment and go on from there---for starters. That would be real progress and I believe that it can be done. Knowledge is power and we are now armed with a potent weapon.
- Semper Fi and all that good suff,
- Foxy

19063

Federal Register PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

Vol. 57, No. 86

Monday, May 4, 1992

Title 3-- Executive Order 12803 of April 30, 1992

The President Infrastructure Privatization

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to ensure that the United States achieves the most beneficial economic use of its resources, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Definitions. For purposes of this order:

- (a) "Privatization" means the disposition or transfer of an infrastructure asset, such as by sale or

by long-term lease, from a State or local government to a private party.

(b) "Infrastructure asset" means any asset financed in whole or in part by the Federal Government and needed for the functioning of the economy. Examples of such assets include, but are not limited to: roads, tunnels, bridges, electricity supply facilities, mass transit, rail transportation, airports, ports, waterways, water supply facilities, recycling and wastewater treatment facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, housing, schools, prisons, and hospitals.

(c) "Originally authorized purposes" means the general objectives of the original grant program; however, the term is not intended to include every condition required for a grantee to have obtained the original grant.

(d) "Transfer price" means: (i) the amount paid or to be paid by a private party for an infrastructure asset, if the asset is transferred as a result of competitive bidding; or (ii) the appraised value of an infrastructure asset, as determined by the head of the executive department or agency and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, if the asset is not transferred as a result of competitive bidding.

(e) "State and local governments" means the government of any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States, and any county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, regional or interstate governmental entity, council of governments, and any agency or instrumentality of a local government, and any federally recognized Indian Tribe.

Sec. 2. Fundamental Principles. Executive departments and agencies shall be guided by the following objectives and principles:

(a) Adequate and well-maintained infrastructure is critical to economic growth. Consistent with the principles of federalism enumerated in Executive Order No. 12612, and in order to allow the private sector to provide for infrastructure modernization and expansion, State and local governments should have greater freedom to privatize infrastructure assets.

(b) Private enterprise and competitively driven improvements are the foundation of our Nation's economy and economic growth. Federal financing of infrastructure assets should not act as a barrier to the achievement of economic efficiencies through additional private market financing or competitive practices, or both.

(c) State and local governments are in the best position to assess and respond to local needs. State and local governments should, subject to assuring continued compliance with Federal requirements that public use be on reasonable and nondiscriminatory terms, have maximum possible freedom to United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

[Signed George Bush]

THE WHITE HOUSE April 30, 1992.

{FR Doc. 92-10495

Filed 4-30-92; 4:17 pm}

Billing code 3195-01-m