

Beers with Our Founding Fathers

A Patriot's view of the history and direction of our Country

Dean A. Beers, American Patriot

United States Citizen

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Thank you for respecting the hard work of this author.

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*I pledge allegiance, to the flag
of the United States of America
and to the Republic, for which it stands
one Nation, under god, indivisible,
with Liberty and Justice for All.*

“Tyranny:

When the People fear their own government

Oppression:

When the government instills fear in the People

Patriot:

**Someone who, regardless of beliefs or opinion, places the welfare of the
collective above their own.**

Foreword



My name is Karen Beers, and I am married to the author of this book, Dean Beers. I bet you are thinking that I would agree with whatever topic Dean would write about. I beg to differ, and anyone who knows me, knows that Dean and I have different views on many topics, to include politics. I have known Dean since 1991, and he has always been very knowledgeable about the political realm, but most importantly he has always used common sense and logic when he spoke about politics. Dean has never used emotional self-serving pleas, or political correctness to get his point across.

Although I am not a fan of politics, I understand the importance of learning what politics can and cannot do for and against one's country. I am an Independent, and I can see the positive and negative regarding the two major political parties and the effects they have had, and continue to have in the United States of America (USA).

I am very proud of Dean's conviction and insight on the topics of, history, politics, and our great country. Dean is one of the most patriotic people that I have ever met, and he loves this country, and so do I. Dean wrote this book in hopes that he can help explain in layman terms the good, bad, and ugly of the past, present and future regarding the USA.

Dean has published articles, as well as two professional investigative books; and I feel this book is right up there with his professional works due to the passion he has for the topics he covers in *Beers With Our Founding Fathers*. Whether you love or hate history, you will learn from the no nonsense, straight forward knowledge and insight of Dean. You will learn about Ripple Effect Economy and Circles, and the Parasitic Cult and the effects of both. If you take nothing away from this book except pause to think, then Dean will have accomplished at least one of his goals.

Enjoy.

Karen S. Beers, BSW, CCDI

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Karen's eBook "*Letters From Yesteryear*", a collection of 21 letters and one post card written from 1879 to 1900, is available at www.LettersFromYesteryear.com



Prologue

This work probably started many years ago with a passion for history, and peaked as we began to see the decline of what was conceived by our Founding Fathers and all that fought, perished and even lost their lives and personal fortunes to birth this greatest nation, freedoms and concept of government.

Writing a book is long and arduous – and not as financially rewarding as many might think; not including all those more famous fiction and non-fiction writers. I know, I've written two professionally, and dozens of articles. This is not a project for financial gain. It is a project of the heart and mind. It is about the direction our Founding Fathers and Framers [for consistency, they may be interchangeable in this work] began for future generations, and the direction it has gradually taken since the early twentieth century. It is about an emotional civil war of multiple class divisions.

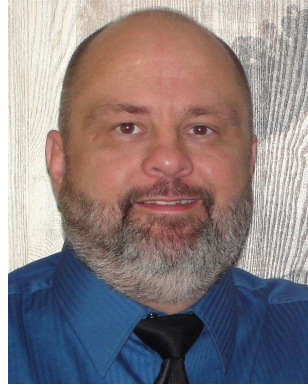
Our country was not founded in a day, week or year – it was decades in the formal sense, and a century and half historically. There was actually no desire to seek being an independent country, just the concept of freedoms, and respect from the crown. Citizens of the Colonies were proud to be subjects to a king. We cannot understand that thought. What we can relate to is the pride of being sovereign and passionate. Agree or disagree, we all feel pride and passion. Sadly, our Country has devolved from the intents of our Founding Fathers. This work is a chapter-by-chapter personal glimpse into the founding documents, Founding Fathers, key events and other leaders, mostly presidents.

You will not find any references in this work, or specific names of persons, places or things beyond the era of our independence. Why is that? Because the purpose of this

work is to encourage you to become independent thinkers, researchers and knowledgeable and informed Patriots. In the chapter 'Tunnel Intelligence' this is expanded and details why it is important to be independently informed. You cannot change or rewrite history – it is what it is. Gradually, from our educational system to our mass media, history has been forgotten, rewritten and not learned from.

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About the Author



Dean A. Beers is a United States Citizen, born in Fort Collins, Colorado. As a child he lived in Maine and Maryland until his dad retired from the Navy and the family returned to Fort Collins. He is a 7th generation native of the area. Sadly, he sees his home state spiraling in the same direction as our Country, and other states – it has been Californicated, and our Country is, too.

