

## Rome's Coup d'etat over the "Accursed" United States of America (2014)

by Eric Jon Phelps with edits by Christopher Earl Strunk

On March 4, 1933 Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR) assumes the Office of President of the United States (POTUS) and with his Inaugural Address seizes and gives ALL Property and persons as collateral for the debt of the United States in "consecration" to its prime Creditors, the Vatican State and Crown's City of London, and then on March 9, 1933, as POTUS Commander in chief Roosevelt, were HE the Military Conqueror "Augustus Caesar" of the American Republic, with the doctrine of necessity issues Proclamation 2040, Declaring a State of perpetual National Emergency via War Powers

And

Based upon the FDR Proclamation 2039 of 6 March 1933, Congress Passes the "Emergency Banking Relief Act" 48 Stat. Law 1 Thereby Amending the notorious World War I Statute "Trading With the Enemy Act" of October 6, 1917, 40 Stat. L 411 (TWEA), Codified as 12 USC 95b and 50 USC App. 5(b) Thereby approving and confirming Proclamation 2040, And Bringing the TWEA Inland, Imposing Military Government

- This Amended WWI Statute in fact regards all "PERSONS" "*within* the United States" as seized property of the federal government to be treated as "enemy" and or "enemy ally" *belligerents* and *rebels* by US Army Regulations devised during the Spanish /American War.
- These "belligerents" and "rebels" as the enemy and or ally of the enemy are publicly residing in the several States now considered to be "conquered territories."
- By 1939 all American Common Law Civil Process will be gone. In its place will be Roman Civil Law Martial Process Imposed on all "PERSONS" (natural and artificial) subject to the Conqueror's *De facto* Equity Jurisdiction of the "United States."
- This Martial Process will apply to all Public "United States Citizens." This Martial Process cannot apply to Private "Citizens of the United States," Privately residing on the land at Common Law, while holding Private State Citizenship pursuant to Section 1 of the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment.

## **“The Emergency Banking Relief Act”**

**This Act accomplished the Design of the Society of Jesus in “the Company’s” Great Conspiracy against the Liberties of the United States set forth in Samuel Morse’s Nineteenth century masterpiece, Foreign Conspiracy Against the Liberties of the United States (1835). Just as the Order had brought the Admiralty (possessing both a criminal and civil jurisdiction unlike American Admiralty with only a civil jurisdiction) inland in the days of Jesuit-ruled King Charles Stuart I of England thereby attempting to do away with the English Common Law on the land, the Jesuits accomplished essentially the same thing here in America with this wicked Act aided by the “Roosevelt Court.”**

**In the passing of this Act which the emotionally distressed Congress never read, the following must be understood:**

- 1. The “Trading With the Enemy Act,” as passed originally in 1917, was made to apply to any “enemy” of the United States.**
- 2. The “enemy” was defined to be “any individual, partnership, or other body of individuals of any nationality, resident within the territory of any nation with which the United States is at war.”**
- 3. Other enemy “individuals” were defined as “natives, citizens, or subjects of any nation with which the United States is at war, other than citizens of the United States.” These “citizens of the United States” in 1917 held Private citizenship of the United States without having been reduced to the inferior citizenship status of being property of and surety for the State-created Public “citizen of the United States,” which public citizenship status was imposed on March 9, 1933.**
- 4. The “Trading With the Enemy Act” also defined the term “person.” A “person” was “deemed to mean an individual, partnership, association, company, or other unincorporated body of individuals, or corporation or body politic.” Therefore a “person” could only be an artificial person in privilege, not a natural person at law.**
- 5. Therefore, a “person” as defined by the “Trading with the Enemy Act” DID NOT INCLUDE a “citizen of the United States,” which at the time was a *Private* “citizen of the United States.”**
- 6. The “Emergency Banking Relief Act” of March 9, 1933, amended the “Trading With the Enemy Act” of 1917, to bring the “Trading With the Enemy Act” inside the United States by applying it to “any person within the United States.”**

