

The
DECLARATION OF PUBLIC TRUST
of the
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

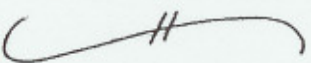
Presented as a Presidential Proclamation
on November 19, 1863 by
President Abraham Lincoln

resolving

"...that this government
of the people, by the people, for the people,
shall not perish from the earth."

This Proclamation to all nations, and to all
mankind, and for all mankind, declaring that
there exists on the Earth a people self-governed
by a grand and noble Public Trust, has ever since
been popularly known as

The Gettysburg Address


by *Hartford Van Dyke*

A definition of TRUST TERMINOLOGY

VIABILITY / THE CAPACITY TO LIVE

Every living thing has three powers which make it viable, or give it the capacity to live and survive.

1. a resource of energy and a physical, mental, emotional and spiritual design to make possible an essential use of that energy.
2. a will to fulfill the highest potential of its innate endowment of energy and design, and
3. an executive capacity to achieve fruition by producing a beneficial output which is a multiple and/or perpetuation of its input.

A TRUST

A Trust is merely an idea of a task to be performed or a goal to be achieved (a legal fiction) until people supply the necessary loyalty, will, and labor to manifest its principles and purposes. (The "T" in Trust will be capitalized to emphasize that the word Trust is here used as a noun.) A Declaration of Trust is a written statement, a sort of agreement or contract, which expressly declares the exact way in which people called Trustees are to be engaged to manifest, (carry out, execute) the principles and purposes of the Trust and give it its life, locomotion, and effect. Once the Trustees are chosen, received,

Page Two

and assume their duties as officers of the Trust, to play out their "bit parts" as actors for the Trust, a record or log of the activities of the Trust is kept which then provides the biography or History of the Trust, called its "minutes" which asserts and bears witness of its legal existence for all people to examine and challenge. The Trustees may not use/engage the Trust to do anything which will impair, or tend to impair, the viability of the Trust.

THE CAST OF ACTORS

Every Trust is modeled after living things.

1. A person who endows the Trust with principles, purposes, and initiative energy is called a Grantor of the Trust. That with which a Grantor endows a Trust is called the body or Corpus of the Trust.

2. A person who supplies the will and locomotion to fulfill the highest potential of the innate endowment of principles, purposes, and energy of the Trust is called a Trustee.

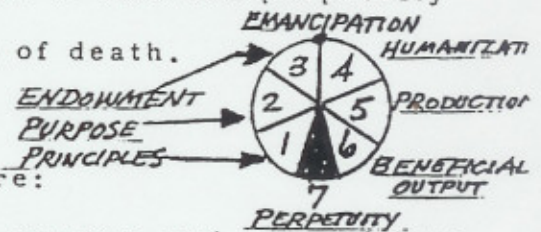
3. A person who benefits from the production, fruition, or value output of the Trust is called a Beneficiary of the Trust.

The Trustees may not use/engage the Trust to act in conflict of interest with the principles, purposes, and/or endowment of the Grantor, or in conflict with the interest(s) of the Beneficiary(ies).

THE SEVEN STAGES OF A TRUST

It is well known and traditionally accepted that every Trust consists of seven elements or stages of construction which imitate the same seven stages of human experience from conception to death. This correspondence between human experience and Trust Structure occurs primarily because a Trust is a legal process intended to imitate the person (Grantor) who creates it, and to do in life and perpetuity what he cannot do by himself or because of death.

The seven stages of a Trust therefore:



1. gestation corresponding to principles, causes, and propositions.
2. childhood corresponding to experimenting, testing, and the discovery of purpose.
3. adolescence-the maturing of purpose by endowment of energy.
4. adulthood-corresponding to responsibility, loyalty and humanization.
5. productivity and fruition.
6. legacy-corresponding to beneficial output.
7. death of person corresponding to perpetuity of the Trust.

Therefore, a Trust is an artificial person animated by "bit players" or actors called Trustees according to a script (conceptual endowment of principles, purposes, and design) and financing (a financial endowment) provided by a person (or persons) called a Grantor, for the benefit of value-receivers called Beneficiaries.

THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC TRUST

The details of the United States Public Trust are developed upon the absolute foundation of the essential ideas and ideals given under each of the Seven Absolute Elements of a Universal Public Trust and cannot violate them for any reason whatsoever without weakening or destroying the credibility of, public loyalty for, hence viability of the United States Public Trust.

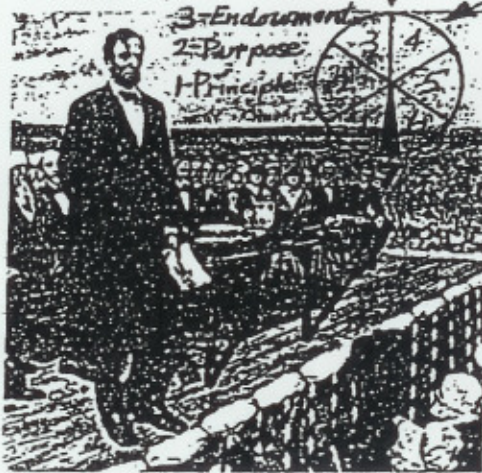
The detailing of the United States Public Trust, hereinafter called simply "the Public Trust", is done pursuant to the Seven Absolute Elements and, in so far as it is possible, in harmony with the necessities set forth in the Declaration of Independence (1776).

The detailing process consists of ~~pre~~scribing specific duties that will be performed by the Trustees of the Public Trust, and by defining the procedures, policies, agreements, contracts, legal relationships, and other activities of the Public Trust. These details will change from time to time, but that part which is considered to be fundamentally and essentially invariable is known as the United States Constitution. The variable part of the fundamental structure of the Public Trust is known as the Amendments to the United States Constitution. The fundamental content of the Gettysburg Address is timeless and absolute. It can be found impliedly or expressly given in the Magna Carta, the Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution. The Seven Absolute Elements of the Universal Public Trust were set forth by President Lincoln's Gettysburg Address

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Emanipation

4-Dedication To 1-3. (Trustee Responsibility)
5-Production 6-Beneficiary 7-Perpetuity



Abraham Lincoln Delivered the Gettysburg Address four months after the historic Civil War battle was fought.

GETTYSBURG ADDRESS is a short speech that Abraham Lincoln delivered on Nov. 19, 1863, at the site of the Battle of Gettysburg in Pennsylvania. He delivered the address at ceremonies to dedicate a part of the battlefield as a cemetery for those who had lost their lives in this Civil War battle. Lincoln chose his simple, noble words with such care that, ever since that day, they have stirred the deepest feelings of Americans.

Lincoln made five handwritten copies of the speech. He wrote most of the first version in Washington, before traveling to Gettysburg. At Gettysburg, he probably revised the first version, and then made a second. Lincoln planned to read the second version, and he held it in his hand while speaking. But he made several changes as he spoke. The most important change was to add the phrase "under God" after the word "nation" in the last sentence.

Historians are reasonably sure they know which version of the speech Lincoln actually gave at Gettysburg. Several reporters were present at the ceremonies and took down his words while he spoke. Although the reports vary somewhat, they all include the phrase "under God." Lincoln added that phrase to the copies of the address that he later made after the ceremonies at the Gettysburg battlefield.

Lincoln made the last copy of the address in 1864. This was the only copy he signed. This fifth version is the one carved on a stone plaque in the Lincoln Memorial.

Many false stories have grown up about this famous speech. One story says that the President wrote it in pencil on the back of an old brown envelope while on the train going to Gettysburg. According to another story, the people of Lincoln's time did not appreciate his speech. But Edward Everett, the principal speaker at the dedication, wrote to Lincoln: "I should be glad if I could flatter myself that I came as near to the central idea of the occasion in two hours as you did in two minutes." Many newspapers also immediately recognized the inspired nobility of the President's brief remarks.

PAUL H. ANDERSON

QUOTE THIS PART

TWO VERSIONS OF THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS THE MAGNA CARTA OF THE U.S.

Lincoln wrote five different versions of his famous Gettysburg Address. He held the second version, left below, in his hand while

he spoke at Gettysburg. The fifth version, right below, perhaps represents as exactly as can be known the speech he gave.

DECLARATION OF A PUBLIC TRUST

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1 Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth, upon this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

1 Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

2 Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation, so conceived, and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met here on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of it as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

2 Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

3 But in a larger sense we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they have, thus far, so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation shall have a new birth of freedom; and that this government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

3 But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

4 They here gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation shall have a new birth of freedom; and that this government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

4 cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

162

economic

TA,6B - Describes the overall pipeline model of a Public Trust. It gives the people fee simple title to all public lands.

TB - The perpetuity clause.

THE SEVEN ABSOLUTE ELEMENTS OF
THE UNIVERSAL PUBLIC TRUST

[The GETTYSBURG ADDRESS
IN PUBLIC TRUST FORMAT]

1 — GESTATION — The Principle/Cause/
Proposition of the Public Trust.

(In 1776) our fathers brought
forth on this continent, a new
nation, conceived in Liberty,
and dedicated to the proposition
that all men are created equal
in sovereignty under natural law.

2 — CHILDHOOD —
The purpose of the Public Trust.

Now we are engaged in testing
whether that nation, or any
nation so conceived and so
dedicated, can long endure.

3 — ADOLESCENCE —
Tangible Endowment of the Public Trust.

The brave men, living and dead, who
struggled here (at Gettysburg) for
the cause of equality have consecrated
this battlefield, and the nation for which
it stands, far above our poor power to
add or detract.

They gave their lives, as a supreme
endowment, so that that nation, with
so noble a principle, might live.

The world can never forget what
they did here.

— EMANCIPATION —

of the Public Trust from its Grantors
into the hands of the Trustees of the
Public Trust.

4 — <u>HUMANIZATION</u> — of the Public Trust- The oath of Loyalty, Responsibility, and Authority of the Trustees of the Public Trust.
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" From these honored dead we take increased
devotion to that cause for which they gave the
last full measure of devotion. We here
highly resolve that these dead shall not have
died in vain. "

5. — <u>PRODUCTIVITY</u> — of the Public Trust.

It is for us the living to be dedicated here to
the unfinished work (purpose-testing) which
they have thus far so nobly advanced. It is
for us to be here dedicated to the great task
remaining before us.

6 — <u>FRUITION</u> — Benefit of the Public Trust	
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We here highly resolve that this nation,
under God, shall have a new birth of freedom,
truly a government of the people, by the
people, for the people.

7 — <u>PERPETUITY</u> -- of the Public Trust	
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We here highly resolve that this
government of the people, by the
people, for the people, shall not
perish from the earth.

IN GOD WE TRUST
Part of Lincoln's "Textbook" - The Bible

The 23rd Psalm in Trust Format (7-Step Biographical Format)

1. Principles-- Propositions
The lord is my shepherd,

2. Purposes-- Will
I shall not want.

3. Endowment

He maketh me to lie down in green pastures:
he leadeth me beside the still waters.
He restoreth my soul:...

4. Maturity-- Humanization—Loyalty

...he leadeth me in the paths of
righteousness for his name's sake.

5. Wise Productivity

Yea, though I walk through the valley of the
shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou
art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort
me. Thou preparest a table before me in the
presence of mine enemies: thou anointest my
head with oil; my cup runneth over.

6. Legacy—Benefit Surely goodness and mercy
shall follow me all the days of my life:...

7. Perpetuity

...and I will dwell in the house
of the Lord for ever.

IN GOD WE TRUST
Part of Lincoln's "Textbook" — The Bible

THE LORD'S PRAYER in Trust Format (Matt 6:9 - 6:13)

1. (Gestation) Principles —

Our Father which art in heaven,
Hallowed be thy name.

2. (Childhood) Purposes —

Thy Kingdom come. Thy will be done
in earth, as it is in heaven.

3. (Adolescence) Endowment —

Give us this day our daily bread.

4. (Maturity) Humanization

And forgive us our debts, as
we forgive our debtors. (And
forgive us our trespasses as we
forgive those who trespass against us.)

5. Productivity & Wisdom (Wise Productivity)

And lead us not into temptation, but
deliver us from evil:

6. Legacy — Benefit

For thine is the Kingdom, and the
power, and the glory, ...

7. Perpetuity

...for ever. Amen.

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