

**ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION
LESSON 4**

Article X - XIII

OBJECTIVE

The 1776 Declaration suggests that the IDEAL method of problem solving and decision making was used to frame our INTENDED FORM of GOVERNMENT.

(1) The Cause was accurately IDENTIFIED, (2) a Remedy was DESCRIBED, a process for accomplishment was EVALUATED and (3) ACTED upon. And, today, we LEARN from our successes and failures and look, again, to the IDEAL.

The Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776

In Congress, July 4, 1776

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America, When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to (1) dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to (2) assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should (3) declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

Words have meaning relevant to the time, the place, and the intent for which they are used.

**What went wrong?
Why did it go wrong?
When did it go wrong?
How did it go wrong?
Who profited?**

Relevant links are provided for convenience.

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION – 1777

<https://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=true&doc=3&page=transcript>

Article X. The committee of the **states**, or any nine of them, shall be authorized to execute, in the recess of congress, such of the powers of congress as the united states, in congress assembled, by the consent of nine states, shall, from time to time, think expedient to vest them with; provided that no power be delegated to the said committee, for the exercise of which, by the articles of confederation, the voice of nine states, in the congress of the united states assembled, is requisite.

Article XI. Canada acceding to this confederation, and joining in the measures of the united states, shall be admitted into, and entitled to all the advantages of this union: but no other colony shall be admitted into the same, unless such admission be agreed to by nine states.

Article XII. All bills of credit emitted, monies borrowed, and debts contracted by or under the authority of congress, before the assembling of the united **states**, in pursuance of the present confederation, shall be

deemed and considered as a charge against the united **States**, for payment and satisfaction whereof the said united states and **the public faith** are hereby solemnly pledged.

Article XII. All bills of credit emitted, monies borrowed and debts contracted by, or under the authority of congress, before the assembling of the united states, in pursuance of the present confederation, shall be deemed and considered as a charge against the united states, for payment and satisfaction whereof the said united states, and the public faith are hereby solemnly pledged.
Article XIII. Every state shall abide by the determinations of the united states in congress assembled, on all questions which by this confederation are submitted to them. And the Articles of this confederation shall be inviolably observed by every state, and the union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them, unless such

alteration be agreed to in a congress of the united states, and be afterwards confirmed by the legislatures of every state.
And Whereas it hath pleased the Great Governor of the World to incline the hearts of the legislatures we respectively represent in congress, to approve of, and to authorize us to ratify the said articles of confederation and perpetual union. Know Ye that we the undersigned delegates, by virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, do by these presents, in the name and in behalf of our respective constituents, fully and entirely ratify and confirm each and every of the said articles of confederation and perpetual union, and all and singular the matters and things therein contained: And all

Article XIII. Every **State** shall abide by the determinations of the united **states**, in congress assembled, on all questions which by this confederation are submitted to them. And **the Articles of this confederation shall be inviolably observed by every state, and the union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them, unless such alteration be agreed to in a congress of the united states, and be afterwards con-firmed by the legislatures of every state.**

And Whereas **it hath pleased the Great Governor of the World** to incline the hearts of the legislatures we respectively represent in congress, to approve of, and to authorize us to ratify the said articles of confederation and perpetual union, Know Ye, that we, the undersigned delegates, **by virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, do, by these presents, in the name and in behalf of our respective constituents**, fully and entirely ratify and confirm each and every of the said articles of confederation and perpetual union, and all and singular the matters and things therein contained. And **we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective constituents**, that they shall abide by the determinations of the united states in congress assembled, on all questions, which by the said confederation are submitted to them. And that the articles thereof shall be inviolably observed by the states we respectively represent, and that the union shall be perpetual. In Witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, in Congress. Done at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, the ninth Day of July, in the Year of our Lord one Thousand seven Hundred and Seventy eight, and in the third year of the Independence of America.

RESOURCES, TALKING POINTS and LIBRARY

LESSON I - ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION - INTRODUCTION

<http://theultimateweapons.blogspot.com/2017/11/articles-of-confederation-introduction.html>

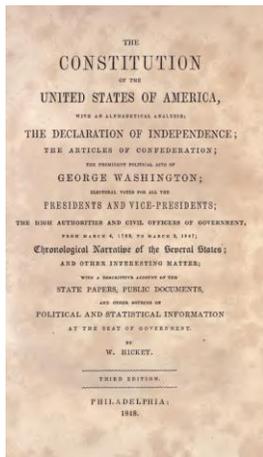
LESSON 2 - ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION - Article IV - Article VIII

<http://theultimateweapons.blogspot.com/2017/11/articles-of-confederation-lesson-2.html>

LESSON 3 - ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION - Article IV - Article VIII

<http://theultimateweapons.blogspot.com/2017/12/articles-of-confederation-lesson-3.html>

The 3rd Edition of William Hickey's [The Constitution of the United States of America](#), 1848, contains the [Articles of Confederation](#) and the snipped "suggestion" conveyed in a COMMUNICATION FROM JUDGE JAMES M. WAYNE, ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.



xii COMMUNICATIONS.

