

Introduction to the spirit of the Union States Project

(This was prepared by one who believe in the 'Republic form of government')

My background on what I have read:

- * Law of nature (The unwritten Law dictated through reason)
- * Law of Domicil (Principles of Domicil and Residence)
- * Second Treatise on Civil Government (Society of men forming a government)
- * The Law of Nations (The law of nature applied to Nations)
- * Blackstone's Commentaries (Chapter about the Law in General)

Regarding this specific topic that I wish to talk about I have read a preview of the books:

- 1st **Birth of the Republic: The Origin of the United States**, By Warren L. McFerran
- 2nd **Roots of the Republic: American Founding Documents Interpreted, Issue 2**
By Richard B. Bernstein, Donald S. Lutz, Stephen L. Schechter, Richard Barry Bernstein

Today I would like to tell you why I believe in the lawful process that the Union States Project is trying to accomplish; to me, is about the 'law of nature' and 'common sense'.

I really like the following only because is 'reasonable' in my conscience:

Blackstone about the 'Law of nature':

"This law of nature, being coeval with mankind and dictated by God himself, is of course superior in obligation to any other-it is binding over all the globe in all countries, and at all times; no human laws are of any validity, if contrary to this; and such of them as are valid derive all their force, and all their authority, mediately or immediately, from this original." *-Of The Laws of Nature in General, Introduction Section 2, by Sir William Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England (1765-1769).*

And also about 'the unwritten law' common to mankind:

"...so, when he [God] created man, and endued him with freewill to conduct himself in all parts of life, he laid down certain immutable laws of human nature, whereby that freewill is in some degree regulated and restrained, and gave him also the faculty of reason to discover the purport of those laws... as man depends absolutely upon his Maker [God] for everything, it is necessary that he [man] should in all points conform to his Maker's [God] will. This will of his Maker [God] is called the laws of nature" *-Of The Laws of Nature in General, Introduction Section 2, by Sir William Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England .*

Here is what I will present to you:

- FIRST. Let's honor all the people that were fighting in the War of Independence.
- SENCOND. What is a Republic form of government?
- THIRDLY. How exactly each Republic and the Union was formed.
- FOURTHLY. Why a new Constitution?
- FIFTHLY. The Republic was abandoned?
- SIXTHLY. Who 'granted' the current Constitution?

**If after reading the following 3 pages in good faith you disagree
Is OK, at least you have tried. Maybe you have a better way?**

**Now is time for your judgment!
THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME!**

- **FIRST.** Let's honor all the people that were fighting in the War of Independence.

It is important to honor the people that fight in the War of Independence by remember the purpose of IT.

The **original** and **sole** purpose of the **War and Confederation** was to live as independent **'States Republics'** having it own **'State Government'** with a **'Federal Government'** having limit powers only for the protection of the **'13 States'** from other nations.

This **original** and **sole purpose** was achieved,

- **First**, under the **'Declaration of Independence'** that declares the original 13 **'States'** as Independent *with the people as the sovereign*, therefore as **'State Republics'** for each **'State'**.
- **Second**, the **'Articles of Confederation'** that created the **'Federal Republic Government'** known as the **'United States of America'** in a Federal Union having only limits powers.

EXTRACT FROM BOOK:

"The States Created the Articles of Confederation, which in turn established the Union and the Federal Government. The general government and the Union were only what the States said it was. The States created it, and only by the assent of those States could its provisions be changed through amendment. Supremacy within the political system clearly resided in the States, whose respective peoples where sovereign" - Birth of the Republic: The Origin of the United States, By Warren L. McFerran (page130)(if you want to read more it goes on)

- **SECONDLY.** What is a Republic form of government?

FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

"Between these two extremes in government was the republican form of government.-Yet, unlike monarchies, **Republics are based on majority rule, the consent of the governed, and the sovereignty of the people**.-Unlike democracies, **Republics are based on the rule of law and on the concept that the majority may rule only within prescribed limits**.-When the States formed new governments for themselves, each acting independently of the others, all thirteen adopted the republican form, **a clear indication that they would accept nothing less from any political union between them**" - Birth of the Republic: The Origin of the United States, By Warren L. McFerran (page92)

SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT.

"As to the system of government which should be establish for the fledgling sovereign States, there was equally little debate during this trying time. The only experience the States, during their period of colonial dependency, had ever had – from the days of the New England Confederation to the proposed Albany Plan of Union – was with a federal system of government. **By such a system, the States could pool their resources in foreign affairs and present themselves as a great, single, consolidated power when dealing with other nations. Yes, within such a federal system, each State could retain its exclusive jurisdiction over its own domestic affairs.**" - Birth of the Republic: The Origin of the United States, By Warren L. McFerran (page92)

As one can read, the **'Sovereign Authority'** within any of the 13 State Republic is **'the people'**, either **"The body of the People"** as the **'State'**, or as separate and independent individuals.

- **THIRDLY.** How exactly each Republic and the Union was formed.

The most important documents are:

- **Step 1, THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE**, created 13 Independent **'State Republics'**.

"The **unanimous Declaration** of the thirteen united States of America" – "by **Authority of the good People** of these Colonies, **solemnly publish and declare**, that these united Colonies **are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States**" - Declaration of Independence, IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776

- **Step 2, THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION**, keeping the 13 original State Republics Independents but under a Federal Union for their mutual protection regarding foreign affairs.

This federacy is styled ‘**United States of America**’, which is the title for the **general government (not a nation)** created under the **Articles of Confederation**, which is the ***First Constitution***.

“The selection of the term used – United States of America – was logically **dictated by the nature of the Union** and the **circumstances in which it was founded**. The last two words, “**of America**,” were purely **geographic in origin**, signifying the obvious fact that the States in the Union were located in that hemisphere of the world known as America. The term “**United**” was selected as being the adjective form of the word **Union**, and it signified the fact that the **political association was formed by compact among certain parties**. Yet, **who were the parties to that pact?** Were the **American people the parties to the compact?** If so, the style of the Confederation would have been The United people of America. **By selecting the word States, instead of the term People, to define the Confederacy, the Union was thus defined as being among the States in their sovereign capacities. It was the States who formed the Union, and not a single or consolidated nation of American people. Therefore, the style of the Confederation was the Union of American States, or, more properly, “The United States of America.”** -Birth of the Republic: The Origin of the United States, By Warren L. McFerran (page104-105)

THEREFORE, THE REPUBLIC WAS ESTABLISHED:

At this point there were 13 Independent ‘**State Republics**’ having their own ‘**State Government**’ for each State, and a common ‘**Federal Republic Government**’ with ***limit powers*** to manage their foreign affairs with any other Nations, including between the same ‘**State Republics**’.

- ***The People*** where considered the **Supreme authority** as a **whole and individually**, were referred as **free inhabitants and free citizens** of their respective ‘**State Republic**’.
- The ***first Constitution*** was established as the “Articles of Confederation” for the Federal Republic Government styled or called “United States of America”.

“Despite such provisions, **no other colony or province was ever admitted into the Union under the Articles of Confederation**. Canada refused to accept the invitation thus offered to her, and the western Territories originally claimed by some of the States were not admitted into the Federal Union as new States **until after the adoption of our present U.S. Constitution**. Throughout its eight-year existence, the Union under the Articles consisted of only the **original thirteen States**.” -Birth of the Republic: The Origin of the United States, By Warren L. McFerran (page121)

*However, any other ‘**State or Territory**’ can join the Union under ‘**Article XI**’ of Confederation.*

➤ ***FOURTHLY*. Why a new Constitution with a new National Government?**

“The only alternative to federation was to adopt a **national system of government**, whereby a **centralized government would assume supreme authority over all their political concerns, foreign and domestic**.-One of the leading causes of that Revolution, in fact, had been Britain’s attempts to destroy the rights of the colonies to govern themselves.-After asserting their independence as sovereign States, **it would have been highly contradictory and subversive of the efforts of all who fought in the American Revolution to have willfully and deliberately surrender that sovereignty and independence by erecting a consolidated National Union**. Had the States desired to exist as mere provinces within an empire dominated by a centralized government, they would never have seceded from the British Empire. **They fought the war to free themselves from the dictates of consolidated power, nor to merely exchange one set of imperial rulers for another set of centralized dictators.**” - Birth of the Republic: The Origin of the United States, By Warren L. McFerran (page92-93)

“The States Created the Articles of Confederation, which in turn established the Union and the Federal Government. The general government and the Union were only what the States said it was. The States created it, and **only by the assent of those States could its provisions be changed through amendment**. **Supremacy within the political system clearly resided in the States, whose respective peoples where sovereign**. All legitimate authority flowed from that seat of sovereignty, which was born on July 4, 1776, including the **Federal Union, the Federal Constitution, the Federal Government, and the Federal Republic**. –As has already been demonstrated, the States retained their sovereignty while in the Federal Union Created by the Articles of Confederation. ***In forming a more perfect Union under the Constitution of 1787, did the States voluntarily consent to throw away the sovereignty to which they had previously clung as a priceless possession?*** Or was that sovereignty retained by the States in the new Union? Did the adoption of the Constitution of 1787 destroy the federal system and erect a National Union in its place? Or did it perpetuate the existing Federal Union? Stated differently, was there a fundamental change in the organic structure of the United States affected by the adoption of our present U.S. Constitution? **Or did that Constitution merely enlarge the powers of the Federal Government and divide the functions of government into three separate branches, but otherwise leave the basic structure of the Union unaltered?**” - Birth of the Republic: The Origin of the United States, By Warren L. McFerran (page130)(if you want to read more it goes on)

“Even today, that supreme law clearly provides for a **Federal Government within a Federal Union founded upon the pillars of separate and sovereign States**. Thus, it is of particular significance to note that **all of the profound changes and alterations made in the Government of the United States since its inception-Alterations that have worked to transform a strictly limited and defined Federal Government into an undefined and virtually unlimited supreme National Government**-have been done in utter **violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States**.” - Birth of the Republic: The Origin of the United States, By Warren L. McFerran (page481)

➤ **FIFTHLY. The Republic was abandoned?**

- Keep in mind that each 13 original ‘**State Republic**’ by origin are independent ‘**Nations**’, and what do one needs to go from ‘**Nation**’ to ‘**Nation**’? A **passport**? A **visa**?

----Review of the Articles of Confederation----

“Article IV is longer than the three preceding ones, serving to create uniformity among the several States with regard to the “**privileges and immunities**” of **all their free inhabitants**, excluding paupers, vagabonds, and fugitives from justice. This Article also makes provision for the **free and unrestrained movements of citizens across State boundaries**, and for the laying of duties by the States. **Were it not for this specific agreement among the States**, a citizen of one State traveling through another State would have been required to obtain a **visa** and to carry a **passport**. **It is this provision, in fact, which first gave rise to the concept of the citizens of the several States also being citizens of the United States.** These provisions are made in the following language:

The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different States in this Union, the **free inhabitants** of each of these States, paupers, vagabonds, and fugitives from justice excepted, shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of **free citizens** in the several States; and the people of each State shall free ingress and regress to and from any other State, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions, and restrictions as the inhabitants thereof respectively, provided that such restrictions shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of property imported into any State, to any other State, of which the owner is an inhabitant; provided also that no imposition, duties or restriction shall be laid by any State, on the property of the United States, or either of them.” - Birth of the Republic: The Origin of the United States, By Warren L. McFerran (page108)

- What does the 14th Amendment of the **current Constitution** creates?

*****United States Citizens*****

Where is your ‘**National Republic State**’ passport granted by the respective ‘**State Republic**’?
Where are ‘**the People**’ from the **State Republics**? Have they become **United States Citizens**?

➤ **SIXTHLY. Who ‘granted’ the current Constitution?**

“§463. We have already had occasion, in considering the nature of the constitution, to dwell upon the terms, in which the preamble is conceived, and the proper conclusion deducible from it. It is an **act of the people**, and **not of the states in their political capacities**.⁵ It is an **ordinance or establishment of government** and **not a compact**, though **originating in consent**; and it binds as a fundamental law promulgated **by the sovereign authority**, and not as a compact or treaty entered into and *in fieri*, between each and all the citizens of the United States, as distinct parties.” -Commentaries on the constitution of the United States, by Joseph Story, LL.D. 1833.

The **Sovereign Authority** of the 13 original States Republic ‘**granted**’ the current Constitution:

“PREAMBLE. We the people of the United States – do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.” – Constitution of the United States

The Grantor can void whatever was granted.

- The **current Constitution** has also established a **National Government** called “United States”.

UNDER CONFEDERATION, **the original purpose** for the **War** and **Confederation** was achieved:

- 13 Independent ‘**State Republics**’, 13 ‘**Nations**’ having their own ‘**State governments**’.
- In a Federal Union with a Federal Government called ‘**United States of America**’ having only **limit powers** to regarding their **foreign affairs**.
- There was the ‘**People**’, the ‘**free inhabitant**’, and the ‘**free citizens**’ of the **State Republics**.

=== **DO YOU WANT THE REPUBLIC BACK?** ===
Let’s do it together <http://unionstatesproject.org>