Office of President with the Office of President of the United States will miss an opportunity tolearn the truth about State and federal government. Washington was able to combine the two Offices by simply taking the oath of Office of President of the United States, instead of the Article VI oath “to support this Constitution.”Throughout the Constitution a distinction is made between “this Constitution” as a writtendocument and the Constitution of the United States as the territory to be governed by the newCongress of the United States and President and Vice President of the United States. Theconfusion of Presidents created by Madison’s writing of the Constitution let George Washingtontake the Office of President without taking the proper oath. Washington and his cronies, the so-called Founding Fathers managed to take over the federal government without firing a shot.Historians credit George Washington and his cohorts with a brilliant coup d' etat unaware of howthe takeover was really achieved.James Madison has been credited with a major part of the writing of the Constitution, however, itwas George Washington who presided over the Constitutional Convention and it was hisMachiavellian intervention that has undone constitutional government in America. In my view,no man has done more to destroy individual freedom than George Washington yet he is lauded asa great liberator and father of the country. There can be no doubt that he more than any other person created the United States as a country. It is much too late to condemn him for what hehas done. A fitting tribute to the old Commander in Chief would be to award him the title:Father of the Federal Income Tax.We must waste no time in studying how he set into motion plans that transformed thriftyYankees in free spending tax paying consumers. His successors have continued those policiesand have avoided the constitutional prohibition against holding more than one Office by simplyasking that they be addressed as Mr. President. George Washington single handedly changed theConstitution that provided for a government for the Northwest Territory and similar territorywithin the original thirteen states consisting of a Congress of the United States and a Presidentand Vice President of the United States into the continually failing representative democracy of today.Once in the Office of President of the United States, Washington and the Congress of the UnitedStates could begin to create a government for the United States, the new Union of federalterritory by the enactment of statute laws. Today, those laws are found in a United States Codeof 50 Titles. Because George Washington took the oath of Office of President of the UnitedStates, he had no obligation or responsibility “to support this Constitution,” according to the oathin Article VI.There is no real Constitution limiting the federal government. Big federal government can bullythe State governments because State sales and income taxes are dependent on the existence of federal territory within each State. The federal income tax sucks so much out of any State’seconomy that not even the largest State has been able to compete with Washington, D. C.Without an oath to recognize the entire Constitution, the Constitution for the United States of America remains just a piece of paper. George Washington never took an oath “to support thisConstitution,” and the precedent he set has continued without a break. No person elected by the

Electoral College has ever taken any oath other than the one that appears in the middle of theConstitution.Did George Washington permanently change the Constitution? Washington did not changeanything in the Constitution. He caused everyone to believe that there was a Constitution and hewas the one person who could be trusted to “preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of theUnited States.” Washington proved that an elected President could appoint himself to bePresident of the United States and was President of the United States of America by virtue of hiselection to President, but that was his limit. No one can hold two Offices under any part of theConstitution.When Washington took the Office of President of the United States, the Office of Presidentunder the Constitution became regularly and continually vacant. Washington refused to acceptthe compensation paid to person holding the Office of President, so that acceptance of the benefits of that Office would not bind him to the oath of that Office. Did Washington reallyforego Compensation for the performance of a public office, the Office of President of theUnited States? On September 24, 1789 Congress enacted Chapter XIX.—An Act for allowing aCompensation to the President and Vice President of the United States. 1Stat 72. Thecompensation of $25,000 per year was a statutory payment not one based on the Constitution.All Presidents since George Washington have held the statutory office of president found in Title3 of the United States Code. That Presidential statutory authority is represented by the officialresidence of the President—The White House. The legislative branch has created an “executivemansion” for its legislative/chief executive and President of the United States of America under the Articles of Confederation. The Office of President of the United States is a true dictatorship.There are no qualifications for that Office and there is no definite term of Office. Residence inthe White House is the accepted notice of retirement from the Office of President of the UnitedStates. The old one leaves just as a new one moves in. Title 3 Section 20 of the United StatesCode requires a written resignation delivered to the Office of the Secretary of State, so without awritten resignation a President of the United States never really leaves office.The United States Supreme Court, as a statutory creation, does not establish nor can it representan independent third branch of government. Since Washington became the first President of theUnited States, any and all “judicial” appointments have been made by a President of the UnitedStates, who is not granted any power to appoint judicial officers. The President of the UnitedStates is also President of the United States of America under the Articles of Confederation.The courts that could be created pursuant to the Articles of Confederation were limited to issuesinvolved in captures and piracies on the high seas.On the date of enactment, September 24