7. The “Emergency Banking Relief Act” defined any “person” to mean “an individual, partnership, association or corporation.” The term “person” was not defined to mean a “citizen of the United States.” The term “person” excludes a “citizen of the United States,” specifically, a Private “citizen of the United States.”
8. Therefore, both the “Trading with the Enemy Act” and the “Emergency Banking Relief Act” defined a “person” to be an artificial entity (obviously being a partnership, association, or corporation) to include an “individual” American to be treated as artificial entity.
9. For that “individual” American to be treated as an artificial entity, his Private “citizenship of the United States” had to be reduced by an implied, constructive contract by operation of law to the inferior grade of corporate citizenship.
10. The corporation that is a citizen is a “Public” citizen of the United States. It is created for the benefit of the public. The corporation is not a “Private” citizen of the United States. Only individual Men and Women can be “Private” citizens of the United States as intended by Section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment.
11. Therefore, neither the “Trading With the Enemy Act” nor the “Emergency Banking Relief Act” defined an enemy “person” to include a Private “citizen of the United States.” The term “citizen of the United States” is silently excluded from being defined as a “person” within both acts.
12. Therefore, the Private “citizen of the United States” is protected in his citizenship status by Section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
13. Because the individual Private “citizen of the United States” is protected by Section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment, he was specifically EXCLUDED by definition from the “Emergency Banking Relief Act,” which act of FDR’s War Powers Congress (by way of the amended “Trading With the Enemy Act”—it operating upon “any person within the United States), imposed a martial process upon the courts, federal and state, after April 25, 1938.
14. Therefore the good news is, all Private “citizens of the United States” are protected in their private right to a civilian due process of law on a federal level by the Fifth Amendment and a civilian due process on a state level by Section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment.
15. And therefore, all Private “citizens of the United States” are not subject to the provisions of the “Emergency Banking Relief Act” including a martial due

process imposed by the “Trading With the Enemy Act” upon any artificial “person” within the United States.

### A Word for Word Comparison

Between 50 USC App. Section 5(b) of the “The Trading With the Enemy Act” of October 6, 1917, 40 Stat. Law 411 as Amended on March 28, 1918, and Section 5(b) of the “Trading With the Enemy Act”

“The Emergency Banking Relief Act” of March 9, 1933, 48 Stat. Law 1

This Word for Word Comparison is critical in understanding how “The Emergency Banking Relief Act” (1933) Amended “The Trading With the Enemy Act” (1917) as Amended (1918) in substance making “The Trading With the Enemy Act” the Law of the Land of the United States of America.

“The Trading With the Enemy Act” as Amended on March 9, 1933, imposed a *de facto* Emergency War Powers Military Government, while ousting *de jure* Civilian Constitutional Government.

All Courts, Federal and State, now impose a Martial Due Process instead of a Civilian Due Process on every “*Person Within the United States,*” Natural and Artificial.

### “Trading With the Enemy Act,” Section 5(b), 40 Statute Law 411

1917—“That the President may investigate, regulate, or prohibit,

1933—“**During time of war or during any other period of national emergency declared by the President,** the President may, **through any agency that he may designate, or otherwise,** investigate, regulate, or prohibit,

Change 1. TWEA is now imposed inside the geographic United States during a declared state of national emergency.

Change 2. The President may now create agencies to “investigate, regulate or prohibit.” These agencies will be created during the 1930s. The Securities and Exchange Commission is created in 1933; its first director is Knight of Malta Joe Kennedy. A host of other agencies will be created as a result of the Jesuit Order’s Fabian Socialist New Deal.

1933—“under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, by means of licenses or

1917—“otherwise, any transactions in foreign exchange, export or ear-markings of gold

1933—“otherwise, any transactions in foreign exchange, **transfers of credit between or payments by banking institutions as defined by the President, and export, hoarding, melting, or earmarking of gold**

**Change 3. Banking institutions within the United States are totally regulated by Congress without limitation. No “Individual” may “hoard” his gold. All gold will be taken from 1 “any person within the United States” on June 5, 1933, via HJR-192 ( ).**

***“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.”***

A. An individual is a natural “**person.**”

B. That individual natural “**person**” is “**born or naturalized in the United States**” (the geographic “United States” composed of the states in union under the Constitution of the United States).

C. That individual natural “**person**” is “**subject to the jurisdiction thereof,**” the jurisdiction of the United States.

D. The “**jurisdiction thereof**” (jurisdiction of the United States) is the constitutionally-established, constitutionally-limited, *de jure*, civilian jurisdiction of the United States that began on March 4, 1789, and that ended on March 6, 1933, confirmed and approved on March 9, 1933, by the Emergency Banking Relief Act.

