



FIRST AMENDMENT PETITION FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES

Relating to Violations of the United States Constitution FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

WE THE FREE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, *by and through the unalienable, individual Rights guaranteed by the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution for the United States of America, hereby Petition the President of the United States and the members of the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States Congress for Redress of our Grievances, to honor their Oaths or Affirmations of office and their constitutional obligations by responding to this Petition within forty (40) days, providing a formal acknowledgement of its receipt with a rebuttal of its legal arguments and statement of facts, or demonstrating a good faith effort to comply with its remedial instructions.*

WHEREAS, by the terms and conditions of the Declaration of Independence and Constitution for the United States of America, We the People have expressly established a republican form of government, empowering it to act only in certain ways, while purposely and patently restricting and prohibiting it from acting in certain other ways without Amendment, and;

WHEREAS, We the People are entitled, by Right, to a constitutionally valid form of money and system of national monetary policy, and;

WHEREAS, the Federal Reserve System has had a devastating adverse impact on America's economy, contributing to the pauperization of the middle class, and;

WHEREAS, the Federal Reserve System violates the Letter and Spirit of the Constitution for the United States of America, particularly the principle of Enumerated Powers, Article I, Section 8, Clause 5 and Article I, Section 10, Clause 1, as follows:

1. We the People, nor our central government nor our State governments own any of the stock in the Federal Reserve Banks, and;
2. The Federal Reserve System consists of a Board of Governors in Washington D.C., plus a group of privately held (but privately and publicly administered) Corporations, including 12 main banks and 32 regional branch banks, and;
3. The Federal Reserve's member banks are controlled by private individuals and corporations, often acting in concert, that receive profits from their ownership and operation of our country's monetary system, and;

4. Federal Reserve Notes, with the exception of minor or trivial amounts, are not backed by anything other than the federal government's power to collect taxes, and;
5. The Federal Reserve System's 12 main and 32 branch banks obtain Federal Reserve currency notes from the Bureau of Printing and Engraving for approximately two cents per piece of paper, regardless of denomination, and uses them to purchase Treasury debt for which the Treasury is liable for the full face amount of each bill, note or bond, plus interest, and;
6. Except for discounted bills, by selling a \$100 US Treasury Security to the Federal Reserve, the federal government is agreeing to pay the Federal Reserve the full amount of the principal of the Security (\$100) plus an interest payment, and;
7. The \$15 trillion national debt can never be paid off with Federal Reserve Notes absent a long-term, extraordinarily oppressive and over-burdensome system of taxation aimed at circulating the currency back into the government's hands, i.e., that the supply of "currency" whether in either physical Federal Reserve Notes or accounting/book entries must be increased endlessly (inflation) in order to make the payments of interest and principal on both national and privately held debts that are denominated in Federal Reserve Notes, and;
8. When a worker "deposits" his paycheck in a bank or writes a check, there is NO exchange of actual Federal Reserve Notes, only an accounting entry takes place, and that for every \$1 deposited in a member bank approximately \$9 can be lent out through the Fractional Reserve Policy, and;
9. The public is never informed of the inherently unstable nature of the system, and;
10. Whereas Federal Reserve Notes are units of exchange, bank money (credit money) is units of account, and absent laws requiring a higher reserve requirement, banks can expand deposit accounts to 9+ times exchange, and;
11. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve have knowledge of and have acted in close coordination with the Treasury Department's Exchange Stabilization Fund (ESF) to manipulate and suppress the price of gold in an effort to keep the perceived value of the dollar relatively high, and;
12. When a member bank lends a customer "money" it merely credits the customer's account with a book entry, never actually depositing Federal Reserve Notes in the customer's account, and;
13. Less than \$1 trillion in Federal Reserve Notes in domestic circulation have been pyramided to support our economy (valued in the tens of trillions of Federal Reserve Notes), and;
14. The President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints all seven members of the Federal Reserve Board, and;
15. For the first twenty years, Federal Reserve Notes had to be redeemed in lawful money by Reserve Banks and member banks (12 U.S.C. Section 411); or, failing redemption, the United States could assert a lien on all the Reserve banks' assets (12 U.S.C. Section 413), and;
16. Since 1933 FRNs may be redeemed only by other FRNs, and;

17. Since 1933 currency issues, including FRNs, have been created and are created with no external limit from nothing but paper and ink, and;
18. The assets of the Federal Reserve System are not composed of anything other than gold certificates, U.S. securities held outright, repurchase agreements (“repros”), loans, and the premises and equipment of the Federal Reserve Banks themselves, and;
19. All gold owned by the Federal Reserve System was handed over to the Treasury Department in 1934 and the Federal Reserve received certificates for the gold and carries these certificates as assets at \$42.22 per ounce, and;
20. The total assets of the Federal Reserve equals about \$ 800 billion, and;
21. The national debt, the sum total of all outstanding US Treasury Securities (not including governmental guarantees and other contingent and conditional obligations) is approximately \$15 trillion, and;
22. When the Federal Reserve Act was passed (on Christmas Eve) in 1913, Federal Reserve Notes became one of four forms of competing currency (specie, treasury notes or greenbacks, national bank notes and FRNs), and;
23. In 1933 (revised by Congress in 1935), Congress passed a law making Federal Reserve Notes “legal tender,” by fiat, thereby transferring the power to coin and issue our nation’s money from Congress to the Federal Reserve, and;
24. In 1933 (revised in 1935), Congress passed a law purportedly transferring the power to regulate interest rates and thereby the relative value of money, from Congress to the Federal Open Market Committee (currently comprised of up to 7 members of the Board of Governors and up to 5 voting representatives of Federal Reserve Banks), and;
25. Our country now borrows what should be our own money from the Federal Reserve (a “private” corporation that is, in fact, heavily politically influenced by the President through the Secretary of the Treasury), paying interest for the privilege, and;
26. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve have acted in close coordination with the central banks and governments of foreign nations to suppress the price of gold, and;
27. A portion of the ownership of the Federal Reserve is held by foreign entities and that the current statutes allow for ownership of a controlling interest in its Federal Reserve Bank stock, and;
28. There is a risk that there could be significant and unavoidable conflicts of interest between the private (and not insignificantly foreign) owners of the Federal Reserve Banks and the American people that are forced by law to use its FRNs, and;

29. The Treasury Department's Exchange Stabilization Fund has directly engaged and/or colluded with foreign governments and/or central banks to intervene in the world's financial markets in order to manipulate market outcomes, and;
30. Similar manipulations have occurred regarding gold and equity markets, and;
31. The Treasury Department's Exchange Stabilization Fund, under U.S. law, is held accountable only to the President and its books and records are open for public examination only through a limited degree and untimely disclosures, and;
32. The whole of the Federal Reserve System has never been independently audited, and;
33. There is a currently pending House Resolution calling for a complete audit of the Federal Reserve by the General Accounting Office, and;
34. The Federal Reserve Board is resisting a complete audit of the books and operations regarding foreign exchange trading, government securities trading, and transactions with or for the account of foreign central banks and monetary authorities, and;
35. The Federal Reserve interferes with the free market's effect on the value of Federal Reserve Notes by trying to regulate the value of all Federal Reserve Notes, and;
36. The Federal Reserve determines the amount of money in circulation and the price of credit (including mortgage and car loan rates), and;
37. The Federal Reserve, at its sole discretion, decides what the rate of interest will be that the federal government will pay to the Federal Reserve, and;
38. The Federal Reserve Board consults closely with the Secretary of the Treasury before every important monetary policy move and that Ben Bernanke consults with the Secretary of the Treasury before each Federal Open Market Committee meeting, and;
39. Under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 5 of the federal Constitution, only Congress has the power to coin money (silver and gold coin) and regulate the value thereof, and;
40. No provision of the Constitution gives Congress the authority to transfer any powers granted to it under the Constitution to any other entity, much less a private, central bank that is, itself, unauthorized by the terms of the Constitution, and;
41. The Federal Reserve Board is contrary to and unauthorized by the Constitution, and;
42. The Federal Reserve Banks are contrary to and unauthorized by the Constitution, and;
43. The Constitution specifically states that the enumeration of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the People, and that the powers not delegated to the United

