


THE CONFEDERACY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TIME LINE CHART OF THE CONFEDERACY OF THE UNITED STATES Dates

	<p>King George III of the House of Hanover served as Monarch of the British Empire from 1760 - 1811 American Colonies of the British Empire, 1585 -1773</p>		<p>1585 to 1773</p>
<p>Peyton Randolph was the First Chairman of the American Colonies elected by the Continental Congress on September 5, 1774 and served until he resigned due to health on May 24, 1775. Articles of Association were passed. Henry Middleton was elected as the Temporary Chairman (President) of the united Colonies on October 22, 1774 to October 26, 1774 due to the absence of Peyton Randolph. Middleton was the first Chairman of the Continental Congress elected under the Articles of Association. Peyton Randolph was again elected Chairman (President) by the Second Continental Congress of the united Colonies under the Articles of Association on May 10, 1775 but resigned on May 24, 1775 due to ill health.</p>	<p>MILITARY RETRIBUTION BEGAN FROM BRITISH TROOPS</p>	<p>The united Colonies of America's frustrations due to British high taxation without representation led to the Boston Tea Party rebellion. December 16, 1773.</p>	<p>1773</p>
<p>John Hancock was elected as the Third Chairman (President) of Continental Congress of the united Colonies and served May 24, 1775 to October 29, 1777 under the Articles of Association, but the Declaration of Independence was signed during his administration. John Hancock signed the Declaration first as the presiding officer. The boldness of his signature has made it live in American minds as a perfect expression of the strength, freedom and defiance of the individual in the face of British Monarchical tyranny. British military action began against the Colonies.</p>	<p>REVOLUTIONARY WAR BEGINS AGAINST BRITISH EMPIRE</p>	<p>The united States of America signed a Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. War with King George III of Great Britain resulted.</p>	<p>1776</p>
<p>Henry Laurens was elected First President of the united States of America under the Articles of Association and the Declaration of Independence and under the proposed Articles of Confederation serving from November 1, 1777 until December 9, 1778. John Jay was elected as the Second President of the united States of America under the Articles of Association and the Declaration of Independence and under the proposed Articles of Confederation, serving from December 10, 1778 to September 27, 1779. British military action and atrocities against the united States increased during his administration.</p>		<p>The united States of America continues war with Britain during the ratification of the Articles of Confederation passed by Congress November 15, 1777.</p>	<p>1777</p>
<p>Samuel Huntington was elected Third President of the united States of America under the Articles of Association and the Declaration of Independence and under the proposed Articles of Confederation and served from September 28, 1779 until July 9, 1781. The Articles of Confederation were ratified during his administration with Maryland's ratification and became effective on March 1, 1781.</p>	<p>ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION went into effect March 1, 1781 for the Confederacy of the United States of America. The Continental Congress of the Confederacy appointed George Washington, as Commander of the Continental Army of the Confederacy on June 15, 1781 to prosecute the war against the British.</p>	<p>1779 to 1781</p>	
<p>THE FLAG OF THE CONFEDERACY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. A Confederacy is a form of government wherein several independent and sovereign State Republics form a national cooperative alliance but maintain substantial individual authority.</p>		<p>1781</p>	
<p>Thomas McKean was elected as the First President elected under the Confederacy of the United States, serving from July 10, 1781 to November 4, 1781. In October 1781 the British surrendered to the Confederacy at Yorktown.</p>	<p>Thomas McKean the first President</p>	<p>President Thomas McKean elected as the first President of the Confederacy, serving July 10, 1781 to Nov 4, 1781. General Washington served as commander of the Confederate army and the British surrendered during McKean's administration.</p>	<p>1781</p>


<p>Treaty of Paris from King George III granted independence to the United States and each State of the Confederacy September 3, 1783 and agreed to also by King Louis XVI of France who had sent ships and troops to aid the Confederacy of American States.</p>	<p><u>John Hanson</u> served from November 5, 1781 until November 3, 1782, as the Second President of the Confederacy of the United States of America elected under the Articles of Confederation.</p> <p><u>Elias Boudinot</u> served from November 4, 1782 until November 2, 1783 as the Third President of the Confederacy of the United States of America elected under the Articles of Confederation.</p>	<p>1782 to 1783</p>
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	<p><u>Thomas Mifflin</u> served from November 3, 1783 to November 29, 1784 as the Fourth President of the Confederacy.</p> <p><u>Richard Henry Lee</u> served from November 30, 1784 to November 22, 1785 as the Fifth President of the Confederacy.</p>	<p>1783 to 1785</p>
