Overt vs Covert Architecture of the Government of the United States

Purpose:

1) To depict the overt architecture, which is the one taught in schools and is part of the cultural mythology.

2) To depict the covert architecture, the structure of what the architecture is and what methods the oligarchs use to exert control over the people in the government thereby exerting control over the social systems (legislation, military action, economy, etc.) and thereby controlling the general population.

Working draft
11/26/2008
Author: Kevin M. Washington
Overview – the architecture that is taught in schools and becomes part of the cultural mythology

Federal Government
- Judicial Branch
- Executive Branch
- Legislative Branch

Notice that the military or police do not even show up in this architecture.

State Government
- Judicial Branch
- Executive Branch
- Legislative Branch

Local Governments
- County, Parish, or Borough
- Municipality
  - City
  - Town
  - Village
- Special District
- Consolidated City-County

Individuals You are here

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Overview – the architecture in more detail

Federal Government

Executive Branch
- President
- presidential appointees (Aprr. 2000) including Cabinet

Legislative Branch (Congress)
- Upper House (Senate) pop. 100
- Lower House (House Representatives) pop. 435

Military (state and federal)

Judicial Branch

State Government

Executive Branch
- Direct control of Military (state)

Legislative Branch (Legislature)
- Upper House (Senate)
- Lower House (House Representatives)

Individuals

Local Governments

County, Parish, or Borough
- Municipality
  - City
  - Town
  - Village
- Special District
- Consolidated City-County

Judicial Branch

Copyright © 2009 The Strategic Social Architecture Foundation ("SSAF")
United States federal government architecture

Executive Branch

President

Presidential appointees
(Appr. 2000) including Cabinet

Federal Executive Departments
The heads of these departments are chosen by the president and confirmed by the Senate

State, Treasury, Defense, Justice, Labor,
Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Energy,
Transportation, Veterans Affairs, Homeland Security, Education,
Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development

Executive office of the President

White House staff, National Security Council,
Office of Mgmt & Budget, Council of Economic Advisors,
Office of the US Trade Representative, Office of the National Drug Control Policy,
Office of Science and Technology

Independent Agencies

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), Government Corporations such as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation,
Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Environmental Protection Agency

4 million people, including 1 million active-duty military personnel

In-direct control of

Judicial Branch

Supreme Court
13 Justices appointed for life by the president and confirmed by the Senate

United States Districts Courts (94), United States Courts of Appeals (13), United States Courts Special Jurisdiction

In-direct control of

Legislative Branch (Congress)

Upper House (Senate) pop. 100

Lower House (House Representatives) pop. 435

Congressional Committees:
19 standing committees in the House and 17 in the Senate, plus four joint permanent committees with members from both houses overseeing the Library of Congress, printing, taxation, and the economy. Standing committees have also spawned some 150 subcommittees

Note: The departments of the executive branch are responsible for executing federal laws and regulations and has the ability to do so i.e. staff, Foundations, funding, etc.

Congress is a legislative body and has no ability to execute federal laws and regulations.

The judicial branch is a judicial body and has no ability to execute federal laws and regulations.

So where does true power reside?
United States federal government architecture and how the general populace exercises political power

**Executive Branch**
- President
  - Presidential appointees (Appr. 2000) including Cabinet
- Federal Executive Departments
  - The heads of these departments are chosen by the president and confirmed by the Senate
  - State
  - Treasury
  - Defense
  - Justice
  - Labor
  - Interior
  - Agriculture
  - Commerce
  - Energy
  - Transportation
  - Veterans Affairs
  - Homeland Security
  - Education
  - Health and Human Services
  - Housing and Urban Development
  - Executive office of the President
    - White House staff
    - National Security Council
    - Office of Mgmt & Budget
    - Council of Economic Advisors
    - Office of the US Trade Representative
    - Office of the National Drug Control Policy
- Independent Agencies
  - National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)
  - Government Corporations such as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
  - Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)
  - Environmental Protection Agency

**Judicial Branch**
- Supreme Court
  - 13 Justices appointed for life by the president and confirmed by the Senate
  - United States District Courts (94)
  - United States Courts of Appeals (13)
  - United States Courts Special Jurisdiction

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You are here
United States federal government architecture and how the oligarchs use lobbyists to “influence” political power

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  - Education
  - Health and Human Services
  - Housing and Urban Development

Executive office of the President
- White House staff
- National Security Council
- Council of Economic Advisors
- Office of the US Trade Representative
- Office of Science and Technology
- Office of Mgmt & Budget
- Office of the National Drug Control Policy

Independent Agencies
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)
- Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)
- Government Corporations such as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
- Environmental Protection Agency

4 million people, including 1 million active-duty military personnel

In-direct control of
- Corporations, foreign governments, special interest groups.

Lobbyists
- 42,000 lobbyists.
- Majority are former members of the government.
- Salary up to $300,000 + money raised through insider information.
- Interacts with government officials on a daily basis.

In-direct control of
- You are here

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So where does true power reside?
Overt or stated architecture vs covert or real architecture

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Justice
Labor

Interior
Agriculture
Commerce
Energy

Transportation
Veterans Affairs
Homeland Security
Education

Health and Human Services
Housing and Urban Development

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White House staff
National Security Council

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Overt or stated architecture vs covert or real architecture

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4 million people, including 1 million active-duty military personnel

300 million people

You are here
Notes on the executive branch

The members of the President's Cabinet are responsible for administering the various departments of state, including the Department of Defense, the Justice Department, and the State Department. These departments and department heads have considerable regulatory and political power, and it is they who are responsible for executing federal laws and regulations.

The day-to-day enforcement and administration of federal laws is in the hands of the various federal executive departments, created by Congress to deal with specific areas of national and international affairs. The heads of the 15 departments, chosen by the President and approved with the "advice and consent" of the U.S. Senate, form a council of advisors generally known as the President's "Cabinet."

The executive branch is staffed by 4 million people and controls the financial (Treasury), energy, transportation, military (defense), central intelligence agency, justice (FBI), commerce, labor, education, state, homeland security, agriculture, interior, health and human services, housing and urban development, veterans affairs, environmental protection, and NASA.

The legislative branch (Congress) passes laws, runs committees, and has oversight meetings. Total staff is numbered in the thousands at most.

The judicial branch hears and rules on court cases. Total staff is numbered in the thousands at most.

In terms of actual boots on the ground power, there is no contest. If you control the executive branch, you control the country. Putting pressure on the legislative and judicial branches to control the system is totally feasible with that much power.
Examples of manipulation of the system.

An executive order in the United States of America is an edict issued by the President of the United States, the head of the executive branch of the United States Government. In other countries, similar edicts may be known as decrees, or orders-in-council. Presidents of the United States have issued executive orders since 1789, usually to help direct the operation of executive officers. Some orders do have the force of law when made in pursuance of certain Acts of Congress of the United States, when those acts give the President discretionary powers.

There is no United States Constitution provision or statute that explicitly permits this, aside from the vague grant of "executive power" given in Article II, Section 1 of the Constitution and the statement "take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed" in Article II, Section 3.

Presidential directives are a form of executive order issued by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the National Security Council. Because of the nature of presidential directives as pertaining to the national security of the United States, many presidential directives are promulgated as classified (which means the general public doesn't even know what they are and cannot find out). Various presidents since the administration of John F. Kennedy have issued such directives but under different names.

George W. Bush issues National Security Presidential Directives or NSPDs. After September 11, 2001, he issued Homeland Security Presidential Directives or HSPDs, with the consent of the Homeland Security Council. The first such directive created the Homeland Security Council while the second changed immigration policies to combat terrorism.

On September 20, 2001, in response to the September 11, 2001 attacks, President George W. Bush announced the establishment of an Office of Homeland Security (OHS) to coordinate "homeland security" efforts, to be headed by Governor Tom Ridge with the title of Assistant to the President for Homeland Security.

The Homeland Security Council (HSC) is an entity within the Executive Office of the President of the United States and was created by Homeland Security Presidential Directive 1 (HSPD-1) on October 29, 2001. It serves as the de facto successor to the Office of Homeland Security which was established on September 20, 2001, in response to the September 11, 2001, attacks.