



Liberty Tree

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LWRN — Shall it stay alive?

Dear Listeners and True Patriots!

It's been over eight years since the Fellowship launched its second attempt to provide *Truth In Broadcasting* to Patriots across the nation. Liberty Works Radio Network officially went back on the air in May of 2009, when FM station WIFL in Florida began broadcasting LWRN programming. The road has been a rocky one, and there have been quite a few setbacks along the way. After that first station went into bankruptcy, the owner of it moved on to another station in Tennessee, which picked up the network for a while. Our members helped keep that new station going, and at the same time helped with expenses associated with the bankruptcy, with the promise that all would be made right when the settlement of the case came. That promise, however, turned out to be a lie — in

time, it was discovered that the unscrupulous individual who made that promise was also lying about how much of LWRN's programming he was playing on that Ten-

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JFK AND THE MYSTERY OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11110

by Dick Greb

As so often seems to happen, history has again been rewritten to bolster the claims of some group or another. In this particular case, an Executive Order issued in 1963 by then-President Kennedy is claimed to have been intended to put the Federal Reserve Bank out of business and implied to have been a prime factor in the President's assassination. However, a look at the underlying documents does not support this position.

Executive Order 11110, signed by Kennedy on June 4, 1963, amended Executive Order 10289, signed by President Truman on September 17, 1951. Both EOs were essentially Delegation Orders — that is, they delegated certain specified authorities, which Congress had conferred on the President, to the Secretary of the Treasury. (Patriots should be familiar with Delegation Orders, such as those by which the Secretary of the Treasury conveys his authorities to the officers and employees of the IRS.)

The story begins on August 8, 1950, when Congress enacted Public Law 673, which authorized the Presi-

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Versions of the story below are told and retold. But do the facts support this theory?

On June 4, 1963, a little known attempt was made to strip the Federal Reserve Bank of its power to loan money to the government at interest. ... President John F. Kennedy signed Executive Order No. 11110 that returned to the U.S. government the power to issue currency, without going through the Federal Reserve. Mr. Kennedy's order gave the Treasury the power "to issue silver certificates against any silver bullion, silver, or standard silver dollars in the Treasury." This meant that for every ounce of silver in the U.S. Treasury's vault, the government could introduce new money into circulation. In all, Kennedy brought nearly \$4.3 billion in U.S. notes into circulation. ...

With the stroke of a pen, Mr. Kennedy was on his way to putting the Federal Reserve Bank of New York out of business. ... Executive Order 11110 gave the U.S. the ability to create its own money backed by silver.

After Mr. Kennedy was assassinated just five months later, no more silver certificates were issued. The Final Call has learned that the Executive Order was never repealed by any U.S. President through an Executive Order and is still valid. Why then has no president utilized it?

from *The Final Call*, Vol. 15, No.6, Jan. 17, 1996
www.john-f-kennedy.net/executiveorder11110.htm

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dent to delegate certain of his lawful functions to the heads of executive branch departments. Truman cited that authority in his EO 10289 (see p. 3) and then delegated various functions to the Secretary of the Treasury.

President Kennedy's Executive Order 11110 made three changes to Truman's EO. He added subparagraph 1(j) and revoked subparagraphs 2(b) and 2(c). The additional authority in 1(j), which Kennedy delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury, is:

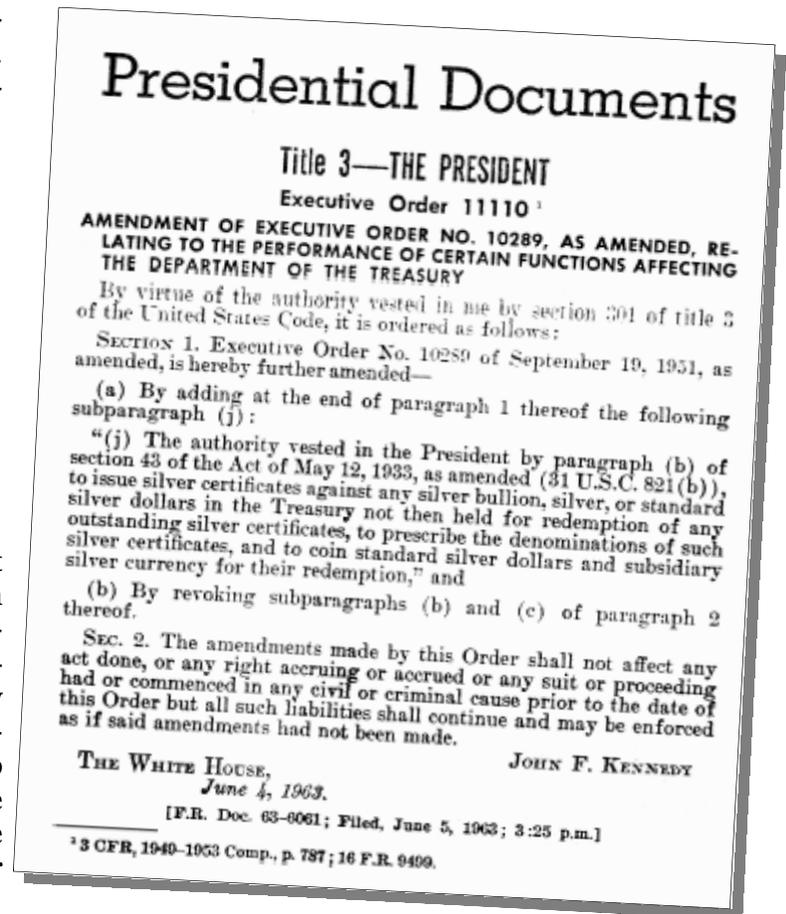
(j) The authority vested in the President by paragraph (b) of section 43 of the Act of May 12, 1933, as amended (31 U.S.C. 821(b)), to issue silver certificates against any silver bullion, silver, or standard silver dollars in the Treasury not then held for redemption of any outstanding silver certificates, to prescribe the denominations of such silver certificates, and to coin standard silver dollars and subsidiary silver currency for their redemption. [Emphasis added]

The act referred to is the Agricultural Adjustment Act of May 12, 1933.¹ Section 43(a) of that Act (which was not delegated by EO 11110) authorized the President, whenever he might find certain economic conditions existing, to direct the Secretary of the Treasury "to enter into agreements with the several Federal Reserve banks and with the Federal Reserve Board" to conduct "open market operations in obligations of the United States Government" and to directly purchase and hold up to \$3 billion worth of Treasury bills or other Government obligations.

Paragraph (b) of § 43 made it clear that if the Secretary was "unable to secure the assent of the several Federal Reserve Banks, ... to the agreements authorized in this section," then the President was authorized instead to direct the Secretary to issue up to \$3 billion in United States notes,² to fix the weight of the gold dollar and the ratio of the silver dollar to the gold dollar, and to provide for unlimited coinage of gold and silver at such weights, whenever, in the President's judgment, it became necessary.

But even though § 43(b) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act authorized the President to direct the Secretary to issue U.S. notes up to \$3 billion, EO 11110 did not delegate that particular authority. Instead, Kennedy delegated an authority given him by an amendment to that Act. That amendment, found in Section 12 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934,³ had added five paragraphs to the end of § 43(b)(2) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. The second of those five paragraphs states:

The President is further authorized to issue silver certificates in such denominations as he may prescribe against any silver bullion, silver, or standard silver dollars in the Treasury not then held for redemption of any outstanding silver certificates, and to coin stan-



dard silver dollars or subsidiary currency for the redemption of such silver certificates.

Comparing this language to that of EO 11110 confirms that it is these three distinct authorities which Kennedy delegated to the Secretary: to issue silver certificates, coin silver to redeem them, and prescribe the denominations of the certificates. Remember, this Executive Order merely *delegated* these powers — it did not carry the powers into effect. In other words, President Kennedy did NOT actually order any silver certificates to be issued nor any silver to be coined; he only ordered that the Secretary could issue certificates or coin silver at his own discretion.