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	<p><u>John Hancock</u> was elected President, this time as the Sixth President of the Confederacy of the United States of America and served from November 23, 1785 to June 5, 1786.</p>	<p>1785 to 1786</p>
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	<p><u>Nathaniel Gorham</u> served from June 6, 1786 to February 1, 1787 as the Seventh President of the Confederacy.</p>	<p>1786 to 1787</p>
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<p>President St. Clair warned that under the vastly expanded centralization of the national state the taxing powers of bureaucrats would eventually confiscate 25% of the income of Americans.</p>	<p>On February 21, 1787, the Continental Congress of the Confederacy of the United States of America called a Constitutional Convention to be held Mary 14, 1787 to revise and expand the Articles of Confederation.</p>	<p><u>Arthur St. Clair</u> served from February 2, 1787 until January 21, 1788 as the Eighth President of the Confederacy. President St. Clair served as President while Congress decided to amend and expand the Articles of Confederation.</p>	<p>1787 to 1788</p>
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	<p>President St. Clair stated: "In order to guard against any misconstruction of their compact the several States made explicit declaration in a distinct article - that "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." "Under this contract of alliance, the war of the Revolution was successfully waged, and resulted in the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1783, by the terms of which the several States were each by name recognized to be independent." . . .for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation and reporting to Congress and the several Legislatures such alterations and provisions therein as shall, when agreed to in Congress and confirmed by the States, render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of Government and the preservation of the Confederacy of these States.</p>		<p>1787 to 1788</p>
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<p>The Amended and expanded Articles of Confederation for the Confederacy of the United States of America, now being called a "Constitution" were ratified</p>	<p><u>Cyrus Griffin</u> served as the nation's chief executive and Ninth President of the Confederacy from January 22, 1788 until George Washington's inauguration. The new amended Articles of Confederation (Constitution) of the United States of America was ratified on June 21, 1788 during President Griffin's term of office.</p>	<p>1788</p>
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<p>Further amendments were required by Jefferson and Madison known as the Bill of Rights or the ten amendments which became effective after ratification by Virginia on December 15, 1791.</p>		<p><u>George Washington</u> served from 1789 until 1797 as the Tenth President of the Confederacy of the United States of America elected under the amended Articles of Confederation ratified on June 21, 1788 and which was now being referred to by some as the Constitution of the United States.</p>	<p>1789 to 1797</p>
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	<p><u>John Adams</u> served from 1797-1801 as the Eleventh President of the Confederacy.</p>	<p>1797 to 1801</p>
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	<p><u>Thomas Jefferson</u> served from 1801-1809 as the Twelfth President of the Confederacy of the United States of America elected under the amended Articles of Confederation ratified on June 21, 1789 and now being referred to as the Constitution of the United States. President Jefferson stated: "... the mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs, nor a favored few bootied and</p>	<p>1801 to 1809</p>	
<p>Great Britain again attacked the Confederacy of the United States because President James Madison refused to renew the charter for the "American Bank" which was indirectly controlled by foreign interests including the English Crown thereby cutting off indirect</p>		<p><u>James Madison</u> served from 1809-1817 as the Thirteenth President of the Confederacy of the United States of America elected under the amended Articles of Confederation ratified on June 21, 1789 and now being referred to as the Constitution of the United States.</p>	<p>1809 to 1817</p>
<p> Great Britain again attacked the Confederacy of the United States because President James Madison refused to renew the charter for the "American Bank" which was indirectly controlled by foreign interests including the English Crown thereby cutting off indirect taxation to the British Empire through bank interest.</p>	<p>British Regency under George IV again attacked the CONFEDERACY in the WAR of 1812, America's second war for Independence.</p>	<p> Gen. Andrew Jackson commanded the American forces of the Confederacy of the United States finally defeating the British in the Battle of New Orleans with the assistance of the French pirate Jean Lafitte who is said to have blocked the British Navy at New Orleans. Over 26,000 British troops surrendered.</p>	<p>1812</p>