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, Section 2 of the Judiciary Act of 1789 divided the newUnion, the United States into thirteen districts. The division of the United States into thirteendistricts, when only eleven States had ratified the Constitution, confirms that the United States,as the new Union, consists of the territory and other property belonging to the United States of America. Eleven of the districts were named for the States that had ratified and the remainingtwo were named for Kentucky and Maine. On September 24, 1789, the territorial jurisdiction of the United States district courts for the districts of Kentucky and Maine could only be territory

and other property belonging to the United States of America. The territorial jurisdiction of those two courts would not change when Kentucky was admitted into the Union on June 1, 1792and when Maine was admitted on March 15, 1820.Today, the modern Constitution of the United States can be recognized in Chapter 5 of Title 28United States Code, the Judiciary and Judicial Procedure. The territorial composition of thedistrict and divisions of the federal district courts are shown in Sections 81-131 of Chapter 5. Inthose sections are found all names of the 50 States now in the Union created by the Constitution.We know that the districts and divisions are composed of territory and other property belongingto the United States of America, because Puerto Rico is the State identified in Section 119.Puerto Rico is a “federal” State but not a State of the United States of America. Puerto Rico hasnon-voting Representatives in Congress and no Senators in the Senate. Title 3 of the UnitedStates Code specifically excludes Puerto Rico as a State. Washington, D. C. is a federal State, but not a State of the United States of America.The “one supreme Court” of Article III of the Constitution is ordained and established by theratification of the Constitution, which provides that the holder of the Office of President shallappoint the Judges of the Supreme Court. The perpetual vacancy in the Office of Presidentcaused by George Washington’s precedent setting refusal “to support this Constitution,” bytaking the proper oath of Office, has prevented the establishment of a real judicial court system.The courts established pursuant to the Judiciary Act of 1789 can only be legislative courtsexercising “legislative power” derived from the proprietary authority over territory and other property belonging to the United States of America. They cannot be independent judicial courtsexercising the judicial power of the United States of America, because, among other reasons, the power of appointment of the Judges of the Supreme Court was granted to an Office of Presidentthat has remained vacant for almost 220 years. The President of the United States it should benoted appoints Justices not Judges to the Supreme Court.What are the possibilities of error in my analysis of the constitutional provisions presented here?My investigation can be easily confirmed by any computer word processing program. When onesearches for the Office of President of the United States of America, the computer will not findthe Office of President as a match and neither should you or anyone else. Similarly, thecomputer will not lie and tell you that a Justice is a Judge. That finding should eliminate allopinions of the federal courts. Purely legislative creations, all the federal courts including theU.S. Supreme Court are without judicial authority.The Constitution is the fourth Organic Law for the United States of America. The three OrganicLaws that predate the Constitution for the United States of America confirm that theConstitutional Convention was bound by that Organic Law, so it had no choice but to createlimited government. Only by deception could the Constitutional Convention create theconstitutional vehicle by which the first President could rob Americans of their freedom. Thatfreedom can be easily reclaimed simply by demanding that the person elected by the ElectoralCollege take the oath “to support this Constitution,” or you can simply take your leave of theworse parts of the new Union and re-establish the Articles of Confederation.This is the truth and the truth has made me free. ~ Doug Herich