You have probably immediately noticed that the author is straight-forward, no nonsense and not politically correct. His words may inspire or inflame the reader -- the intent is to invoke thought. A business owner, free market capitalist pig, and firm believer in the foundation and intent of all three branches of government, state governments and local governments.

Registered as an independent, he is a Constitutionalist, fiscally conservative capitalist and agnostic (not secularist, but Judeo-Christian supporting). Dean is somewhat, perhaps very, atypical of what many would think or expect. Having many friends in all circles of life, cultures, beliefs, professions, political beliefs and religious beliefs, an open mind is important in relationships and friendships.

Dean is proudly married to his best friend and soulmate, Karen. He proudly accepted a ready-made family with Jeberly and Winter, and now three grandchildren –

Jacee (Jeberly) and identical twin grandsons, Gage and Cash (Winter); they are all within six months of the same age (and joy!).

The views expressed within are that of the author, and in the absence of any formal education in history, law or political science. No legal advice or opinion is implied.

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Dedication

My first dedication is to our Founding Fathers. It is our fortune to be born, or naturalized after legal immigration, to this greatest Nation. Further dedication to all that have served, and presently serve, in the military and public safety to maintain the Freedoms granted to us by birthright. Some gave all so that we may have so much, which cannot be taken for granted. Some simply do not recognize, believe or honor our birthrights assured by the sacrifices of so many.

To my Wife for Life, who has listened to me rant and bang my head wondering how such idiocy has taken over our Country. We are Team Beers, Together We're Better – which is one of the lessons I hope to impart to every reader of this work. As with my past written works, she supported and pushed, read and proofed, researched and opined, every stage of this work. Like our life together, with her this work is possible and without her it would not be.

To my immediate family, daughters Jeberly and Winter and their families. Especially our grandchildren – Jacee, Gage and Cash. For my family there are no limits to my devotion to them. Also to my parents, who raised me to be independent, self-sufficient, and appreciative of our birthrights. To my friends and colleagues, your support is much appreciated; agree or disagree with what I have penned here.

Of course this work is dedicated to you – the reader. You may be reading this to see how a non-politician, non-talking head, lay person views our history and direction; I hope you become passionate.

“A pen is certainly an excellent instrument to fix a man's attention and to inflame his ambition.” – John Adams

The Tree of Liberty

Thomas Jefferson

Letter to William Smith of November 13th 1787

Thomas Jefferson is often quoted as saying, *“The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots...”* However, it is important to read the full quote, which is very appropriate to the content and purpose of this work.

“What country before ever existed a century & a half without a rebellion? & what country can preserve it is liberties if their rulers are not warned from time to time that their people preserve the spirit of resistance? Let them take arms. The remedy is to set them right as to facts, pardon & pacify them. What signify a few lives lost in a century or two? The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots & tyrants.”

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Bill of Rights

Amendments Proposed September 25th 1789 and Ratified December 15th 1791



The Conventions of a number of the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best ensure the beneficent ends of its institution.

The preamble to the Bill of Rights serves one essential purpose: to affirm that the earlier ratifying of our Constitution was predicated on the passing of several clauses that would declare individual rights and limit the powers, and abuse, of the government. Before reading each of the following amendments, the above paragraph should be included in context.

Almost one-hundred-two years to the day, before our Constitutional Bill of Rights, England had passed the English Bill of Rights (December 16th 1689). England's was an inspiration for our own. However, England's still granted rights primarily to the noble and ruling classes, and restored some religious equality. Specifically, rights to the parliament, such as their freedom of speech, regular elections and to petition the crown

without reprisal. It did provide that Protestants could again possess arms for their defense within the law (Catholics, historically were allowed to be armed). This encouraged John Locke, a popular figure to our Founding Fathers and revolutionaries, who would expand on these ideas.