E. The citizenship of the “citizen of the United States” is private, not public.

When the [Emergency Banking Act](#) of 1933 and the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 outlawed the use of gold, such contracts became sources of controversy. In the [gold clause case Norman vs. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.](#), 294 U.S. 240 (1935), the [U.S. Supreme Court](#) ruled that gold clauses were invalid. However, Congress later reinstated the option to use gold clauses for obligations (new contracts) issued after October 1977 in accordance with [31 U.S.C. § 5118](#) (d)(2).

**The United States Gold Reserve Act of January 30, 1934** required that all [gold](#) and [gold certificates](#) held by the [Federal Reserve](#) be surrendered and vested in the sole title of the [United States Department of the Treasury](#).

The Gold Reserve Act outlawed most private possession of gold, forcing individuals to sell it to the Treasury, after which it was stored in [United States Bullion Depository](#) at [Fort Knox](#) and other locations. The act also changed the nominal price of gold from \$20.67 per [troy ounce](#) to \$35.

A year earlier, in 1933, [Executive Order 6102](#) had made it a criminal offense for U.S. citizens to own or trade gold anywhere in the world, with exceptions for some jewelry and collector's coins. These prohibitions were relaxed starting in 1964 – gold certificates were again allowed for private investors on April 24, 1964, although the obligation to pay the certificate holder on demand in gold specie would not be honored. By 1975 Americans could again freely own and trade gold.

The Gold Reserve Act authorized the [Exchange Stabilization Fund](#) to use such assets as were not needed for exchange market stabilization to deal in [government securities](#).

The Gold Reserve Act had economic ramifications far beyond national finance. At that time many [contracts](#) stipulated that their monetary terms could be demanded in gold. Such [gold clauses](#) were intended to protect against the United States devaluing the dollar. When the [Emergency Banking Act](#) of 1933 and the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 outlawed the use of gold, such contracts became sources of controversy. In the [gold clause case](#) *Norman vs. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.*, 294 U.S. 240 (1935), the [U.S. Supreme Court](#) ruled that gold clauses were invalid. However, Congress later reinstated the option to use gold clauses for obligations (new contracts) issued after October 1977 in accordance with [31 U.S.C. § 5118](#) (d)(2).

The 2008 decision *216 Jamaica Avenue, LLC vs S&R Playhouse Realty Co.* established that a gold clause in contracts signed before 1933 was only suspended not erased, and under certain limited circumstances might be reactivated.

**1917—“or silver coin or bullion or currency, transfers of credit in any form (other than credits relating solely to transactions to be executed wholly within the United States), and transfers of evidences of indebtedness or of the ownership of property between the United States and any foreign country, whether enemy, ally of enemy or otherwise, or between residents of one or more foreign countries, by any person within the United States;**

1933—“or silver coin or bullion or currency, by any person within the United States

**Change 4.** The provision excluding the TWEA (of October 6, 1917, as amended on March 28, 1918) from regulating transactions executed wholly within the United States is eliminated. All foreign and domestic transactions of “*any person within the United States*” is to be investigated, regulated or prohibited.

1917—“and he may require any such person engaged in any such transaction to furnish

1933—“**or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof; and the President** may require any person engaged in any transaction **referred to in this subdivision** to furnish

**Change 5.** The “new jurisdiction of the United States” established by the emergency war powers military government of the United States under Proclamation 2040 approved and confirmed by the EBRA amending the TWEA, now extends to all states and territories.

1917—“under oath, complete information relative thereto, including the production

1933—“under oath, complete information relative thereto, including the production

1917—“of any books of account, contracts, letters or other papers, in connection

1933—“of any books of account, contracts, letters or other papers, in connection

1917—“such transaction is completed.

1933—“such transaction is completed.

1917—[End of Statute]

1933—“**Whoever willfully violates any of the provisions of this subdivision or of any license, order, rule or regulation issued thereunder, shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$10,000, or, if a natural person, may be imprisoned for not more than ten years, or both; and any officer, director, or agent of any corporation who knowingly participates in such violation may be punished by a like fine, imprisonment, or both. As used in this subdivision the term ‘person’ means an individual, partnership, association, or corporation.**” [End of Statute]

**Change 6.** New penalties are imposed for violating the amended TWEA extended into the United States affecting “*any person within the United States*” (natural or

artificial) ***“subject to the jurisdiction thereof,”*** namely, to the newly imposed, non-civilian, emergency war powers, martial jurisdiction of the United States.

