

The Stealing of the Identity of the Confederation Known as "The United States of America" by the Confederation Known as the "United States"

<u>DATE</u>	<u>ACTION</u>	<u>RESULTED ACTION</u>	<u>CONCLUSION</u>
Sept. 21, 1786	Annapolis Convention takes places and accomplishes nothing. They recommend to Congress to officially sanction another convention to makes suggestions on how to revise the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union. (See <i>The Journals of the Continental Congress</i> , Vol. 31 pages 677-680)		Lawful
Feb. 21, 1787	Congress agrees with the request from the Annapolis Convention. (See <i>The Journals of the Continental Congress</i> , Vol. 32. pages 71-74)	Congress resolves (makes law) to create another Convention, on the 2nd Monday in May, to meet in Philadelphia, to makes suggestions on how to revise the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union.	Lawful
May 29, 1787	Delegates meet in Philadelphia for the Federal Convention but first vote to keep the proceedings absolutely secret, even from Congress who authorized the convention. (See Footnote 1).	Proceedings are kept secret for decades.	Lawful but bordering on sedition.
June 18, 1787	Delegates at the Convention resolve to "that the Articles of Confederation ought to be revised and amended, so as to render the Government of the United States adequate to the exigencies, the preservation, and the prosperity of the Union". (See The Journals of the Continental Congress, Vol. 32. pages 71-74 and see Footnote 2).	This is the task of the Convention as specified by law made on Feb. 21, 1787.	Lawful.
June 20, 1787	Oliver Ellsworth moves at the Convention to create a new form of government (instead of revising the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union that they were tasked with) and to call the new government the "United States" and NOT "The United States of America" as is the style of the Confederation as specified in Article 1 of the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union. (See Footnote 3).	This is a violation of the law that created the Convention and which eventually leads to the identity theft of the lawful government.	Unlawful, seditious, and treasonous, according the the law of the time.
Sept. 20, 1787	Results of the Convention are presented to Congress. (See <i>The Journals of the Continental Congress</i> , Vol. 33. pages 487-503)		Lawful.

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Sept. 27, 1787

Congress reviews the convention results and first votes to approve of the new law form. Congress then realizes they do not have the authority to approve of a new law form and the vote to approve is stricken out in the records (but not deleted). (See *The Journals of the Continental Congress* , Vol. 33. pages 540-542)

Congress acknowledges they can make no changes to the new law form because it has nothing to do with the existing law form, to which their powers lie.

At first, treason but then lawful.

Congress then acknowledges the people at the Convention created a new law form (that has absolutely nothing to do with the existing law form, i.e., the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union) but does not admonish them for breaking the law. Then Congress, instead of dismissing the results as unlawful, passes the results onto the States for their approval but implying the Congress does approve of the new law form. The States, under the assumption of Congress's approval, begin the ratification process. (See *The Journals of the Continental Congress* , Vol. 33. pages 543-544)

The States begin the ratification process of the new law form under the guise that Congress had approved it first, as is required by existing law under the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union.

Lawful but then turns seditious and treasonous.

July 2, 1788

The Delegates of New Hampshire inform Congress that New Hampshire is the 9th State to have ratified the Constitution for the United States and according to the convention resolution (not a resolution of Congress, i.e., NOT Federal law) that Congress must now make preparations to put the Constitution for the United States in place. (See *The Journals of the Continental Congress* , Vol. 34. pages 281-282)

Identity theft of one Confederation by another.

Treason.

July 3, 1788

Congress, in the process of making provisions to bring Kentucky in to the union of the 13 States, acknowledges that a new confederacy had been created by nine States, and do not recommend Kentucky come into the original confederation as it would be dangerous to Kentucky. (See *The Journals of the Continental Congress* , Vol. 34. pages 287-294)

A new confederacy, known as "United States", is officially created by the ninth State to have ratified the Constitution for the United States, thereby officially beginning the process of stealing the identity of the Confederation known as "The United States of America".

Sedition and treason.

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April 30, 1789 Washington is sworn in as the first President under the Constitution for the United States. No one alive on planet earth was qualified to be President under the Constitution for the United States in 1789 as no one has been a resident of the United States for 14 years and could not until July 2, 1790 at the earliest. Treason. Even from the beginning under the Constitution for the United States, it is nothing but fraud and treason.

FOOTNOTE 1: <http://teachingamericanhistory.org/convention/debates/0529-2/>

FOOTNOTE 2: <http://teachingamericanhistory.org/convention/debates/0618-2/>

FOOTNOTE 3: <http://teachingamericanhistory.org/convention/debates/0620-2/>

Madison's Notes: <http://teachingamericanhistory.org/convention/debates/>