FROM JUDGE WAYNE, ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Dear Sir, Supreme Court-room, March 3, 1847.

I am very much obliged to you for your edition of the Constitution, and will not, hereafter, use any other. All of us are much indebted to you.

Permit me to make a suggestion.* It is, that you would add to the edition, intended for distribution by the Senate, a statement of the times when the Constitution was adopted by the states, and when new states have been admitted; particularly designating, in the last, such of them as have been admitted upon constitutions formed before there had been any original action by Congress for admitting them. For reference it would be useful in many discussions, and has not been made, so far as I can find, by any one.

I am, Dear Sir, with great regard,
Your obed^t sero^t,
James M. Wayne.

W. Hickey, Esq., Washington.

Note that Justice Wayne seemed concerned that 'Constitutions were adopted by the states, . . . (and) been admitted upon constitutions formed before there had been any original action by Congress for admitting them.'

JOHNSON'S V-1 1785

CONSTITUENT

9. The state of having the body bound.
CONSTITUENT. *adj.* [*constituens*, Lat.] That which makes any thing what it is; necessary to existence; elemental; essential; that of which any thing consists.

Body, soul, and reason, are the three parts necessarily constituent of a man. *Dryden's Dufresney.*
 All animals derived all the constituent matter of their bodies, successively, in all ages, out of this fund. *Woodward.*
 It is impossible that the figures and sizes of its constituent particles, should be so justly adapted as to touch one another in every point. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONSTITUENT. *n. f.*

1. The person or thing which constitutes or settles any thing in its peculiar state.
 Their first composition and origination requires a higher and nobler constituent than chance. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
2. That which is necessary to the subsistence of any thing.
 The obstruction of the mesentery is a great impediment to nutrition; for the lymph in those glands is a necessary constituent of the aliment. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
3. He that deposes another; as, the representatives in parliament disregard their constituents.

DEPUTE

DEPUTATION. *n. f.* [*deputation*, Fr.]

1. The act of deputing, or sending away with a special commission.
2. Vicegerency; the possession of any commission given.

Cut me off the heads
 Of all the favorites that the absent king
 In *deputation* left behind him here,
 When he was personal in the Irish war. *Shakesp.*
 He looks not below the moon, but hath designed the regiment of sub-lunary affairs into sub-lunary *deputations.* *Brown.*
 The authority of confidence stands founded upon its vicegerency and *deputation* under God. *South.*

TO DEPUTE. *v. a.* [*deputer*, Fr.] To send with a special commission; to empower one to act instead of another.
 And Abstem said unto him, See thy matters are good and right, but there is no man *deputed* of the king to hear. *2 Sam.*
 And Linus thus, *deputed* by the rest,
 The heroes welcome and their thanks express'd. *Rowcommon.*
 A bishop, by *deputing* a priest or chaplain to administer the sacraments, may remove him. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DEPUTY. *n. f.* [*deputé*, Fr. from *deputatus*, Lat.]

1. A lieutenant; a viceroy; one that is appointed by a special commission to govern or act instead of another.
 He exerciseth dominion over them as the vicegerent and *deputy* of Almighty God. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
 He was vouch'd his immediate *deputy* upon earth, and viceroy of the creation, and lord lieutenant of the world. *South.*

STILE

STILE. *n. f.* [*stigele*, from *stigan*, Sax. to climb.]

1. A set of steps to pass from one enclosure to another.
 There comes my master, and another gentleman from Frogmore, over the *stile* this way. *Shakesp.*
 If they draw several ways, they be ready to hang themselves upon every gate or *stile* they come at. *L'Esrange.*
 The little strutting pile,
 You see just by the church-yard *stile.* *Swift.*
2. [*stile*, Fr.] A pin to call the shadow in a sun-dial. This should rather be *style.*

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE. *n. f.* [from *encloſe*.]

1. The act of enclosing or environing any thing.
 The membranes are for the comprehension or *enclosure* of all these together. *Wilkins.*
2. The separation of common grounds into distinct possessions.
Enclosures began to be frequent, whereby arable land was turned into pasture. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 Touching *enclosures*, a company of lands inclosed are thereby improved in worth two or three parts at the least. *Hayward.*
3. The appropriation of things common.
 Let no man appropriate what God hath made common; that is against justice and charity, and by miraculous accidents God hath declared his displeasure against such *enclosure.* *Taylor.*
4. State of being shut up in any place; encompassed or environed.
 This expresses particularly the *enclosure* of the waters within the earth. *Burnet's Theory.*
 For the young, during its *enclosure* in the womb, there are formed membranes enveloping it, called secundines. *Ray.*
5. The space enclosed; the space comprehended within certain limits.
 And all, that else this world's *enclosure* base
 Hath great or glorious in mortal eye,
 Adorns the person of her Majesty. *Fairy Queen.*
 They are to live all in a body, and generally within the same *enclosure*; to marry among themselves, and to eat no meats that are not prepared their own ways. *Addison's Spectator.*
6. Several; ground enclosed; ground separated from the common.
 'Tis not the common, but the *enclosure* must make him rich. *South.*

CONGRESS

CONGRESS. *n. f.* [*congressus*, Latin.]

1. A meeting; a shock; a conflict.
 Here Pallas urges on, and Lausus there;
 Their *congress* in the field great Jove withstands,
 Both doom'd to fall, but fall by greater hands. *Dryden's Æneid.*
 From these laws may be deduced the rules of the *congresses* and reflections of two bodies. *Cleyn's Philosophical Principles.*
2. An appointed meeting for settlement of affairs between different nations: as, the *congress* of Cambray.

CONGRESSIVE. *adj.* [from *congress*.]

28 USC 3002(15)

(15) "United States" means—
 (A) a Federal corporation;
 (B) an agency, department, commission, board, or other entity of the United States; or
 (C) an instrumentality of the United States.

• **United States: Comptroller General of the United States**

The **Comptroller General** is the director of the **Government Accountability Office (GAO)**, an agency founded in 1921 to ensure the accountability of the federal government. Banks are supervised by the **Office of the Comptroller of the Currency**, an officer within the federal Department of The Treasury.^[4]

Search for **revenue comptroller "bank act" America** at <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/search/subject/economic/subject/colonial/subject/administrative-and-legal/period/18th-century?query=revenue%20comptroller%20%22bank%20act%22%20america&title=>

BREAKING DOWN 'Revenue Bond'

Revenue bonds, which are also called municipal revenue bonds, differ from **general obligation bonds (GO bonds)** that can be repaid through a variety of tax sources. While a revenue bond is backed by a specific revenue stream, holders of GO bonds are relying on **the full faith and credit** of the issuing municipality. Typically, since holders of revenue bonds can only rely on the specific project's income, it has higher risk than GO bonds and pays a higher rate of interest.

HOW ARE REVENUE BONDS MONETIZED? BY WHOSE AUTHORITY ARE THEY MONETIZED?

OUT-OF-WAR ACTIVITIES
Washington, April 19 (AP)—The house military affairs committee today passed a bill to take the profits out of war.
At a secret session the committee approved a section designed to consolidate all excess profits and remove the bill was passed back to a subcommittee for minor changes in working out later in the week.
The bill gives the president power to take the profits and provide for industrial mobilization during war periods.

COMMODITY PRICE INDEX
(1926 Average Equals 100)
New York, April 19.—The Associated Press weighted wholesale price index of forty-five commodities today advanced to 94.53, previous day 94.37, year ago 85.87, month ago 90.97, year ago 74.38.
Range of recent years:
High 101.77 1929
Low 78.74 1932

STOCKS IN THE SPOTLIGHT
New York, April 19 (AP)—Sales of the fifteen most active stocks today:
Coca-Cola 110 1/2
General Electric 110 1/2
IBM 110 1/2
Johnson & Johnson 110 1/2
Kodak 110 1/2
Merck & Co. 110 1/2
Pfizer 110 1/2
Sears & Roebuck 110 1/2
Walt Disney 110 1/2
Western Union 110 1/2

WHAT THE STOCKS DID
New York, April 19 (AP)—The stock market today was a scene of activity as investors sought to balance their portfolios in the face of the federal reserve's new policy.
The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 110.12, up 0.12 from 110.00. The volume of trading was heavy, with over 100 million shares changing hands.

FEDERAL RESERVE HIT IN TALK BY LAMNECK
Washington, April 19 (AP)—Representative Lamneck (D, Ohio) told the house today the federal reserve system is committing legally the "greatest burglary in history."
Criticizing the system in the midst of a plea that the budget be amended to avert "calamity," the Ohioan said that for a \$300 investment a bank could get a \$30,000 return.
"If a burglar had a license to steal," he said, "he would at least have to carry away his loot. The federal reserve system has its loot brought in."
Lamneck said this was the procedure for a "steal" authorized by congress.
The treasury asks bids for several million dollars worth of bonds. A banker says he will take a million dollars worth and credits the treasury on his books with a million dollars.
Then he deposits the bonds with a federal reserve agent as collateral security for a million dollars in federal reserve notes and agrees to pay the cost of printing the currency - about \$300. He now has a million dollars in currency to balance the million dollar deposit he credited to the treasury.
He still owns the bonds and can collect the interest, about \$20,000 a year on an investment of \$300.

PHOTO 991

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