		<p><u>James Monroe</u> served from 1817-1825 as the Fourteenth President of the Confederacy of the United States of America elected under the amended Articles of Confederation ratified on June 21, 1789 and now being referred to as the Constitution of the United States.</p>	<p>1817 to 1825</p>
		<p><u>John Quincy Adams</u> served from 1825 - 1829 as the Fifteenth President of the Confederacy of the United States of America elected under the amended Articles of Confederation ratified on June 21, 1789 and now being referred to as the Constitution of the United States.</p>	<p>1825 to 1829</p>
	<p><u>Andrew Jackson</u> served from 1829 -1837 as the Sixteenth President of the Confederacy of the United States of America elected under the amended Articles of Confederation ratified on June 21, 1789 and now being referred to as the Constitution of the United States.</p>	<p>1829 to 1837</p>	
		<p><u>Martin Van Buren</u> served from 1837-1841 as the Seventeenth President of the Confederacy of the United States of America elected under the amended Articles of Confederation ratified on June 21, 1789 and now being referred to as the Constitution of the United States.</p>	<p>1837 to 1841</p>
		<p><u>William Henry Harrison</u> served from March 4, 1841 as the Eighteenth President of the Confederacy of the United States of America elected under the amended Articles of Confederation. President Harrison died in office on April 4, 1841.</p>	<p>1841 to 1841</p>
		<p><u>John Tyler</u> served from 1841-1845 as the Nineteenth President of the Confederacy President Tyler stated: "Give the President control over the purse, and I care not what you call him, he is sure to be a king."</p>	<p>1841 to 1845</p>
<p>California, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada and Texas were secured to the Confederacy of the United States by conquest and later by payment of \$3 million dollars in gold and silver coin to Mexico followed by \$3 million dollars per</p>	<p>Mexican - American War 1846 - 1848</p>	<p><u>James Knox Polk</u> served from 1845-1849 as the Twentieth President of the Confederacy. On this, President Polk stated: "Our Union is a confederation of independent States, whose policy is peace with each other and all the</p>	<p>1845 to 1849</p>
		<p><u>Zachary Taylor</u> served from 1849-1850 as the Twenty-first President of the Confederacy.</p>	<p>1849 to 1850</p>

		<p><u>Millard Fillmore</u> served from 1850-1853 as the Twenty-second President of the Confederacy. President Fillmore stated: "The government of the United States is a limited government."</p>	1850 to 1853
		<p><u>Franklin Pierce</u> served from 1853-1857 as the Twenty-third President of the Confederacy.</p>	1853 to 1857
		<p><u>James Buchanan</u> elected as 24th President of the Confederacy of the United States of America, serving from 1857 to March 4, 1861.</p>	1857 to 1861
	<p><u>Abraham Lincoln</u> was elected Nov.4, 1860 as the First President of the Federal Union of the United States of America. Lincoln immediately began planning a bloody revolution against our Forefather's Confederacy of the United States of America.</p>	<p>Seven Southern States including Texas seceded during the period after Lincoln's election and prior to his inauguration because they knew what Lincoln intended to do to State's Rights of the Confederacy of the United States after November 4, 1860.</p>	1860
<p><u>Abraham Lincoln</u> led a Marxist style mutiny against the Confederacy of State Republics of our Forefathers beginning well prior to his inauguration on March 4, 1861 and therefore, he was in reality, the First President of the Federal Union of the United States.</p>	<p><u>Lincoln's</u> Republican administration was known to have a policy of high tariffs against the South and a Marxist style socialistic public works program from tax revenue, a Centralist if not a Loyalist/Tory with a British stand against American State's Rights and Sovereignty.</p>	<p>Lame duck <u>President Buchanan</u>, learning what Lincoln was going to do, allowed the Southern States to secede as their right and turned over Federal forts and ports in the South to the seceding States. He also sent the U. S. Navy to the Indian Ocean. Dec. 1860 - March 1861.</p>	1861
<p>By the end of March 1861, Lincoln had made certain key decisions involving Fort Sumter, South Carolina, and Fort Pickens, Florida. President of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis had offered to pay the North for the Federal property and even part of the national debt. But in violation of the agreement with outgoing President James Buchanan and the Confederate States of America, Lincoln arranged for the staffing of Fort Sumter which had been under construction and had not been staffed and the re-staffing of Fort Pickens. The first action of aggression was by the Federal Union's naval action on April 12, 1861 to invade and conquer Fort Pickens, Florida as the initial step in establishing a Union Naval Blockade of Southern Ports. Before the firing on Fort Sumter, Confederate reconnaissance scouts were fired upon by Federal troops at Fort Pickens but did not return the fire. The firing on Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861 brought no casualties but resulted in the surrender of the Union forces within was not an aggression against the United States, but a defensive measure on Southern soil.</p>		<p>Confederate reconnaissance scouts were fired upon by Federal troops at Fort Pickens. Later that day Confederate Troops opened fire on Fort Sumter, South Carolina to liberate Southern territory. <u>Jefferson Davis</u> had been in negotiations to pay for Federal facilities taken over in the South as well as to pay for part of the national debt. But, Federal military aggression ordered by Abraham Lincoln terminated the peaceful economic discussion.</p>	1861
		<p>First National Flag of the Confederate States of America 1861</p> <p><u>Jefferson Davis</u> was elected as President which made him the 25th President of the Confederacy.</p>	1861
<p>BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES</p> <p>A PROCLAMATION FOR THE MILITARY INVASION OF THE CONFEDERACY</p> <p>April 15, 1861-Declaration of War-Against the Combination of States, Specifically South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas</p> <p>WHEREAS the laws of the United States have been for some time past, and now are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshals by law. NOW THEREFORE, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed. The details, for this object, will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department.</p>		<p>The Confederate States of America became a nation of a government of the various Southern States under President Davis. The capital was established in Richmond, Virginia and a revised Constitution of the United States was ratified. Upon President Davis's inauguration on February 18, 1861 and he stated: "It is my pleasing duty to announce to you that the Constitution framed for the establishment of a permanent Government for the Confederate States has been ratified by conventions in each of those States to which it was referred.</p>	1861

<p><u>Lincoln</u> declared war on the Southern States on April 15, 1861, by issuing an executive proclamation order without approval of his Congress just six weeks after taking office, thus revolting against the government of our founding fathers and forming a Federal Union of the United States. Pro-Founding Father's newspapers and leaders in the North were shut down and many killed. Karl Marx wrote a congratulatory letter to President Lincoln and corresponded with him. (Those letters have been found).</p>	<p>LINCOLN DECLARES WAR AGAINST THE CONFEDERACY</p>	<p><u>President Davis</u>, in a speech to Congress on April 29, 1861, stated: "The declaration of war made against this Confederacy by Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, in his proclamation issued on the 15th day of the present month, rendered it necessary, in my judgment, that you should convene at the earliest practicable moment to devise the measures necessary for the defense of the country". . .</p>	<p>1861</p>
	<p>WAR of NORTHERN AGGRESSION</p>		<p>1861 to 1865</p>
<p>Although the Federal Union lost nearly every battle the first three years of the war, the over whelming population advantage and industrial might was clearly in favor of the North. Add to that the importation of 100,000 or so German Marxists who came to fight for the establishment of a socialistic Federal Union of the United States and were promised land in return.</p>	<p>EXCEEDINGLY BLOODY WAR WAGED AGAINST THE TROOPS AND THE CITIZENS OF THE CONFEDERACY</p>	<p>The Confederate Troops of the Confederate States of America, although greatly outnumbered and under supplied with food and ammunition, nevertheless repelled the Yankee revolutionary troops of the Federal Union who were attacking and attempting to destroy the grand Confederacy established by our Founding Fathers in 1781. For three years the Confederacy won nearly every battle, but the reserves of men, food and ammunition were being depleted.</p>	<p>1864 to 1865 till 1867 in Texas</p>
			<p>1865</p>
	<p><u>President Jefferson Davis</u>, CSA served from 1861 until his death on December 5, 1889. His office is now vacant.</p>	<p>Official flag of the Confederate States of America called the Third National. Adopted by act of CSA Congress and signed by <u>President Jefferson Davis</u> on March 4, 1865, this flag became the official flag of the Nation.</p>	<p>1865</p>
<p>The Federal Union continued to lose battles and suffer horrendous casualties. But, the Confederate troops also were suffering casualties and since the Federal Union had about a 4 to 1 population advantage and on top of that had imported tens of thousands of German mercenaries, the North was winning the battle of attrition whereby the Southern army was running out of replacements, food and ammunition. The Yankee troops began to defeat the Confederacy in 1864 - 1865 and General Robert E. Lee surrendered his Northern Virginia Army on April 9, 1865. Abraham Lincoln and his Republican Party had destroyed the Confederacy of the United States of America which had been created for us by our Fore Fathers in 1781. This destruction was not only done in the Southern States, but in all of the States in the Federal Union. All Presidents of the United States [Federal Union] since Lincoln have presided over the Federal Union and not the Confederacy of the United States of America.</p>		<p>With the surrender of General Robert E. Lee of the Northern Virginia Army, the other Confederate Generals who were also nearly out of food and ammunition began to give up one by one. Finally, 18 months after Lee's surrender, most of the last Confederate soldiers just went home in Texas. General Lee later said if he had any idea of the cruel genocide that would be mercilessly unfolded against the hapless and starving people of the South that he and his men would have died in the trenches rather than surrender.</p>	<p>1864 to 1865 till 1867 in Texas</p>

Confiscation of farms and homes in the South and the implementation of Federal Union Satellite States with Washington appointees as Governors and legislators was the initial main thrust of Yankee reconstruction in the South.	The Confederate States of America representing 13 States plus the Territory of Arizona (now Arizona and New Mexico) and the Indian Territory (Now Oklahoma) became and still is an occupied nation living under military, economic, civil, political and social rule of the Federal Union.	Although President Jefferson Davis had been captured and was imprisoned, he refused to surrender the government of the Confederate States of America and thus that government still exists legally today, but is dormant due to the lack of staffing.	1867 to 1870
Next, however, came the insidious destruction of anything Confederate, especially in the schools which were becoming State schools.	Spanish American War	The SCV was organized to preserve the heritage and work for rights for Confederate veterans and the widows thereof.	1898
History was re-written and large portions were hidden in an attempt to obliterate any ideas of returning to a Confederacy of Constitutional State Republics. Also, there was the amalgamation of the Southern Population with Northerners and the immigration of aliens, both not interested in State's Rights of our Founding Fathers.	Northern Mercantile interests behind the Lincoln/Grant Republican Party continued to destroy the remaining vestiges of the <u>Confederacy of the United States of America</u> of 1781 and this destruction was not only done in the Southern States, but in the Northern States as well.	The SCV continued to preserve and to guard against destruction of Southern Cultural Heritage. Reconstruction was but an excuse for plunder of private property in the South and for the political, civil and economic subjugation of the people who were citizens of the Confederate States of America.	1898 to 1913
The Federal Union finally passed the Federal Reserve (Privately owned) Bank of America and the 16th Amendment supposedly authorizing the personal income tax. The 16th Amendment was never ratified by the States, but is fraudulently being observed.	An unlawful 3% income tax was levied against Americans for incomes in excess of \$100,000 per year. This was soon to be expanded and increased with the excuse of the World War I. Tax exemptions were passed for the super rich through Charitable Foundations.	The SCV continued to try to guard Southern Cultural Heritage and to keep the idea of the Confederate States of America alive.	1913
Federal Union involved the American people in a European War against the warnings of our fore fathers.	WORLD WAR I	Hapless Southern boys forced into the army to be slaughtered by the thousands.	1914 to 1918
The War profits and Federal Reserve tactics produced a flush of affluency that led up to the Stock Market collapse.	Great Depression	Southern families were further hurt economically, but being ruined already perhaps not as much as Northern interests were ruined.	1918 to 1929
The Great depression was caused by the Federal Reserve Bank which gave President Franklin D. Roosevelt the excuse to rapidly socialize the United States and to illegally amend the War Powers Act to treat U. S. Citizens like foreign enemies under a National Emergency and then to illegally confiscate the private gold holdings, including coins, of the American people in exchange for paper from the Federal Reserve Bank. This was a world class Grand Theft. The IRS was never authorized by Congress but collected taxes for the Federal Reserve Bank.	The effect of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's midnight amendment to the War Powers Act was to unlawfully <u>suspend the Constitution</u> and amendments including the <u>Bill of Rights</u> for the American citizens. Federal Courts sometimes support for the Constitution and some of the rights afforded the people for the sake of appearance, but they treat it as a matter of federal privilege not right under the suspension of the Act. The U.S. has remained in a national emergency status to this day allowing for executive order dictatorial rule by the President.	The SCV continued to try to guard Southern Cultural Heritage and to keep the idea of the Confederate States of America alive.	1929 to 1935