When carefully scrutinized, then, the claims about Executive Order 11110 fall like a house of cards. The claim that by this EO Kennedy issued some \$4 billion

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1. 48 Stat. L. 31, 51.

2. Such notes could only be issued to meet maturing Federal obligations to repay sums borrowed by the U.S., and for purchasing U.S. bonds or other interest-bearing obligations of the United States.

3. 48 Stat. L. 337, 342; enacted January 30, 1934.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 10289

PROVIDING FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF CERTAIN FUNCTIONS OF THE PRESIDENT BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 1 of the act of August 8, 1950, 64 Stat. 419 (Public Law 673, 81st Congress), and as President of the United States, it is ordered as follows:

1. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby *designated and empowered to perform the following-described functions of the President without the approval, ratification, or other action of the President.* ... [Emphasis added]

in United States notes is simply false. No amount of silver certificates (nor United States notes) were issued by EO 11110. Keep in mind that it was within Kennedy's power to order them issued, but he did NOT do so! He only authorized them to be issued by the Secretary at the Secretary's discretion, without any action on his part. Therefore, whether or not any such certificates were ultimately issued must be laid at the feet of the Treasury Secretary, not Kennedy. Once it is understood that he did not issue any United States notes by this EO, the claim that he "declared that the privately owned Federal Reserve Bank would soon be out of business" no longer has any factual support.

In a general sense, the revisionists' claim concerning Kennedy's stand against the Federal Reserve (and even intimations that it contributed to his assassination) is not supported by the facts surrounding EO 11110. Furthermore, Kennedy did not create the power to issue silver certificates (or U.S. notes) — Congress did. And they did it way back in 1934, when JFK was still a boy.

In fact, although § 43(b) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act authorized the President to direct the Secretary to issue U.S. notes, neither EO 10289 nor EO 11110 make any mention of this authority, much less delegate it.

Finally, it is also claimed that Kennedy's EO 11110 is still in force. Again, this is easily proven false. President Reagan, on September 9, 1987, signed EO 12608, which, by § 4(e), revokes subparagraph 1(j) (and also 1(g)) of EO 11110. All in all, about the only thing from the revisionists' tale which can be shown to be true is that Kennedy signed it on June 4, 1963. Everything else appears to have been made from whole cloth.

There are two lessons which can be taken here. The first concerns understanding the mechanics of delegation orders — the way they are written, their effects, etc. The second, equally important, is to be careful in

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BUNDY RANCH RETRIALS: whatever happened to double jeopardy?

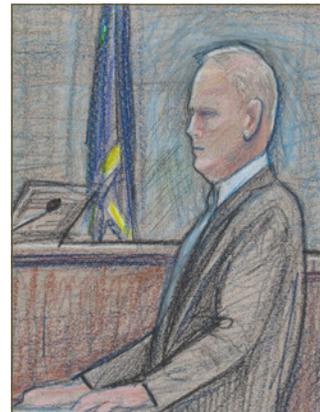
On August 22, 2017, a federal jury completely acquitted defendants Richard R. Lovelien and Steven A. Stewart of all charges brought against them by the feds for their minimal participation in standing with the Cliven Bundy family against the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in 2014.

Two other defendants, Eric J. Parker and O. Scott Drexler, were also acquitted on nearly all charges, but the jury deadlocked 11-1 *in favor of acquittal* on four charges for Parker, and on two charges for Drexler, according to the report from Parker's Attorney Jess Marchese, who interviewed one of the jurors afterward. In other words, the refusal of just *one* juror to acquit resulted in a hung jury for six charges.

Proponents of jury nullification often point out that just one juror "holdout" can keep a defendant from conviction. Here, we are presented with the opposite situation — one juror kept two defendants from acquittal. In addition, all acquittals came after an earlier trial ending in April, when the prosecution was met with a hung jury on *all* charges for *all four* defendants. Judge Gloria Navarro declared a mistrial at that time.

The U.S. Attorney's office retried the four a second time with a newly empaneled jury, with the new result of acquittals on 34 out of 40 charges. In a disgusting display of hubris, the prosecutor will now bring charges a third time: "There's no question about us proceeding forward. Just so the record's clear." As even the *Las Vegas Review-Journal* noted on August 31: "In both trials, news accounts reported jurors weren't even close to accepting the government's case. Yet Acting U.S. Attorney Steven Myhre now insists on staggering out of his corner for round three."

For the two men not completely acquitted, a third trial means a third period of jeopardy, during which much of their remaining life is at stake. Whatever happened to the Fifth Amendment protection against double jeopardy? Why is it routinely disregarded, and the public made to pay for the expense of repeated trials like these? How can a deadlocked jury be a "mistrial"?



Depiction of U.S. Atty. Steve Myhre. Reports from the courtroom showed that the prosecution and judge conspired to deny defendants any meaningful defense. In the end, the defense attorneys refused to make closing statements, sending a strong message to the jury that the prosecution had no real case, a message apparently received and understood.

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repeating theories that circulate throughout the Patriot community. More often than not, they cannot withstand close scrutiny, and should be disregarded — even when they present a position you might like to believe. If you previously believed this story about Kennedy and EO 11110, you now know first-hand how easy it is to be fooled. Hopefully, you also have a better grasp on how to look into such claims, and will not be as easy to fool next time.



Note: The foregoing was reprinted from Reasonable Action, #247.

Staying alive

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nessee station. Of course, the network ended all association with him at that point, but a lot of damage had already been done.

Resources that could have gone towards the Fellowship's expenses were used up in sustaining those radio stations and were never repaid. The ultimate result was that the Fellowship had to leave behind the custom-built office complex and studios that had been its home since its founding, and relocate to less expensive accommodations down the road. But with a gigantic effort and lots of help from local members, we were able to make that move with only a 2-day interruption in our broadcasting. And other than a few power outages, we've been on the air continuously since that time.

However, it hasn't been smooth sailing by any means. It's a continuous struggle to keep the lights on and the rent paid, and the phones and internet turned on. But keeping *those* bills paid has been done in large part at the expense of the people who keep the network running day to day. But they have their own bills that need to be paid, too, and when not enough funds come in to make that happen, sooner or later they will leave. With nothing more than a skeleton crew already, the loss of any one will probably be the death knell of the whole thing. That is the critical point we are rapidly approaching!

Fellowship members have always rallied when the situation was dire. And that kind of rally is sorely needed right now! But more than that, we need continuing commitments of support. Our situation has been worsening for a long time, and it can not be cured by a one-shot fix. Without a steady flow of donations, Liberty Works Radio Network will cease to exist. If you have been sending regular donations, we thank you sincerely. Without you, LWRN would have been gone long ago. But, if you have been counting

on the other guy to keep the network alive, then you should know that he's been counting on you. So, to everyone reading this now, we ask that you prayerfully consider making monthly donations of however much or little you can afford to send, so that Liberty Works Radio Network can continue its mission to reawaken Americans to the founding principles of natural rights and limited government, as embodied in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. The future of LWRN depends on it!

In the beginning, members were supporting a broadcast that they weren't even able to hear (unless they happened to live in range of the FM stations we were on), but now Liberty Works programming is available to everyone with access to the internet, whether at home or on the go. The updated mobile phone apps are now available for both iPhones and SmartPhones. Links to get the apps can be found in the left panel on our website, below the link to Listen Live on your home computer. Listen as often as you can. Call the hosts of the live shows and let your own voice be heard, and encourage others to do the same. And most of all, do whatever you can to support the network on a regular basis so it can continue to broadcast Liberty throughout the land.



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page!!

**Ask everyone you know to
download the app! And Listen!**

Bundy Ranch Retrials (Continued from page 3)

Next month, we will be delving into the double jeopardy provision and its application by the federal courts.



Note: Details included in this article were drawn from numerous first-hand reports and articles, but primarily from websites lasvegassun.com, thefringenews.com, and sfgate.com.