

## True and Falsified Definitions

*By Bill Ivy*

Articles of Confederation, the Union's first **Constitution**.

Article I: The style of **this Confederacy** shall be "**The United States of America**"

Article II: **Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence**, and every power, jurisdiction and right which is not by this **Confederation** expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled.

The US Constitution, the Union's **second constitution**, was to retain the above. James Madison, in Federalist Paper #39, paragraph 11, last 2 sentences, references the above.

"**Each state**, in ratifying the Constitution, is considered as a **sovereign body, independent of all others**, and **only to be bound by its own voluntary act** (the right to secede). In this relation, then, the new constitution **will**, if established, **be a federal and not a national** constitution."

Using the understood definitions for the words federal and national of our founders, Madison describes the meaning to each in Federalist Paper #39, paragraph 7, second sentence. He states:

"**Federal**: regards the Union as a **Confederacy** of sovereign states.

**National**: regards the Union as a **Consolidation** of the states."

It is clear to see that the Founders and Framers of the US Constitution understood that the **federal system** meant a **Confederacy** and that each state **held to its sovereignty**. And that the **national system** meant the **consolidation** of the states to form a one nation government where states **no longer held to their sovereignties**.

When it was seen that the Southern states were losing the war, Webster's Dictionary, in **1864**, made a change in political word meanings for what was on America's horizon. In **1865**, the US government made Webster's the **official dictionary for the US Government**. Here is Webster's altered definition of the word "federal", in **my on-hand 1978 edition**, to compare with Madison's description above.

"**Federal**: formed by a compact between political units **that surrender individual sovereignty to a central authority**, but **retain certain limited powers**."

Is this not the definition that Madison was relating to **national**?! The creators subordinate to the creation. Our true federal system was a confederacy of sovereign states. This system was the **cause of the South**. Consolidation of the states, with Washington D.C. being the supreme power was not what came through the doors of the 1787 Constitutional Convention.

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