As previously noted in this work, the Anti-Federalists, led by Thomas Jefferson, had specific concerns with the new Constitution, which in their opinion made it weak and subjected the people to future tyranny. After the failure of a weak Articles of Confederation, based on one branch of central government that was not empowered to levy taxes or the authority to enforce its own provisions, a Constitutional Convention drafted a new document, the Constitution, and sent it to the states for ratification. A unanimous ratification by the states was important; however, the concerns of the Anti-Federalists (Thomas Jefferson) over the Federalists (George Washington), led by, resulted in nine of the thirteen states having ratified it before a stalemate posed by the concerns of the Anti-Federalists. As a reminder, these concerns were: 1) balance between the central government and state governments; 2) too much authority to the representatives of the people in the central government; 3) an unchecked central government would govern by force, not consent, of the people; and 4) lack of protections of individual liberties. The Bill of Rights was drafted to address the issues the Anti-Federalists expressed concerns of, and hoped to further the ratification of the Constitution by the unanimous states.

The Bill of Rights is the first ten amendments to the Constitution. They are the rights – the birthrights and rights of citizenship. These rights empower the People and protect them from the federal government – they do not empower or protect the government,

nor do they apply to private matters. These amendments did not protect the people from the state governments, until provided for in the Fourteenth Amendment. James Madison initially provided a list of two hundred potential amendments to address the concerns of the Anti-Federalists. These were reduced to seventeen, of which twelve were included in the proposal. Of these twelve, ten were approved and passed unanimously by the states, clearing the way for unanimous ratification of the Constitution.

The Bill of Rights consists of the following first ten amendments to the Constitution, empowerment and protection of the individual from tyranny and oppression by the federal government. I submit that these first ten amendments are a collective of sacred interwoven unalienable birthrights that are interdependent of each other. I also submit they are the checks and balances of the citizens, who agree to be governed and how, upon the government – and these protections are applicable to resident with respect to all governments, agencies and agents. Most of these rights conceptually date back to the Magna Carta, as previously noted in this work. So long as a person is a citizen in good standing (having not violated another citizen's right to Life, Liberty and Pursuit of Happiness), they are entitled to these sacred and unalienable birthrights:

- First Amendment
 - Freedom of Speech; and
 - Freedom of Religion (to exercise) and the government shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion; and
 - Freedom of the Press; and
 - Freedom of Peaceful Assembly; and

- Freedom to Petition the Government.
- Second Amendment
 - Right to Keep and Bear Arms.
- Third Amendment
 - Prohibits the quartering [housing] of soldiers without consent.
- Fourth Amendment
 - Protects against unreasonable searches and seizures; and
 - Warrant would issue only with probable cause.
- Fifth Amendment
 - Indictment by a grand jury for high crimes; and
 - Guarantee against double jeopardy; and
 - Right against self-incrimination; and
 - Right to Due Process required in matters of life, liberty or property; and
 - Eminent domain requiring the government pay just compensation to take property for public use.
- Sixth Amendment
 - Right to speedy and public trial; and
 - Right to impartial jury of peers; and
 - Right to be advised of charges; and
 - Right to confront witnesses and compel testimony; and
 - Right to assistance of counsel.
- Seventh Amendment
 - Right to trial by jury in civil suits.

- Eighth Amendment
 - Protects against excessive bails or fines; and
 - Protects against cruel and unusual punishment.
- Ninth Amendment
 - These enumerated rights do not deny or disparage other rights of the individual; and
 - These enumerated rights are not all-inclusive.
- Tenth Amendment
 - The powers not delegated to the federal government are reserved to the states; and
 - The powers not prohibited to the states are reserved to the people.

The Bill of Rights was in response, not only to the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation and Constitution as then drafted, but the experiences of the revolutionary leaders and colonist. Recalling the grievances in the Declaration of Independence noted earlier in this work, it is easy to see why these were important to have in the Constitution. Being so important, these were the first rights to the individual of the Constitution. More important, these individual rights were those defined by our Founding Fathers – and for the first time in history – as part of those sacred unalienable rights by your Creator, birthrights. The Bill of Rights was not providing for individual rights provided for by a government; it recognized these rights as the legal restraint of the government. The Founding Fathers asserted – again for the first time in history – that because the government cannot give these rights to the individual, they cannot be taken away. They are inherent, sacred and unalienable birthrights. Although they were

written as amendments, and did amend our Constitution, they are truly birthrights not granted by the government and of which the government cannot revoke. I hold that it is self-evident that these are irrevocable.