States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the People (ninth and tenth amendments), and;

44. The United States of America is a sovereign Nation, not just one more undifferentiated trading outpost in some great global economy, and;
45. The United States of America belongs to We The People and the States, and;
46. The medium of exchange, that is, the money we use in our country, is an instrumental element of national sovereignty and is supposed to be under the control of the People and the States, and;
47. If our government needed to spend more money than it is taking in, the Treasury Department does not have to: a) borrow the money from a foreign country; or b) print the money, sell it to the Federal Reserve at the cost of the paper and ink, borrow it back from the Federal Reserve at face value plus interest. The Government could print the additional money it needs, put it into circulation and withdraw it as necessary, and;
48. There has never been a Supreme Court case regarding the constitutionality of the Federal Reserve System; the Federal Reserve System has never been declared constitutional by the Supreme Court, and;
49. All elected officials are required to take an oath of office to support the Constitution, and;
50. To the extent that Congress acts in violation of the terms of the Constitution, given the meaning those words had when they were added to the document, Congress is undermining the Constitution, and;
51. Certain elected and appointed officials, including the President, elected members of the Congress, and appointed members of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System are guilty of aiding and abetting the undermining of letter and spirit of our Constitution, and;
52. This fits the common definition of tyranny.
53. The States are unable to carry out the mandate of Article I, Section 10, Clause 1 of the Constitution for the United States to not “make anything but gold and silver Coin a tender in payment of debts,” unless and until Congress carries out its mandate under Article I, Section 8, Clause 5 to “Coin Money.”

WHEREAS, the First and Ninth Amendments to the Bill of Rights guarantee to every American the unalienable Right to hold the government accountable to each and every principle, prohibition, restriction and mandate of the Declaration of Independence and Constitution for the United States of America,

NOW THEREFORE:

WE THE PEOPLE *do hereby seek the following Remedies and Instruct the President and the members of Congress to respond to this Petition as follows:*

1. Within forty (40) days following the service of this First Amendment Petition for Redress, the Congress of the United States, in the exercise of its power authorized by Article I, Section 8, Clause 5 of the Constitution for the United States of America, “[t]o Coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin,” shall enact a statute establishing a National Advisory Commission For The Repeal of the Federal Reserve Act, and;
2. That the sole purpose of the said Advisory Commission shall be to study and recommend the means by which the assets of the Federal Reserve System can be transferred to the Treasury Department of the United States, and the Federal Reserve Act of 1913 can be repealed, leaving the United States without a central bank until such time as the Constitution is amended to authorize the creation of another central bank, and;
3. That said Advisory Commission shall be made up of persons selected by a Committee composed of: Dr. Edwin Vieira, Dr. Lawrence M. Parks, Judge Andrew Napolitano, G. Edward Griffin, Ronald Mann and William Bergman, and;
4. That, within thirty (90) days from the effective date of the said statute, said Advisory Commission shall submit to Congress a report containing complete and specific drafts of all such legislation as may be necessary and proper for Congress to enact in order that the assets of the Federal Reserve can be transferred to the Treasury Department of the United States and the Federal Reserve Act can be repealed, leaving the United States without a central bank until such time as the Constitution is amended to authorize the creation of another central bank, and;
5. That, within thirty (60) days of its receipt of said National Advisory Commission’s report submitted pursuant to Paragraph 4, ante, Congress shall enact such legislation as will achieve the goals set out in that Paragraph, and;
6. The President shall cooperate with and assist the Congress and said National Advisory Commission in the performance of Paragraphs 1-5 above.

Respectfully submitted this day of , 20__, by:

<u>First Name</u>	<u>Last Name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>State</u>