

State Abolition Protection & Stipulation 07/06/21

This is July or National Tyranny Awareness Month. And so we want to talk about how to recognize tyranny and how to get out from under it.

1. What is tyranny?
 - 1.1. The exercise of power without authority.
2. What is dissolution?
 - 2.1. The alteration of the constitutional form of the government by law without the necessary approval of the people directly at the state level or indirectly at the federal level via their states through amendment.
3. What is the result of dissolution?
 - 3.1. Dissolution removes all authority from every branch of the dissolved government.
 - 3.2. Dissolution removes all obligation of anyone to conform to the dissolved constitution.
 - 3.3. The only lawful thing those in dissolved offices can do is vacate the seats of the dissolved government.
 - 3.4. Everything one does in an office of a dissolved government is tyrannical no matter how good it may appear, as tyranny is the exercise of power without authority.
 - 3.5. That is to say, what might appear to be a good action at some point does not make it lawful. Only the exercise of power with authority is lawful no matter how bad that may look at the time.
4. All dissolved governments are completely tyrannous as they have no authority to act therefore all they do is the exercise of power without authority which is the very definition of tyranny.
5. Dissolution is all or nothing. You cannot have a partially dissolved government. It is either completely adhered to its constitutional form or completely dissolved by alteration of one or more constitutional provisions by law without amendment.
6. The effect of dissolution is not the disappearance of the look of government in general but rather the disappearance of the constitutional form by law without an amendment.
 - 6.1. Certainly it is absurd to think that dissolution of government is the disappearance of every vestige and element of it.
 - 6.2. It is equally absurd to think that government is lawfully existing as long as it is doing at least one thing it has authority to do.
 - 6.3. Dissolution is not the alteration of every provision by law without an amendment but rather the alteration of only one provision by law without amendment.
7. Constitutions are merely social contracts and they are no more eternal than any other contract. If the terms of the social contract are altered by one party without the approval of the other party the contract is dissolved and those who had authority to act under it no longer have authority to act.
8. The mere violation of a provision of a constitution or social contract does not dissolve it. Dissolution actually requires the alteration of the terms by law not merely violating the terms of it.

- 8.1. A violation of a constitutional provision can be prosecuted under authority of those with authority under the preserved constitution. But when the terms are altered by law without amendment the government and all therein are dissolved and can do nothing that is not tyranny.
9. What are the rights of those citizens or states who have been the victims of a dissolution of their state or federation of states by those that sat in its seats?
 - 9.1. The victims of dissolution are no longer obliged lawfully, legally or morally to obey the dissolved constitution or those that occupy the dissolved seats.
 - 9.2. The victims are free to create a new government that will protect the life, liberty and possessions of each and every individual or state.
 - 9.3. This does not mean war! A successful war is not the vehicle to create lawful government in the presence of a dissolved unlawful government.
 - 9.4. A dissolved government does not have a right to do anything much less prevent those who seek lawful government in its absence especially by force.
 - 9.5. But we shall see that the present de facto Texas Constitution of 1876 denies authority to the state to impede, arrest or attack those who want to replace even a lawful Texas Republic with another lawful Texas Republic.
 - 9.6. This is expressed in Article 1 Section 2 of the Texas Constitution:

"All political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their benefit. The faith of the people of Texas stands pledged to the preservation of a republican form of government, and, subject to this limitation only, they have at all times the inalienable right to alter, reform or abolish their government in such manner as they may think expedient."
 - 9.7. Notice that the state of Texas can never have more authority than that which is in any one individual citizen as all free governments are founded on their authority. a group of people delegating their authority to the state to protect the property of each individual is not magnified by the number of people. Such delegation is essentially decided by a majority but is not increased in authority over that of any individual.
 - 9.8. Now notice that the only requirement of any government over the territory of Texas is that it must be in the form of a Republic or system of immutable laws which protect the property of each individual consisting of their life, liberty and possessions.
 - 9.9. And finally notice how the right of the people to "alter, reform or abolish their government in such manner as they think expedient" is inalienable, or cannot be alienated, transferred or taken or owned by something else. That is to say. it would be unlawful for a dissolved Texas government or anything else to arrest, impede, harm or attack the people of Texas in the pursuit of making a new lawful government to take the place of a dissolved unlawful Texas government.
 - 9.10. Further notice that the provision above does not necessarily contemplate a dissolved unlawful government but rather that the people "have at all times the inalienable right to alter, reform or abolish their government." That means even if the government is lawful, it still cannot arrest, impede, harm or attack the citizens of Texas during their pursuit of the abolition of the Texas government and its replacement with one that is in the form of a republic that protects the life, liberty

and possessions of each citizen in such manner as any such citizens may think expedient.

- 9.11. This absolute right is magnified even further when the de facto government of Texas is dissolved and tyrannical and no longer in the form of a republic.
- 9.12. This same concept applies to the federal government as it too must follow the principles of property that regulate all aspects of government. In other words it too must be a republic, as Benjamin Franklin said, and we the people have an inalienable right to make a new one and replace the old dissolved tyrannical federation with a new republic that will protect the life, liberty and possessions of the people and their states.
- 9.13. So the job of making a new lawful republic to be in the place of a dissolved ones is not a matter of making war and then coming up with a new government but simply creating the new government in the form of a republic based on the principles of property that will protect the life, liberty and possessions of each citizen and their state.
10. Now what does this mean for a group that would call themselves the "Republic of Texas" that are trying to return to a period of history when Texas was an independent Republic not a state?
11. What does this mean for people like the Texas National Movement that want the state to secede from the federation and become an independent nation?
12. What this mean for a person like myself that wants to completely make a new state that is in the form of a republic which must protect the property of each individual citizen consisting of their life, liberty and possessions not based upon a return to any period of history of the state or union?
13. What does this mean for those who are trying to maintain the dissolved tyrannical state in the present condition?
14. What might this mean to the federal government if the new state republic in order to become a republic must remove provisions imposed upon it by the federation that destroy any immutable law protecting the life, liberty and possessions or estates of the citizens of Texas?