The purpose of the Bill of Rights was two-fold: 1) to define the freedoms the new United States of America recognized for its citizens, with restraint of the government; and 2) this restraint of government was to protect the citizens from the same tyranny and oppression which led to independence and a new country. It would serve as a beacon of freedom and prosperity to the rest of the world. What is misunderstood is that the Bill of Rights does not protect a person from another person or private entity. The concepts of the Bill of Rights, the entire Constitution, were so simple and defined so precisely – they did not need the extensive interpretation, and misinterpretation of today.

First Amendment

The collective clauses of the First Amendment are, in part, what define a truly free country, the ability to confront the government and not be restricted. These are protections of the people from their own government, of which they are the government. To speak freely of your government, which when restricted leads to oppression. To be assured your government will not require or prevent you from practicing a recognized religion [religion is not the same as a culture]. The press would also be unrestrained in its purpose. The people could peacefully gather to speak freely of their government. Finally, to petition the government for redress of grievances. These rights, both by individual clause and as a whole, or in any part, were imperative to the people in having the ability to act without restraint or fear of reprisal. These rights did not extend to private matters – these freedoms could be restricted in a home, business or other

private organization. They were not intended for a private individual or institution to compel or restrict another.

Second Amendment

The whole of the Second Amendment, one of the shortest and most concise in the Bill of Rights, states in its entirety, *“A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the People to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.”* First, a free State is specific to the several states, the state of an individual’s citizenship. The original draft was written as ‘free state’ and implied the protection from what is modernly referred to as a police state, and threat or activities of tyranny and oppression. I submit that both were intended and implied, and it was recognized that the states had the greater autonomy and sovereignty over the federal government. Historically throughout the world, only the upper and ruling classes of society were permitted to own weaponry, or arms, for any reason. This prevented the lower classes from protecting themselves from, or revolting against, their authoritative upper and ruling classes. This right is not meant to protect hunting or sporting, but defense of the collective by the individual, and by extension, of themselves. This right protects its preceding First Amendment collective rights. It protects the individual from the government. In colonial America, law enforcement was the county sheriff. The sheriff was responsible for enforcing the laws, collecting taxes, supervising elections, and taking care of the legal business of the county government. Specific to protecting the individual, the sheriff was reactive to a citizen’s complaint or information about a crime. Only at that time would an investigation or arrest be made. They did not patrol or

prevent crime. This was affirmed by the 2005 Supreme Court decision that the police did not have a constitutional duty to protect a person from harm.

Third Amendment

Like the Second Amendment, this is short and concise. Unlike the Second Amendment, there has been no Supreme Court case on this amendment. It is unambiguous in statement and purpose, *“No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.”* It is unequivocal as further protection from tyranny and oppression. The quartering of soldiers is not to address an inconvenience, but to prevent a police state. More than any other amendment, this one is without need for expanded explanation. Moreover, the Second Amendment provides assurance that the citizens will not be subjected to this, or any form of a police state.

Fourth through Eight Amendments

Collectively, these are amendments of the chronological jurisprudence system – from charge and arrest, to conviction and sentencing. The foundation of these rights is in the Magna Carta, also once reserved for authoritative upper and ruling classes. Although not a perfect system, these rights are the basis for the best jurisprudence system of any free country. There is room for improvement, briefly discussed later. However, these birthrights are collectively for the purpose of assuring that a defendant is innocent unless and until proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt by a jury of their peers (or trial judge/s if so chosen). Before such a trial, the process of investigation and arrest are also protected by these birthrights. They are inherent to assure that every citizen is protected from any judicial oppression and tyranny of the government.

A home and curtilage (inclusive surrounding properties), and their person, is a person's castle. Prior to arrest, during the investigative process, a person is protected by both the Fourth and Fifth Amendments. Court decisions over the years have flexed these and other related amendments, giving more and less authority to the government, together with consequential more and less rights to the individual. Leading up to the recognition of these birthrights, a person could be subjected to their property and their persons, being searched and seized without cause or consequence. A warrant, the authority of the court after presentation of probable cause, is required for all searches and seizures pursuant to applicable case law. It is important to research and understand the concepts of 'reasonable', 'probable cause' and 'reasonable doubt'. Reasonable is less than probable. There are warrantless arrests, and searches that do not require a warrant. A person is also protected, not only from testifying against themselves, but speaking to law enforcement and having the advice of an attorney.

In the event that a person faces charges and trial, they must be advised of what those charges are and the evidence presented supporting those charges. A reasonable person may believe they committed the crimes charged with, but that is not sufficient. There may be probable cause to believe so, resulting in their arrest by warrant, but that is not sufficient. There may be probable cause to believe they should stand trial, but that is not yet sufficient for a guilty verdict or confinement as punishment. Through all this, it takes a finding of a reasonable doubt of to be found guilty. These steps are in place to assure every person does not face arrest, charges, trial, conviction or imprisonment without this due process. This process is provided for in the Sixth

Amendment. Civil suits do not have the same individual protections or level of finding necessary to reach judgment.

- *Reasonable Suspicion is that amount of objective information (facts) that would warrant an officer to suspect that the particular person is engaged in criminal activity.*
- *Probable Cause is the evidence necessary to arrest or (normally) to search. This is more evidence than reasonable suspicion but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt.*
- *Beyond a Reasonable Doubt is when no other logical explanation can be derived from the facts except that the defendant committed the crime, thereby overcoming the presumption that a person is innocent until proven guilty.*

Using the analogy of a football field, reasonable belief could be the defendant's twenty yard line, probable cause could be fifty-one yards, and beyond a reasonable doubt is a third down and goal line. In civil suits, the verdict only takes one of the parties reaching fifty-one yards. One reason for this lesser degree of proof in civil suits, or conversely the higher level of proof in criminal proceedings, is what is at risk. In civil suits it is monetary, while in criminal proceedings it is a person's freedoms – their birthrights may be suspended and they may face imprisonment – including up to life or death. The Eighth Amendment addresses confinement while awaiting trial and imprisonment following a guilty verdict. Generally, the charges and personal history are considered in determining bail and sentencing, and specifically defined by law. The punishment is meant to fit the crime. A person should not be imprisoned for decades because of lesser crimes. We are not to be subjected to punishment for exercising our

inherent birthrights – such as speaking against our government, as does happen throughout the unfree world.

In the new United States of America, these inherent birthrights equal to all residents and provides protections against the tyranny and oppression of a government harassing, seizing, detaining, charging, confining and imprisoning a person without the due processes that protect them equally, as provided for in these collective rights.

Ninth and Tenth Amendments

These amendments specifically protect the sovereignty of the individual and states from the central government. It provides that these rights are not the only rights of the individual. It further tells the central government that those powers and authorities not specified to them are of the states and collective individuals. These two amendments are present to restrict the government and pre-empt the tyranny and oppression experienced by the colonists by the overstepping of those in authority to them. It also presents that the governments – central and state – are of the People, by the People and for the People. Finally, it limits government to two specific duties, further addressed in the Constitution – for the protection and general welfare of the people and Country through limited government, powers and authority. The Bill of Rights places the individual before the government, and defines inherent birthrights that are not granted by a government, nor can they be revoked by the same. The Bill of Rights, although enumerated as amendments, is what protects the individual and their collective societies, from tyranny and oppression. Although they were amendments to our Constitution, it was ratified under the agreement that these would be added, by

inference part of the original Constitution. I submit they are not simply amendments. These should be enumerated as the First Natural Right to the Tenth Natural Right.

In conclusion, the Bill of Rights is a collective of interwoven and intra-dependent sacred unalienable birthrights. To surrender, negotiate, change or repeal one is to do so to all – and unconstitutional, moreover treasonous, without a Constitutional Convention.

A divided Bill of Rights cannot stand.

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Epilogue

“What country before ever existed a century & a half without a rebellion? & what country can preserve its liberties if their rulers are not warned from time to time that their people preserve the spirit of resistance? Let them take arms. The remedy is to set them right as to facts, pardon & pacify them. What signify a few lives lost in a century or two? The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots & tyrants.” – Thomas Jefferson, November 13th 1787



Our Country, Declaration, Constitution and Bill of Rights encompass our freedoms and define our Country, as well as our freedoms. These are not subject to change at the whim of a person or politician to make them emotionally happy. These are collectively our rights, privileges and responsibilities. We are passionate about them. If you do not like what they represent, either do not move here or move to where they have the emotional fluff to make you happy. A Patriot is someone who, regardless of beliefs or opinions, places the welfare of the collective above their own. A Patriot is part of the solution, not the problem.

The second paragraph of our Declaration of Independence, slightly rewritten for today, might say, *“We continue to hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights,*

that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these several States; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their present Systems of Government. The history of the present federal government is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these several States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.”

At the writing of this work, there is growing concern anger, angst and distrust with the violations of rights. There is not enough outrage. It is easy to not see, or ignore, violations of those that may be 'undeserving' (many see criminal defendants as undeserving), but when the violations start impacting people that did not think it could happen...perhaps the alarm across communication and social networks start to sound –

like Paul Revere's midnight ride. There are still too many people uninformed to what their rights are, and rights exist not as a privilege, but as a protection

To be clear, I am not advocating anything more than patriotic synergy to return our Country to the stature of the greatest Nation it is. I am unequivocally opposed to nationalization of anything which is not within the purpose of governing – socialism. I am unequivocally opposed to any action that encroaches on the freedoms of our individual, state and national sovereignty by any person or entity foreign or domestic. I have some faith remaining in our citizens that have been victimized and indoctrinated by the Parasitic Cult; however, none in our elected leaders – the emotional hags who are the Parasitic Cult; it is our Country; let us begin to act like it. We can no longer afford to ignore our history, heritage and culture. Our Country must pay attention to these key common themes of campaigns, politics and rhetoric: 1) A form of indentured servitude or slavery through illegal immigration pandering; 2) A form of indentured servitude or slavery through perpetual unearned taxpayer funded government handouts; 3) Continuing the divisiveness needed to feed the disparity of socioeconomic classes; and 4) Vote pandering. These foment the self-perpetuating victim and pathological indoctrination of the Parasitic Cult. These breed socialism – a national and international Ponzi scheme of indescribable proportions and consequences.

Remember these two things about the government and spending: 1) The 'public debt' is our debt and no one else's; and 2) There are not government funds, grants, loans, etc. – these are our monies and no one else's.

The history presented in this work ends at with the ratification of our Bill of Rights, but our history, of course, does not. One significant event was another revolution – the

American Civil War from 1861 to 1865. Often also referred to as the War of Northern Aggression, it was a War of States' Rights. It was a war in which growing animosity – political and socioeconomic disparity – would lead to the severing of the bonds that held the states together. The federal government suspended rights of citizens and engaged in a war to enforce federal powers over state sovereignty. But, that is perhaps another book, but an important lesson to look into as we decide the direction of our Country.

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*Thank you for digesting this work. It started as a thought process to vent, and became a personal project to share – “Together We’re Better” – and developed into a daily passion. It is time to restore the balance of We the People, By the People and For the People. Let’s Roll!**

Dean A. Beers

United States Citizen

American Patriot

** The reported action words of Todd Beamer, who with other heroes of United Flight 93 on September 11th 2001, although unarmed and held hostage by armed terrorists, overcame their enemies to crash the passenger jetliner into a farm field near Shanksville, Pennsylvania. Their unarmed heroic actions prevented the suicidal flight from hitting its target in Washington, DC. That day, three other flights were taken over by armed terrorists overcoming unarmed passengers. Unable to act in time, two flights were crashed into the World Trade Center buildings in New York City and one into the Pentagon in Washington, DC. We must remember these words, heroes and actions. Our Country and our Constitution must be defended and protected from enemies, both foreign and domestic.*

This work is dedicated to the memory and actions of all heroes of this greatest Nation throughout history. Together We're Better – and these will not be in vain.



Star Spangled Banner

Our National Anthem

Oh, say can you see by the dawn's early light
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars thru the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming?
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.
Oh, say does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

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"It is in vain, sir, to extenuate the matter. Gentlemen may cry, Peace, Peace -- but there is no peace. The war is actually begun! The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms! Our brethren are already in the field! Why stand we here idle? What is it that gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!"

– Patrick Henry, March 23rd 1775 – at the Virginia Provincial Convention

Fiscal Culture of Capitalism vs. Parasitic Cult of Socialism

The history of a Government of the People, by the People and For the People to
a Socialist Government of the People, by the Government, for the Government

– Socialism. It is one or the other, we cannot have it both ways.

Dean A. Beers is a United States Citizen, born in Fort Collins, Colorado. He is a 7th generation native of the area. Sadly, he sees his home state spiraling in the same direction as our Country, and other states – it has been Californicated, and our Country is, too.

Dean is straight-forward, no non-sense and not politically correct. His words may inspire or inflame the reader – the intent is to invoke thought. A business owner, capitalist pig, and firm believer in the foundation and intent of all three branches of the federal government and state governments.