Next, establishment leaders and organizations including the Ford Foundation and the Carnegie Foundation worked to get the Federal Union into World War I and II in order to mix up the population of America uprooting them from the lands and States of their roots and educating them to fight for the Federal Union. It was their plan to eventually unite the Soviet Union with the Federal Union of the United States as a major step in establishing a corporate Fascist New World Order. A pattern of war and world conquest has resulted.	Having destroyed the legitimate nation and government of our colonial Fore Fathers, the Confederacy of the United States of America* 1781 - 1861, the establishment began gaining control of both political parties and were working hard to re-educate the people of the entire Federal Union to accept socialization under corporate fascism in order to have a completely centralized all powerful super-state federal government as a step towards establishing a Federal Empire of the United States.* See Article I of the Articles of Confederation. Also see Article VI of the current U.S. Constitution.	The SCV continued to try to guard Southern Cultural Heritage and to keep the idea of the Confederate States of America alive. Still more hapless Southern boys forced into the army to be slaughtered by the thousands.	1935 to 1945

Martial law enforced in the United States after Japanese attack Pearl Harbor. U.S. Declared war on Japan, Germany and Italy, called the Axis	Pearl Harbor Attacked WORLD WAR II		1941 to 1945
Industrial corporations thrived under the war schemes of the Federal Empire.	Korean War under the United Nations	Cold War period, namely the United States with NATO against the USSR and other Communist nations.	1950 to 1953
Industrial corporations thrived under the war schemes of the Federal Empire.	Vietnamese War under the United Nations	Cold War period, namely the United States with NATO against the USSR and other Communist nations.	1962 to 1973
Industrial corporations thrived under the war schemes of the Federal Empire.	Desert Storm under the United Nations	Cold War period, namely the United States with NATO against the USSR and other Communist nations.	1990 to 1991
The Cold War period. This resulted in serious economic and military competition against the Federal Union of the United States by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Peoples Republic of China. The Federal government took over more and more power from the States and rights from the people.		The Ratified Constitution of the Confederate States of America has never been repudiated nor suspended, but the Courts of the Federal Union not abide thereby. However, by Restoring and restaffing the government of the Confederate States of America, the CSA Constitution would immediately be in effect.	1973 to 1993
The U.S. Federal Empire and the United Nations moved boldly in their World conquest of power to establish the New World Order and a World Police State.	United Nations attacked Kosovo to establish World Order control.	Southerners in the United States began attempts for a more unified effort to protect the cultural heritage of the Confederacy of the war between the States of 1861-1865.	1999 to 2000
The United Nations continued its subjugation of the people of the former Republic of Yugoslavia	The Federation of States was formed on July 4, 2000 to sponsor the Southern Independence Party (SIP) and to ultimately Restore the Confederate States of America as an independent American nation. The Council of the Federation was made up of State SIP Chairmen of eight Southern States.		2000 to 2001
Islam (al Qaida) struck back at U.S. Federal Empire policies including U.S. support for Zionist Israel over the Palestinian people.	9-11 Attack - Afghanistan War under the United Nations	American people were enraged and patriotism rises to high level support for war. The Federation of States advises that Confederate American patriots should support this war against those who attacked America.	2001 to 2002
Federal powers being tightened under Homeland Defense Bill passed out of fear of terrorist attacks on homeland. NATO is being expanded to become the world police force of the United Nations. The drive to establish the New World Order is now in full swing. It is the hope of the old Royal families and the super rich multi-billionaires of the corporate and banking world to obtain a world plantation where all of the rest of us will be economic slaves under their control.		The Southern movement was slowed by the surge of wartime patriotism diverting attention away from the drive to liberate the Confederacy of our Founding Fathers from Federal Union occupation and restore the independence of the Confederate States of America. These wars to establish a World Empire termed "New World Order" by the Bush Dynasty and the Bilderbergers of about 300 international families are not in the interests of the Confederate States of America nor our people. The Federation of States is continuing its mission to gain independence for the South.	2002 to 2003
The Federal Union of the United States plans to continue its drive to establish the new World Empire through the United Nations, its military arms of NATO and SEATO along with the economic arms of IMF and WTO, the secret police arm of INTERPOL and the legal arm of the World Court.	Bush Dynasty planning War against Iraq & North Korea under the United Nations		2003
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