**Note:** **“Person”** as defined under the TWEA is identical to a **“Person”** defined in the EBRA. However, an individual natural **“Person”** under the TWEA was a Private Citizen of the United States under Section 1 of the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment. The natural **“Person”** under the EBRA amending the TWEA and thereby extending the TWEA into the United States is a Public **“U.S. citizen”** treated like a corporation in commercial privilege.

### **CONCLUSION Citizenship Status and Jurisdiction of the United States**

F. Therefore, the Private “citizen of the United States” under Section 1 of the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment is a ***“person . . . subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.”*** That jurisdiction is a civilian jurisdiction.

II. Public Citizenship of the United States, Section 1, 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment

A. A corporation is a ***“person”*** under Section 1, 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment.

B. A corporation is a ***“citizen”*** under Section 1, 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment.

C. A corporation is created by a state for the benefit of the public.

D. A corporation is a public ***“citizen of the United States.”***

E. By operation of law, the Certificate of Live Birth, on the day it was filed with a public office of the state of natural birth, created an individual corporate/trust entity, a Public ***“citizen of the United States,”*** its property being the Private ***“citizen of the United States.”***

F. On March 6, 1933 (approved and confirmed on March 9, 1933, via the EBRA), all registered property (land, labor and businesses) were seized as “booty of war” by Proclamation 2039 of President Franklin D. Roosevelt acting under the World War I statutory authority of the “Trading With the Enemy Act” of October 6, 1917, as amended 14 times up to and including March 10, 1930.

G. On March 6, 1933 (approved and confirmed on March 9, 1933, via the EBRA), the constitutional, limited, *de jure*, civilian government of the United States was ousted and replaced with a statutory, unlimited, *de facto*, military government of the United States.

H. On March 6, 1933 (approved and confirmed on March 9, 1933, via the EBRA), the civilian “***jurisdiction of the United States***” under Section 1 of the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment was removed and replaced with the military “***jurisdiction of the United States***” under the “Emergency Banking Relief Act” now codified as 12 USC 95a based upon the military “Trading With the Enemy Act” now codified as 50 USC App. 5(b).

I. Therefore, the Public “***citizen of the United States***” under Section 1 of the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment is a “***person . . . subject to the jurisdiction of the United States***” under the “Emergency Banking Relief Act” (12 USC 95a) based upon the “Trading With the Enemy Act” (50 USC App. 5(b)). That jurisdiction is a military jurisdiction imposing martial process in every action, state and federal, civil and criminal.

### **FINAL CONCLUSION**

The Private “***citizen of the United States***” is a “***person***” subject to the constitutional, *de jure*, peacetime, jurisdiction of the United States under Section 1 of the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment.

That peacetime jurisdiction of the United States is a **civilian jurisdiction** using **civilian process** to gain *in personam* jurisdiction.

On the other hand:

The Public “***citizen of the United States***” is a “***person***” subject to the statutory, *de facto*, wartime jurisdiction of the United States under the “Emergency Banking Relief Act” (codified as 12 USC 95a) based upon the military “Trading With the Enemy Act” (codified as 50 USC App. 5(b)).

That wartime jurisdiction of the United States is a **military jurisdiction** using **martial process** to gain *in personam* jurisdiction.

**You are either a Constitutional Private “citizen of the United States”**

Or You are a Statutory Public “citizen of the United States”

**You are either a “person” under Section 1 of the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment**

Or You are a “person” under the commercial “Emergency Banking Relief Act” (1933) (12 USC 95a) Based upon the martial “Trading With the Enemy Act” (1917) (50 USC App. 5(b))

**You are either subject to a civilian “*jurisdiction of the United States*” Under Section 1 of the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment**

Or You are subject to a martial “*jurisdiction of the United States*” Under the “Emergency Banking Relief Act” (1933) and The “Trading With the Enemy Act” (1917) (12 USC 95a and 50 USC App. 5(b))

**You are one of the Sovereign People of the United States of America**

Or You are one of the conquered people of the United States of America

**The End**

I. Private Citizenship of the United States, Section 1, 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment