

**Your Own  
CONSTITUTION  
COMMITTEE**

**WHAT TO DO WHEN  
OUR GOVERNMENT  
IS ANTI-LAW**

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Table of federal statutes and court rulings is on page 84.

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“Mary Maxwell always provides solutions. I’ll be proud to start a Committee here in Northern California.

-- Anastasia Sprout, founder of Soarglobal.com

I think this is Dr Maxwell’s best book yet.

-- Russell Pridgeon, physician in Australia

“Mary’s new book is a battle cry -- shows how even a very small group can deal, legally, when government ignores the law. Sharp, fearless, and empowering.”

-- Dee McLachlan, author of *The Child Protection Racket*

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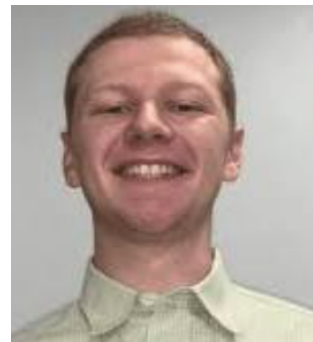
Her website:

[Constitution And Truth.com](http://ConstitutionAndTruth.com) (with videos and court cases)

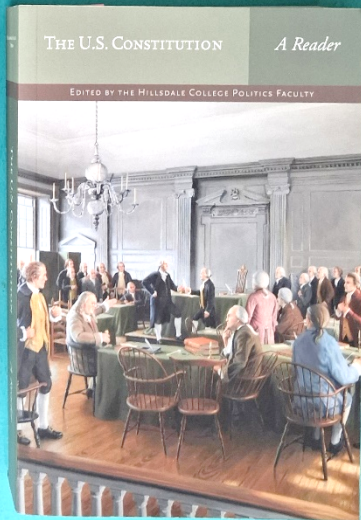
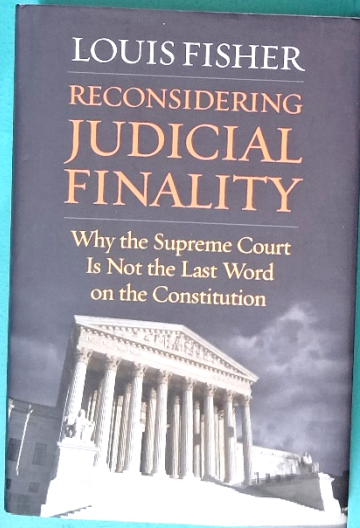
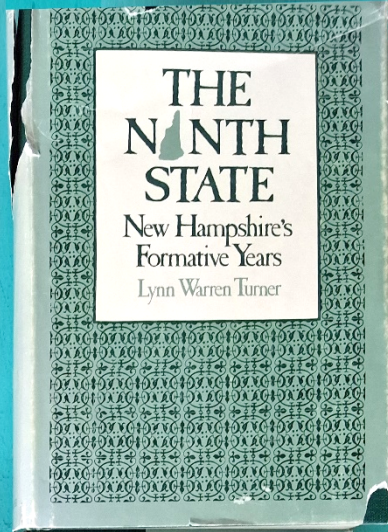
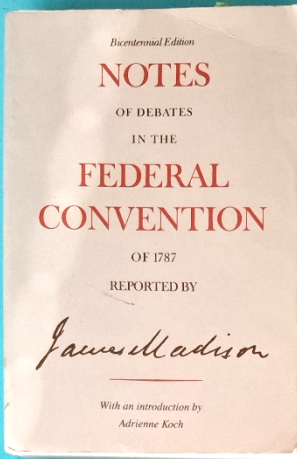
This book is dedicated to the 39 men at Philadelphia who signed the US Constitution in 1787:

*New Hampshire:* John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman. *Massachusetts:*  
Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King *Connecticut:* William Samuel  
Johnson, Roger Sherman *New York:* Alexander Hamilton  
*New Jersey:* William Livingston, David Brearly, William Paterson,  
Jonathan Dayton *Pennsylvania:* Benjamin Franklin, Thomas  
Mifflin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Thomas FitzSimons,  
Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson, Gouverneur Morris  
*Delaware:* George Read, Gunning Bedford jun, John Dickinson,  
Richard Bassett, Jacob Broom  
*Maryland:* Daniel Carroll, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, James  
McHenry *Virginia:* George Washington, John Blair,  
James Madison jr  
*North Carolina:* William Blount, Richard Dobbs Spaight, Hugh  
Williamson. *South Carolina:* John Rutledge, Charles  
Cotesworth Pinckney, Charles Pinckney, Pierce Butler  
*Georgia:* William Few, Abraham Baldwin

And to Aaron Bushnell (1998-2024)  
who understood.



WELCOME TO THIS BOOK  
History in the Making



## PREFACE

The US Constitution has 5 players: the states, the three branches of the federal government (legislative, executive and judicial) and the People. The 1776 Declaration of Independence was a power demand, like the Magna Charta of 1215, in which a group of people “told the ruler off.” Later, the delegates at the Constitutional convention in Philadelphia in 1787 continued the demand for a set of specific rules that would trim the sails of any errant bosses.

This book is about returning to basics and enforcing the dear US Constitution, which, you will have noticed, has been falling apart. So who will be the enforcer? You, of course. The parchment is your property; you should look after it. I’m here to be of cheer.

Way back in November of 2025 (seven months ago!) I published an earlier version of this book. That was before our nation had two unexpected ‘wars’ – Venezuela and Iran – and before the Technocrats unveiled Artificial Intelligence as our new ruler. My book suggested that citizens create their own small Committees to study laws and take any action that is within their bailiwick. The details were placed into Four Parts related to the three branches of government plus the states, as found in Articles I through IV of the Constitution. Those are still the 28 chapters of the book. (I’m a neatnik so I gave each part 7 problems, for example Part Two, Judiciary, has a chapter on plea bargaining.)

Clearly the politicians have not been honoring the “supreme law of the land.” Either they have become corrupt or lack the mental acuity. Please don’t wait for anyone but Your Committee to do it. The situation is dire. Possibly the real problem is that ‘virtue’ has gone out of style. Our leaders don’t show any shame when they do blatantly illegal things and after Media has passed this to us as ‘normal,’ our own culture adjusts. Do *you* think virtue is corny?

There’s also the problem of ‘hidden forces’ having more power than the president. Maybe there is an entire underground government. But don’t let that put you off your stride. They’re mere humans like the guys we confronted with Confederation in 1781:

**The Articles of Confederation of 1781** (as summarized by the Colorado Department of Education at [cde.state.co.us](http://cde.state.co.us)):

Article 1: Created the name of the combined 13 states as The United States of America.

Article 2: State governments still had their own powers that were not listed in the Articles of Confederation.

Article 3: The combined states were responsible for helping to protect each other from attacks.

Article 4: People can travel freely from state to state; however, criminals who left the state where they committed the crime would be sent back for trial.

Article 5: Creates the Congress of the Confederation. Each state gets one vote in the congress and can send between two and seven people to participate in the congress.

Article 6: The new central government is responsible for working with other countries, including trade agreements and declaring war. States required to have trained soldiers to fight.

Article 7: States could choose their own military leaders.

Article 8: Each state government had to raise money to give to the new central government.

Article 9: Only the new central government had the power to make war, and make peace with foreign countries. The central government was also responsible for assigning Ambassadors to represent the United States in other countries.

Article 10: Created a group called the Committee of States who could act for the Congress of Confederation when the Congress was not working.

Article 11: Canada could join the new nation if it wanted.

Article 12: The new nation agreed to pay for earlier war debts.

Article 13: Declared that the Articles of Confederation were forever and could only be changed by the Congress if Confederation and if all the states agreed.

Don't worry, 'paperwork' won't be the main job. Their ways to hurt people, including ones we haven't yet seen, are fantastic. Do you know that in 2023, the town of Lahaina in Hawaii was ... how you say... disappeared. Almost certainly by high-tech lasers from satellites, yet our leaders forbid any discussion of it.

It's absurd to continue to "hope for the best." There isn't any indication of something that might turn this situation around. People, and especially famous people, often talk nonsense. Plus we won't even admit we're scared. (Me? I'm scared to death.)

Naturally it would be ridiculous to count on the words of the Constitution to jump off the paper and whack the miscreants on the head. Yet we are so accustomed to the protection of the parchment that we think it has got to be the members of government that will save us. No, wrong-o. The system is so huge, it is hard to think you can influence it, but you can. Yes, yes.

We citizens have to get cracking. Please form a committee. Is it legal to do so? It is 100% legal. You need only meet with a few people you already know and trust. You would open the meeting by saying we are here as Americans to seize the Constitution and make it work. (Or amend it, if that would help.)

So how would a small Committee have any effect on the power structure? They would BE the power structure. Nothing new is needed. We already have the legitimate Constitution plus many good laws. Granted here are some lousy, sneaky laws, too, but if they are unconstitutional they have no validity. Yay!

I recommended your group have a minimum of three members, and that they assign one person as a 'monitor' who will discipline them against going off-topic. You could talk about any issue – big or small -- facing our country. As soon as you start doing this you will recognize your strength. On the next page I offer a sample of how folksy this endeavor can be.

Mary Maxwell    Concord New Hampshire    Juneteenth 2026

**Sample Letters** to friends from ‘Committee promoter’ Ailsa

Dear Meg, Are you going to Bob’s thing tonight? I missed last week, but he emailed me a summary. Said they decided they will make a Committee to do some FOIA requests, starting with asking DoD if Gitmo still uses the hornet-nest torture.

Reply from Meg:

Dear Ailsa, I can’t go tonight but Bob always has good ideas. I like the ‘Constitution’ flavor as it is unlikely to stir up trouble. It’s been a tough year with everybody growling at each other.

Dear Sam, The Committee book by Mary Maxwell has shown me what our government really gets up to. It also persuaded me that groups of friends can resist our ridiculous situation.

Reply from Sam:

I’m not the committee type, Ailsa. However, I play bridge on Saturdays and will ask what people are interested in. I had forgotten about activism – I used to be quite the door-knocker.

Reply from Ailsa to Sam:

Door-knocking! I’d rather die. Plus if somebody has a Rottweiler, I’d stay off that street forever. I had an experience when selling Girl Scout cookies. Ah, maybe I need to get over that...

Letter from Bob to Ailsa:

Sam told me you are traumatized by dogs. So don’t come to my FOIA meeting, as Michelle brings her Great Dane. Look, I can offer the High School a way to create Committees to celebrate the nation’s 250<sup>th</sup> anniversary. Will you come with me?

Reply from Ailsa to Bob:

I’d *better* go with you. Schools are so alert about “trafficking”! Remember when there was no such thing as child stealing? Or if someone did it, he could look forward to being lynched. Hey, that sounds like a topic for my Committee!

## Some Inspiring Quotes

“And a man who injures his countryman – as he has done, so it shall be done to him.” -- Leviticus 24:19–21

Difficulties strengthen the mind as labor does the body. – Seneca

He that outlives this day, and comes safe home, Will stand a tip-toe when the day is named. -- Shakespeare, *Henry V* 1599

And with his keener eye, the axe’s edge did try. – Andrew Marvell, *An Horatian Ode* 1650

English steel we could disdain; Secure in valor’s station; But English gold has been our bane, Such a parcel of rogues in a nation. – attributed to Robert Burns, *A Parcel of Rogues* 1791

The man from Snowy River is a household word today. And the stockmen tell the story of his ride. – Banjo Paterson, 1886

I know it when I see it. – Justice Potter Stewart, on hard-core pornography, in *Jacobellis v Ohio* 1964

The most potent weapon of the oppressor is the mind of the oppressed. – Steve Biko 1971

We didn’t love freedom enough. We purely and simply deserved everything that happened afterward. – A Solzhenitsyn 1972

Do not go gentle into that good night. Waterboard somebody. – Mary Maxwell, *Keep the Republic* 2022

The Carney Gov’t is likely violating the criminal code in that they are impersonating a politician while being deep state operatives that are seeking to transform Canada. -- Lisa Miron 2025

Await instructions... It will come through your heart. We are the immune cells and we’ll know what we’re meant to do next. -- Marianne Williamson, *The Country Showed Up*. No Kings Day 2025

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## INTRODUCTION

Houston, we have a problem, and there is an urgent need for us to deal with it. Unlike any other problem in history, this one cannot be corrected later. Are you too embarrassed to say something like that? Please get over your embarrassment *pronto*. There is a plan afoot to take away our humanness.

I have in mind some jerks who speak of depopulating us, who already have geo-engineered the skies, who warn us of more pandemics, who say our brains must be interfaced with machines.

We need to meet as citizens. This book suggests a new way, small meetings at which folks think hard and design solutions. You will need to be a force. The power holders of today have learned how to block every constitutional privilege of ours. They have courts dismiss your case on a technicality. They have legislators pass restrictions on freedom of speech. The feds scare you by labeling you a terrorist – at a school board meeting!

This book holds you to be the boss of your society, and dismisses the claims of officials that they are authoritative while they deviate from the US Constitution. This book reveals many ways in which government officials side-step their duty (or actually use their power malevolently). But, hey, who needs *them*? There are ways to do the constitutional thing yourself. Their future is pretty dicey.

Note: You can seek a police permit to hold meeting. It's a good practice when you already have a large gathering but we're not there yet. You need to establish in your own mind that you own the joint. Perhaps hum "This land is your land, blah blah blah, from New York City to the Maui Island."

I imagine that the myth of America's founding is not quite right; it says we were revolution-minded. If true, it was a rare moment! Most people don't suddenly feel more powerful than the rulers.

Today we'd better accept the myth that we are all equal. Happily, the Bill of Rights is the people's *covenant* with one another to oppose tyrants (aka jerks, thieves, predators). The price to pay for this wondrous gift is your hard work for it

(To get the ball rolling, I suggest that your Constitution Committee (abbreviation: Cmte) claim a particular mission, and it should be do-able, related to your talent.

For example: be a Language Academy. Government folks are living in some sort of fantasy today. They've fallen for the idea that they can twist the words to mean the opposite, everything will be all right. Just pin them down -- don't let the moment pass.

*Note:* My 2025 version of this book had the title "Constitution Kiosk" instead of "Committee. I meant anyone could claim any space that is open to the public and declare it her kiosk, for holding a small meeting. Since finding out that the word *kiosk* now conjures up a payment device at McDonald's, I have changed it.) The book at hand will have updates, including from you, I hope, at my website [ConstitutionAndTruth.com](http://ConstitutionAndTruth.com).

Author's bio: Please let me say a bit about my bio. I was born in Boston, Irish-Catholic. I met a Scot in 1980 and moved to Australia with him. Before departing, I took EO Wilson's course in biology at Harvard and he remained my mentor for life. Later I graduated from Law School in Adelaide, but the biology part underlies all my thinking about law, rights, and international relations. (My 1990 PhD thesis is published as *Morality among Nations*.)

My war powers case, *Maxwell v Trump*, is currently in Appeals!

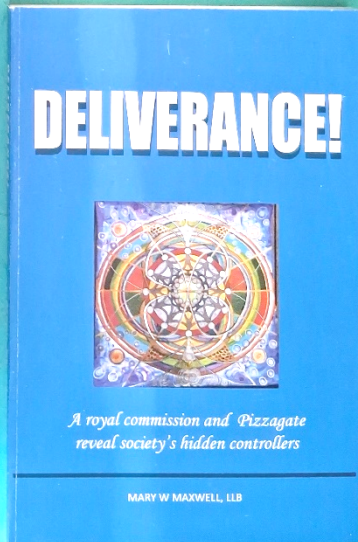
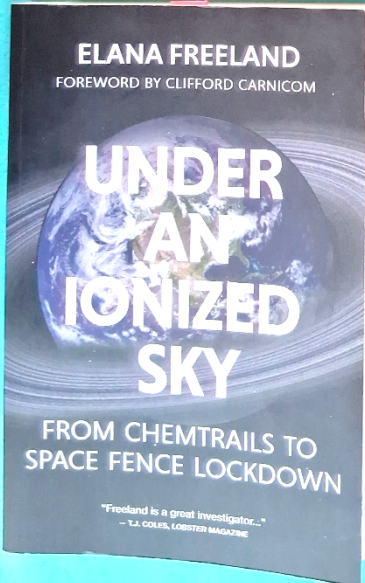
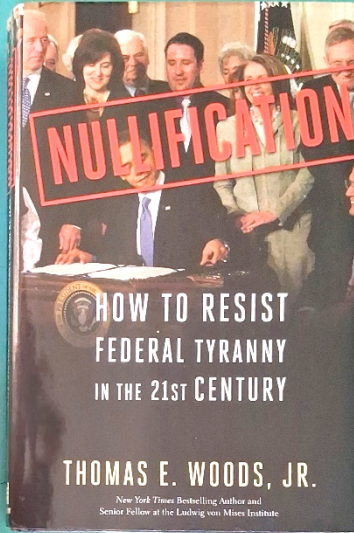
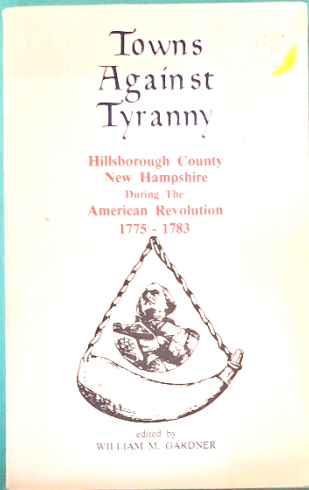
*Note:* My 2022 book, *Keep the Republic, Kill the Takeover*, is about the Covid hoax. My 2011 book *Prosecution for Treason* is still timely, as is my 2015 *Fraud Upon the Court*, and other books on false flags.

I remain sure that law is the answer, as it's the only way the powerless can control the powerful. Biology created morality. Don't give up just because the idiots are currently drunk with power. They'll soon get a hangover. Poor things. Poor fools.

I'm sure we can come up with a value-driven plan, as that is the normal thing for the human spirit to do. Human groups decide what they are aiming at. I suspect we first need to aim at offloading a lot of the misinformation we have absorbed!

Please start your Constitution Committee's plan this week, if not this very minute. Good luck.

WELCOME TO PART ONE  
Article IV – The States



## **INTRO TO PART ONE – The States**

Naturally everybody thinks of the US Constitution as having to do with the federal government not the state government. And that is true. But the men who sat there in Philadelphia in 1787, known as the Framers, were delegates from states and so had to preserve states' rights as the carrot to get state signatures. The draft was sent out in 1787, to come into force as soon as nine states ratified it. In 1788 this was met, via New Hampshire's signature, and so the first Congress sat in 1789.

The seven chapters of Part One will each deal with a matter of interest to Committee makers. You are playing a role smaller than a state, but you may be pleased to know that there are things you can get your governor or state legislators to capitulate on, more easily than getting the feds to yield. Which is not to say it is easy. State workers, too, tend to be glazed-eyed.

### **Chapter 1. Secession and Nullification**

Let's jump right into the matter of seceding. I hope no state secedes, but I say it is constitutional to do so. "Excuse me, Mary, did you miss the Civil War?" At the time, President Abe Lincoln treated people in the seceding states as "rebels." They were punished. Then they lost militarily and in 1868 President Andrew Johnson gave them an Amnesty. I think that was done in order to avoid a court case whereby prisoners could argue that they had the right to secede. "We don't want to hear it." In my opinion, another defense of a right to secede is that the 1781 Articles of Confederation had said "Join us and you're in forever," while the 1787 'contract' chose to stay mum on that.

Now to the next matter of how a state can stand up to the feds. Isn't it only logical that if Congress comes up with a law that is unconstitutional, NO ONE is obliged to obey it? I think so! A constitution is a demarcating of power. It helps me and thee demarcate Congress's power. "No, Capitol Hill, you canna."

In 1798 ‘Capitol Hill’ (then in New York) passed the Alien and Sedition Act. It was so nullifiable as to be the perfect object of James Madison’s attention. Secretly, he helped the General Assembly of Virginia write a Resolution against it. I quote it:

“[This Assembly] doth explicitly and peremptorily declare, that it **views the powers of the federal government, as resulting from the compact ...**; as no farther valid than they are authorised by the grants enumerated in that compact, and that in case of a deliberate, palpable and **dangerous exercise of other powers not granted** by the said compact, the states who are parties thereto have the right, and **are in duty bound**, to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil...” [Emphasis added]

It was Madison’s personal No Kings Day, except it was No Congressional Oversteppers Day. Same thing, basically.

His efforts and those of Thomas Jefferson writing a similar “Get outta here” for another state, The Kentucky Resolution, are said to have had no effect. However, Congress let the Act quietly elapse. In other words, the persons who thought they could get away with this takeover of the US – when Congress was only 9 years old – found out that they did not yet have the wherewithal. How nice.

The same Resolutions should have happened when the Homeland Security Act was passed in 2003, but by then Congress had the wherewithal, via *The New York Times*, CBS, etc. They found a million ways to deflect such clear words as “duty bound to interpose for arresting the progress of evil.”

The next six chapters of ‘Part One, The States’ will each pick out a way that you can rely on the Constitution to back up your Committee’s interposing to arrest the progress of evil. As a member of society, you *are* duty bound to protect your society. Have you been lazy? OK, stop being lazy. Jump into action.

## 2. 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> Amendments, and the Guarantee Clause

Wonders! The Bill of Rights (i.e., the first ten Amendments to the Constitution) has explicit wording to remind everyone of the right of a state to cook up additional freedoms. To wit:

**IX.** The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

**X.** The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

*Note:* In 2017, when I was campaigning in Alabama, I was proud when a speaker introduced me as “Mary Maxwell, who knows the last four words of the Bill of Rights.” (In fact I didn’t know that they were the last four words -- I had to go look it up, but I had labelled myself as a “state’s rights maniac,” so that guy’s remark was correct.) The four words: “Or to the people.”

Your state can legislate to prevent cell towers being built. It can legislate on *any* health matter, as a state has an inherent health power, within its “police power.” Your state could, without the slightest unconstitutionality, set up a committee to attack federal overreach. Call it CAFO, the Committee to Attack Federal Overreach. *Note:* Predictably, the over-reachers will set up a up a secret group to attack CAFO.

Please watch a 3-hour C-Span interview with Pauline Maier, author of *Ratification*, concerning the public meetings held in order to ratify the Constitution. Maier does not use the phrase “when men were men” but I’ll use it: “During the ratification debates, in 1788, men were men.” You know what I mean.

Back then, citizens of the 13 states each knew their own state Constitution’s set of declared rights. Here is an item from New Hampshire’s 1784 Constitution, which was in force during the ratification debates and, amazingly, is still in force today:

Article 10 -- Government being instituted for the common benefit, protection, and security of the whole community, and **not for the private interest or emolument of any one man, family or class** of men; therefore, whenever the ends of government are perverted, and public liberty manifestly endangered, **and all other means of redress are ineffectual**, the people may, and of right ought, **to reform the old, or establish a new government.** The doctrine of **non-resistance against arbitrary power, and oppression, is absurd**, slavish, and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind. [Emphasis added]

Read that last sentence out loud! Twice!

I do not recommend that we “establish a new government.” It would be difficult, and the people don’t have any unified plan. But the words of NH’s Article 10 should ring loud today. We have billionaires who openly speak of depopulation. Laws can be passed to criminalize an effort to depopulate us. Easy peasy.

Speaking of criminalization, the feds, especially in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, have made criminal laws galore. Pam Bondi recently said “We’ll be going after hate speech.” This brings up the whole matter of the US government’s police power. I say there is no such grant of power to Congress in Clause 18. What is Clause 18? Go have a look at the parchment in Appendix G below.

Congress can only pass laws in areas for which it has an ‘enumerated power.’ I’d also admit that the feds can enact criminal law relevant to the few crimes that are actually spelled out in the parchment – counterfeiting, piracy, and treason. Possibly it could instead have asked all the states to catch counterfeiters, pirates, and traitors. But it has creatively made the US a cop and a prison warden, though it refrains from arresting traitors.

Article IV of the Constitution “equalizes” 50 states by saying “Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each state to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State.” If you are a gay couple who married in Massachusetts when that state legalized gay marriage, you are OK’d by the other 49 states.

There is also a rarely-used “Guarantee Clause” in Article IV:

“Section. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.”

Let’s look to *Madison’s Notes* of the 1787 convention to see how the Framers voted on that item. Examples:

“Mr Morris thought the Resol very objectionable. He should be very unwilling that such laws as exist in R Island be guaranteed.

...Mr Carroll: Some such provision is essential. Every state ought to wish for it.

...Mr Rutlige thought it unnecessary.... Congress had the authority if they had the means to cooperate with any state in subduing a rebellion.

Mr Ghorum: If [parties in a state] appeal to the sword, it will then be necessary for the Gen Gov to interpose and put an end to it.”

In 2023, I was flabbergasted that states other than Hawaii did not move to ‘suppress’ the invasion (by an unidentified group) that set a fire, wrecking 2,000 homes. No official will talk about it. Four Hawaiians: Traci Derwin, Michelle Melendez, Tina Lia, and Stephanie Pierucci, have tried to raise consciousness of it.

*Note:* Local councils in Hawaii are exceptionally willing to take open testimony. I recommend you participate in such things, as an individual. Regarding “the fire,” I have appeared twice in person, in Maui and Honolulu, once by zoom, and a few times by email. It’s in the spirit of Hawaii’s great value of ‘Aloha.’

*Note:* when a state needs help, it doesn’t have to bow to the feds. In 2005 during Hurricane Katrina, Gov Kathleen Blanco refused Pres Bush’s offer to nationalize the response. FEMA marched in, forcibly disarming citizens, but Blanco said ‘Bye.’ Still, most states pass up the chance to ‘do a Blanco’ as this would cost their state some federal funding. Unfortunately, the public is easily coaxed to surrender their state powers.

### Chapter 3. The Citizen-Led Grand Jury

One way your state can, and should, diminish the over-reach of the federal government is simply by making sure that grand juries are citizen-led. This is how it was in colonial days. Men ‘empaneled’ for two years dealt with people’s complaints about a likely criminal. As the suspect may be innocent and has not yet been charged, the grand jury looks at the case secretly.

Grand jury’s authority is protected by the Fifth Amendment which says: “No person shall be held to answer...unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury.” That shows that jurors are citizens, as there is no mention of them holding an office. A judge in 1973 ruled, in *US v. Dionisi*:

“Recognizing this tradition of independence, we have said that the Fifth Amendment’s “constitutional guarantee *presupposes* an investigative body acting independently of either prosecuting attorney *or judge*.”

Holy cow! Your Committee can be that investigator!

Justice Scalia made a supporting point in 1992. In *US v Williams* he compiled a long list of cases that had supported the principle of the independence of the grand jury. One was *Hannah v Larche* (1960) in which Justice Felix Frankfurter wrote:

“The grand jury is mentioned in the Bill of Rights, but not in the body of the Constitution. It has not been textually assigned, therefore, to any of the branches described in the first three Articles. It is a constitutional fixture in its own right.”

I recommend that each grand jury, besides electing its Foreman, elect a ‘whiner’ who will complain to the group about any interference from government including judges.

As you can imagine, the secrecy aspect confuses the public and may well lead to dishonesty. A main problem is that the Grand Jury is under the Court’s control today. . The *trial jury* is properly under court but *isn’t it unconstitutional for judges to be in on the indicting process?* Worse, a US Attorney (from the DOJ’s Office) can meddle and change the decision of the Grand Jury. Thank God, one grand juror made a fuss to a newspaper, in the Timothy McVeigh case. As reported by *The Oklahoman*:

“Fired Grand Juror Complains ‘John Doe 2’ Evidence Withheld” by Nolan Clay and Randy Ellis

**A grand juror complained** Thursday he was fired from Oklahoma City bombing investigation after he questioned why prosecutors **ignored evidence** about possible suspect “John Doe 2.” “That’s not fair,” said the juror, Hoppy Heidelberg, 55, a horse breeder. “You don’t fire a man for trying to do his job. But that’s typically the way whistle blowers are treated. And you know that as well as I do.”

Heidelberg had complained to the judge in a letter earlier this month. “The families of the victims deserve to know who all was involved in the bombing, and **there appears to be an attempt to protect the identity of certain suspects**, John Doe II [and another].”

In his letter, Heidelberg complained that authorities were perpetrating a hoax when they contended “John Doe 2” was an Army private who rented a truck on a different day. He said the private does not “remotely resemble the police sketch” of “John Doe 2.” He also **complained that jurors were not allowed to hear from potential witnesses.**

... McVeigh’s attorney Steven Jones said he would like an **independent counsel** to investigate whether prosecutors overstepped by refusing to allow jurors to subpoena the witnesses they wanted. Jones said, in 1996:

“If it’s true that the government, in effect, muzzled a grand jury, ... that runs counter to our Constitutional belief that a grand jury is an independent body.” [Emphasis added]

Grand juror Hoppy Heidelberg tried for years to bring the OKC matter to everyone’s attention. But he did not feel able to demand a remedy. I say a Constitution Committee would have the authority! Also, Hoppy himself could have filed a petition for a Writ of Mandamus. Anyone can do that, to insist that a government person be ordered, by a court, to do his job.

#### 4. Who's in Charge of Health? Where Does the FDA Fit?

Are vaccinations in the parchment? No. At best Article I, sec 8, Clause 3 says “Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states...” In 1906, Congress used that ‘Commerce Clause’ to pass the Pure Food and Drug Act when muckrakers complained about rotten food. By the '70s, Ralph Nader's consumer laws forced food labels to specify nutritional content. Fine, but does it give the feds scope for telling us which medicines are safe and effective? Safe, yes. Effective, no, as that is the realm of science.

For whatever reason (probably sinister), Congress and the president have persuaded the public that government has rights over our bodies. In 1965, the Medicare Act gave government a side door to hospital patients. Another entry to health was the National Institutes of Health, starring Dr Fauci. It controls which MDs and PhDs get research grants. At Substack.com, ‘Mid-Western Doctor’ shows the outrageous take-over by Big Pharma such as the Kefauver-Harris Act of 1982. It requires billion-dollar clinical studies, which keeps lesser discoveries off the market. This legislation must be repealed immediately. As must the criminal clampdown on very helpful ‘ivermectin.’

People think that the 1905 SCOTUS precedent *Massachusetts v Jacobsen* established the legality of mandatory vax. Well, sort of. The district judge ruled that Mr Jacobsen had to pay the \$5 fine for refusing to be vaxxed, as it is within the police power of each state to protect the public's health. The *federal* government has no such power. I believe I was first cab off the rank, suing, in 2020 for a restraining order against mandatory Covid vax. (*Maxwell v US Sec'y of Defense*). It lost at appeal in the First Circuit -- without the defendants even being required to reply.

Doctors piped up against the crimes of Covid, such as Peter McCullough, Bhakdi Sucharit. In Canada, William Makis and Mark Trozzi had their licenses suspended for telling the truth. Rashid Buttar in US foretold his death by poisoning, for this.

## 8. Global Community and Allott's Society of Societies

How does a US *state* fit into the *world*? A look at the parchment reveals at least a little bit about this country's proposed relation to other countries. Article II, sec 2 says the President "shall appoint ambassadors," and "He shall have power...to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur." Treaties are *bilateral* (I'll help you; you help me) or *multilateral*. The US refrains from signing most UN-sponsored multilateral 'conventions,' or signs but files huge 'reservations' to them.

One state, i.e., nation-state, can take another to court at the ICJ (International Court of Justice at the Hague, Netherlands, a part of the UN) regarding treaties. For example, Australia complained to ICJ about Japan's over-whaling in breach of the Internat'l Convention for the Regulation of Whaling. The Court ordered Japan to limit its licensing. *Note:* Rulings aren't enforced but theoretically the UN Security Council could intervene. If the dispute is about trade, we seek arbitration at the WTO, World Trade Organization which we joined in 1995.

As for *foreign policy*, there was not a lot of it in 1787. If anything, the US was 'isolationist.' Today there is Globalism with some members of government willing to sacrifice US sovereignty. In the 2024 presidential primary, I ran as Republican anti-globalist, as I considered a sort of isolationism to be more 'biological.' My PhD thesis is *Morality among Nations: An Evolutionary View*.

By 'evolutionary' I mean that the earliest humans lived in small groups and were hostile, when necessary, to 'foreigners.' We still have the emotional responses from that era. As Pierre van den Berghe said in *The Ethnic Phenomenon* (2008), we generally don't include outsiders under our "umbrella of altruism."

I have mainly pooh-pooed International Law as impossible. But now comes British diplomat Philip Allott, long time delegate to the Law of the Seas conference, professor of international law at Cambridge, and an evolutionist to boot. He says

humans with imagination and knowledge can construct anew. Allott recently presented a paper in Budapest. He began:

“Why do human beings create societies?... The main cost is an abridgement of their freedom flowing from the obligations of their membership. The main benefit is participation in the collective power of the society...” Allott then quoted Emile Durkheim, *The Elementary Forms of Religious Life* (1912):

“The totality of beliefs and sentiments common to the average members of a society forms a determinate system with a life of its own. It can be termed the collective or common consciousness.’ ‘For a society is not made up merely of the mass of individuals who compose it, the ground which they occupy, the things which they use and the movements which they perform, **but above all it is the idea which it forms of itself.**” [Emphasis added]

I agree on the value of *collective power*. Nelson Mandela said that when just *one fellow prisoner* arrived at Robben Island, it increased his courage and resolve immensely. Philip Allott has broken new ground by imagining a new force in which the world’s poor (which will soon be all of us) act as a society, within a bigger “society of societies.” This is not like the UN, nor the EU, which collapses many European governments into one. This is the states of the world respecting each other. Although Allott would not put it in the following terms, I shall:

“Hey, fellow humans, are you tired of the way the world is run from behind the scenes by a clique who are so ‘mental’ that they come up with plan of total destruction? How about we swallow our fears and hostilities and put the old cerebrum to work. Respect for law is a natural human trait. Together we might concoct something superb.

Community is biologically normal and so is love. So is happiness, and pride in one’s heritage. So is willingness to work with others for a common goal. I wish your Committee would come up with music to suit this. Maybe a new US anthem that calls on love? Cultural outbursts are often the agents of change, no?

Dear Reader, I pause here to remind that this book has to do with encouraging citizen action, and for laypersons' Committees to show that they are in synch with the Constitution. Generation Z and The Millennials might not recapture what used to be a defining thing for Americans -- "the beloved piece of paper" -- but can still pick up on the values represented in the early Americans decision to self-govern.

Yet it is not suitable for a Constitution to dictate how we should live culturally and economically. In past eras, ever-developing arrangements helped us discover who the human animal is. Much is genetically determined, such as need for food and sleep and social conversation. Traits that we did not consciously design, such as a maternal instinct or a male need for competition, end up determining family structure, sports, work cooperation. Emotions of love, hate, fear play a big role.

Today our situation is atrocious. During the last 110 years or so, when Unidentified Bastards were largely organizing our technology, our education, our dating and mating, we had no group vigorously countering them -- as we didn't understand that a key group of secret controllers actually exists. You get mocked as a Conspiracy theorist for saying that baddies conspire to do thing. Hey, baddies always conspire! But their deeds are so hard to countenance that instead we run away.

Thus you are urgently needed. Consider the law maxim *Salus populi est lex suprema*, "The safety of the community is the highest law." And *Salus ubi multi consilarii* "Where there are **many counselors** there is safety." Besides being a counselor yourself, you can invite anyone you admire to become our leader. Most people respond positively to a direct recruitment effort!

Now listen also to this maxim, to understand why we shouldn't tolerate dictatorial government:

*Rex est major singulis, minor universis.* "The king is greater than individuals, less than all the people."

## 6. Can You Do FOI Search and RICO Suits in Your State?

Another little-used power of the state to check-and-balance the feds has to do with the fact that many states have passed laws for Freedom of Information and to punish RICO – Racketeer-Influenced and Corrupt Organizations.

Typically, a state’s RICO Act imitates the federal, requiring that the named defendants engaged in two “predicate” crimes within a 10-year period. The DOJ should initiate the suit. (Bet they don’t.) But you, too, as a private litigant, can seek damages from a RICO enterprise if it caused you some economic loss.

Various businesses on Boston’s Beacon Street lost money due to the so-called Marathon bombing. They could have sued the baddies if they knew that the bombing was done by a person other than the accused Tsarnaev brothers. *Note:* Federal judge George A O’Toole Jr, whom I am trying to have impeached, did apply a punishment to Jahar Tsarnaev of a million dollars, as restitution for those whom he ‘injured.’

In 2019, I filed a RICO suit, pro se, in United States Court in New Hampshire: *Maxwell v FBI et al.* I named the racketeers as including *The Boston Globe* and *National Geographic* (for deceptive videos), the prosecutor in Jahar’s case, and the Public Defender. It costs \$405 to file pro se and no lawyer is required. For state RICO cases, the fee is probably similar.

Sunshine and the Freedom of Information Act

In 1976 Congress passed a ‘Government in the Sunshine Act.’ It’s codified at 5 USC 1002. Wikipedia tells us:

“The basic premise of the sunshine legislation is that, in the words of Federalist No.49, **‘the people are the only legitimate foundation of power**, and it is from them that the constitutional charter ... is derived.’ Government is and should be the **servant of the people**, and it should be fully **accountable to them** for the actions which it supposedly takes on their behalf.” [Emphasis added]

That Act meant folks could attend almost any meeting in Washington, DC. Many states have one, too. “Transparency” became the word. There is no fee for FOIA requests if your reason for searching is for “educational purposes.” If there is a fee, it will be estimated to you before the work begins.

Here is the best part of the thing: If you don’t get an answer in 30 days, you can demand one by administrative appeal, and after 60 more days, file suit in Federal court. Tom Fitton, head of “Judicial Watch,” sues and publishes the results for all of us.

As government now acts so sneaky about everything, you will find that your FOIA request may not be treated fairly. In 1991, I asked DoD about Operation Desert Storm. They described my query as “Wants to know if it is a specific aim of ours to cut off water supplies to Iraqi citizens, or is it a product of the bombing.” Reply: We have made a *conscious effort* to avoid destalinization plants in Kuwait [of course -- Kuwait was our ally], and none have been targeted in Iraq.” [That was a lie, I think.]

In June 2020, I made a request to Defense Intelligence Agency, and got this reply 10 months later:

“Dear Ms Maxwell, This is an interim response. You requested: ‘I wish to know if US Army Gen Jerry Boykin went to Holsworthy Army Base in Australia between the years 1983 and 1985’... There is currently a substantial delay in processing requests.”

DIA’s excuses went on for 7 paragraphs. It would have taken a minute for them to say Yes or No. The reason I inquired is that Fiona Barnett, who was a child-slave at Holsworthy, said Boykin ordered her to kill 3 children, which she did. My first step in verifying her story (I take Fiona to be a truth-teller), was to see if Boykin was in Australia.

For me, the DIA’s wandering response is sufficient proof that they needed to dodge the question. The statute of limitations says the ‘requester’ has ten years to follow up. So I have till 2031 to ask again and then sue FOIA if they ignore me.

## 7. *VoteScam* and Consequent Non-Freedom of Officials

Since 2016, much has been made of “election integrity.” Law-suits have focused on the mailing out of ballots to dead people. Parties accuse one another of redistricting, or similar games. Malfeasance is bigger than recognized. I guess that control over election outcomes is so great that in many cases the politician, herself, once elected, is enslaved. Let me take you to the 1992 expose, *VoteScam* by Jim Collier and his brother Kenneth. Jim tried hard to convey it to the authorities, including Robert Muller, head of the FBI, but Jim died young. (Get the picture?)

In my 2011 book, *Prosecution for Treason*, I reported this: “The Collier brothers revealed in the early 1990s that the reason the TV networks are able to announce the national vote **as soon as the polls are closed is that they knew those figures even before the polls opened!** Elections involving computers can be rigged. ... The main surprise Jim and Ken Collier found was that the announcement made by the media was based on a **private group’s count of the vote. ...**”

Hello? What? Back in 1992, it was a consortium of the three major networks, plus CNN, and AP. They were called NES, News Election Service. (Think about it! The colossal gall!) The Colliers noted that a meeting on November 26, 1985, was attended by: Katherine Graham of **Washington Post**, Lawrence Grossman of **NBC**, Roone Arledge of **ABC**, Robert Tisch of **Loews**, William Leonard of **CBS**, and Hamilton Jordan of **CNN**. Not to mention, Lane Kirkland, president of the **AFL-CIO**, the chairmen of **both the Republican and Democrat** national committees, Sen Wendell Ford, Rep Tony Coelho, and NH Gov John Sununu, Senior.

I can hear the TV voice of Walter Cronkite now, solemnly calling out the names of the winners as early as 8pm on election night — back in the 1960s. Maybe he was not apprised of the reality of “the News Election Service,” but most likely he was.

By digging around, Jim and Ken Collier found that a private group did the ‘calling in’ of the numbers to headquarters. That was The League of Women Voters. Fathom it! Collier had noticed that some polling booths were housed in schools and fire stations, and in the 1980s these did not have computers, so he realized the “vote counts” must have been phoned in.

In 2003, the News Election Service (“service” meaning, you know, they kindly help society on vote night) changed its name. Instead of NES we now had the slightly more opaque acronym, NEP, for National Election Pool. Later when Dr Shiva of Massachusetts was running for US Senate, he learned of NASED.

Apparently, **the work done by League Voters and by the NEP** is now connected to another organization -- **the NASED**. That’s the National Association of States’ Election Directors. Per its website, NASED.org, it’s “a nonpartisan 501 (c)(3) professional organization that disseminates election administration best practices and information across the states.”

(I do not know if the NASED plays any formal role in vote-counting.) Congress has insinuated itself into elections by some “Right To Vote” Acts, and by criminalizing certain behaviors. In 1993, it passed a law that is codified at 52 USC 20511:

“A person, including an election official, who in any election for Federal office ... (2) knowingly and willfully deprives, defrauds, or attempts to deprive or defraud the residents of a State of a fair and impartially conducted election process, by... (B) the procurement, casting, or tabulation of ballots that are known by the person to be materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent under the laws of the State in which the election is held, shall be fined ... or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.”

Note: The Constitution *does* make it possible for Congress itself to overcome bad state actions during elections of US Senators and Representatives: “Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns, and Qualifications of its own Members.”

In 2002, Congress passed the “Help America Vote Act.” Per the website Nased.org:

“HAVA created new mandatory minimum standards for states to follow in several key areas of election administration, including provisional voting, voter registration, voter identification, and **voting technology** and equipment....” [Emphasis added]

Sorry, but I find this scary -- government officials are meeting under private auspices? That may mean the minutes of their meetings, are not open for inspection. Now hear a quote from super-honest Paul Craig Roberts, on Maricopa County AZ -- from his website paulcraigroberts.org on November 11, 2022:

“Roughly a half-million day-of-voting ballots, which are believed to be largely Republican, are sitting uncounted while Democrats continue to bring in unexplained tranches of votes after the deadline. Where these tranches are coming from and why they are being counted is unexplained... It naturally raises suspicion that the incoming tranches are fraudulent votes to boost the Democrat candidates, and the day of voting ballots, largely Republican, are sitting there awaiting accidental deletion...”

### Your Electoral College

The Framers had a hard time figuring out how to choose a president. Finally, at the end of the Convention, they chose a method that would be great today, in my opinion. Each state has at least 3 electors, plus more according to population. They must meet in December; each Elector must fill out a ballot for president and another for Vice President. They send envelopes to be opened by “the President of the Senate” (who is always the US vice president -- not to be confused with the ‘president *pro tempore* of the Senate’ or with the “Senate majority leader.”)

On January 6, at 1pm, the Electoral ballots get opened at a combined meeting of our 435 Reps and 100 senators (both called Congresspersons – 535 of them). Here’s what the Amended parchment advises if any ballot is disputed: At the

big Jan 6 assembly, any of the 535 can raise an objection. He or she must have a co-signer from the other chamber. You can find the details in Amendments 12 and 20 which led to legislation now codified readably at 3 USC 15.

The man in charge (in 2021 it was Mike Pence) instructs each chamber to meet separately and debate the challenged state ballot, and come back before 2 hours with a vote. If the vote is “Dump that Electoral ballot,” it gets dumped. Nothing got dumped on Jan 6 2021. This may be because of the ‘riots.’

Look: the overall the reality is that Parties call the shots behind the scenes. Note: the presidential *primary* is run by Parties, as are the *Summer Conventions*. Parties have also wheedled 28 of the states to legislate that their Electors must name whoever came up top in the November election. Hence, what could have been a thoughtful exercise by Electors in December, is dead.

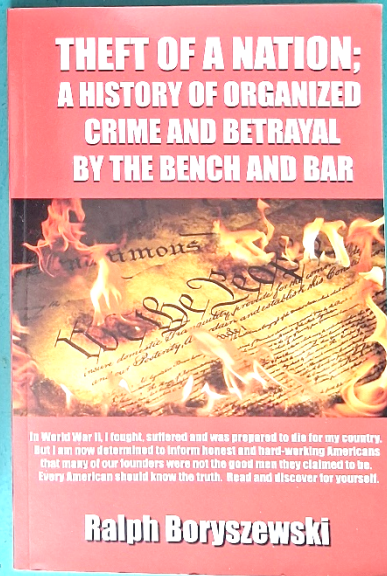
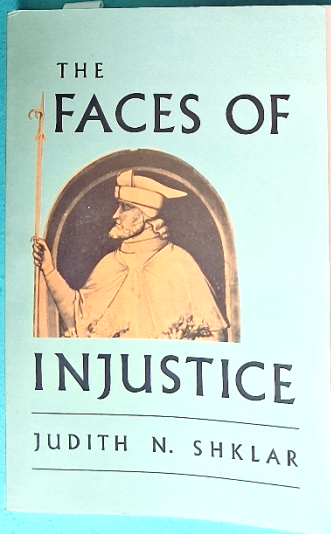
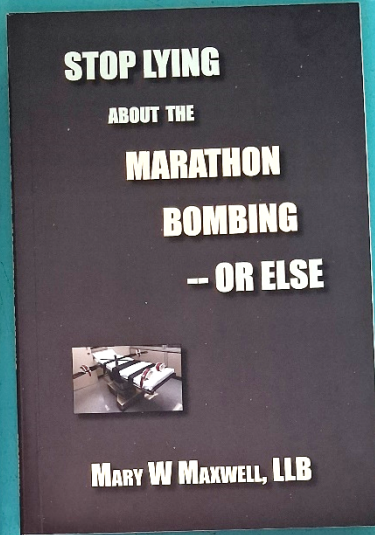
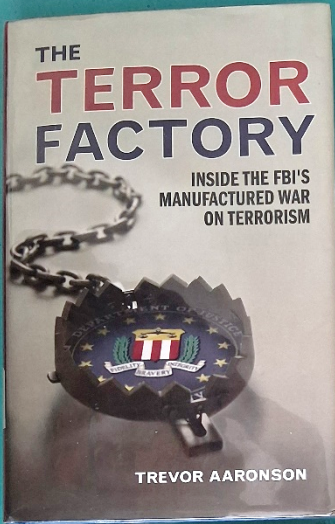
Choosing a Vice President?

Now ask how it is that we have so deviated from the parchment as to lose entirely the plan for a VP to be picked by Electors. As recently as 2004 New Hampshire still had a place on the ballot where voters could choose, in November, their VP pick. Our generation thinks the VP position is added on by the president at his pleasure. Indeed at their summer conventions, both Democrat and Republican hopefuls reveal the name of their (perfectly unconstitutional) ‘running mate.’

I have not yet stated something that your Committee could fruitfully do – figure out the nature of campaigning and if it means that the person ‘lucky enough’ to win, is now beholden to someone who caused that win. Is everyone on Capitol Hill enslaved? I think this explains why they act so stupid.

Also, you could endeavor to stop the media’s role in furnishing us with our reality. They do it by music and by “News.” They play on our obsession to conformity. Solution: Don’t conform!

WELCOME TO PART TWO  
Article III – The Judicial Branch



## INTRO TO PART TWO: The Judicial Branch

“I’ll take it to my Committee” has something in common with “I’ll see you in court” or “Call the police.” I am thinking of the old days when everyone agreed on right and wrong, and expected to have to pay for wrongdoing.

That does not mean that a committee in this book is itself a jail or a dock. I am trying to show how we can re-establish a *layer of authority* composed of “the people.” It would have the normal role of ‘governing,’ which includes punishing those who harm society. Possibly it won’t succeed, given that a few secretive “elites” have now got the technology for killing us *en masse*. But let’s try to do something.

The seven chapters of Part Two are mostly about the inadequacies of our legal system. If your Committee knew some of the particulars, they’d want to see a few heads roll.

### 8. Privacy and Surveillance

We must discuss the Albert Florence Case. Here is the Fourth Amendment – you know, your guarantee of privacy:

“The right of the people to be **secure in their persons**, houses, papers, and effects, **against unreasonable searches** and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but **upon probable cause**, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.” [Emphasis added]

With that, which is part of the United States Constitution, and therefore is the supreme law of the land, you know with great calmness, and dignity, that no member of government will ever be allowed to inspect your rectum, right?

Wrong. If you are arrested for speeding, you can be detained at prison and be given a strip search, be asked to lift your genitals

(if you are a guy) and be asked to squat down and cough. The purpose of the last is so the warden can make sure nothing is being smuggled into her jail. Maybe drugs (though these are famously trafficked in by guards) or a weapon of some sort. You know, a machete, a rifle, a nuclear device.

Albert Florence was asked to pull over for speeding and ended up going through the above procedure, which negates the parchment. He sued and won at District Court in NJ. But the government appealed and the Third Circuit reversed, saying that a strip searches ('disrobing') is constitutional.

The Supreme Court upheld as follows: Justice Kennedy, in his opening statement for the Court's Opinion, wrote: "In addressing this type of constitutional claim **courts must defer to the judgment of correctional officials** unless the record contains substantial evidence showing their policies are an unnecessary or unjustified response to problems of jail security. That necessary showing has not been made in this case...." [Emphasis added]

Another great insult to human dignity and privacy is massive surveillance that came into our life recently, including 5G towers. Did you really need to acquire better computer speed such that you would sacrifice everything for it? We Oldies grew up having to walk to the library for information and didn't feel it was a hardship. We traveled anonymously, not leaving a GPS trail of where we'd been all day. Thousands of merchants did not get access to our spending habits, much less to what we confided to our doctor or lawyer.

What is needed is some kind of mechanism that can measure one value against another. If taking on a new technology means yielding our very humanity, this needs to be put on the table. At the moment it is simply stated that we ARE going to have robots do most jobs. Wait! Doing one's job is part of one's self-worth. They also say a new brain is being fashioned for us. But the designers don't have any idea of how fantastic the current brain is. *The project of redesigning humans must be stopped immediately.*

## 9. Plea Bargaining, and “Jan 6”

In three places in the US Constitution, there is a guarantee of *trial by jury*: Article III mentions it, as do Amendments 6 and 7 (known in the trade as VI and VII). It is not an American invention. We owe it to British barons who ganged up on King John in 1215. They said “Sign this Magna Carta which literally says you agree that we can beat you up [technically: “distrain you”], Your Maj, if you misbehave.”

Do we still have Trial by Jury? When you are accused of a crime, you may be mainly concerned about avoiding a jail term. You can plead *Not Guilty* and face a trial. But the Public Defender may encourage you to take the fast way out: Plead guilty to a lesser offense and get a short sentence (say, 6 months).

This is worrisome. Without a trial you don’t get to put your case (which may reveal who put you up to such crime)! It may also be done for the benefit of police who need a certain quota of successful arrests, or for the benefit of owners of private prisons whose livelihood requires prisoners. (What! The Framers must be rolling over in their graves at ‘private prisons.’)

The existence of plea bargaining encourages all kinds of chicanery. Hardly anyone knows what really happened on January 6, 2021. Surely it was NOT a spontaneous attempt by patriots to ‘prevent the handover of the presidency to Joe Biden,’ based on vote-theft that likely took place in November 2020.

The “attack” on the Capitol had all the hallmarks of a psy-op, and it had the results, the *cui bono*, of a psy-op. Namely, it led to social division and distress and led to arrests of those who had “peaceably assembled.” They were jailed by Biden’s AG (Attorney General) Merrick Garland, some put in solitary! After 6 months most were told to go home for ‘time served’ if they pleaded guilty. Most gave in. This all needs to be aired out anew. President Trump pardoned all but 14 of the 1270.

## 10. A New Verb: To LouFisherize, and Rule by Secrecy

Prof Louis Fisher is a scholar of constitutional law. His book, *Reconsidering Judicial Finality*, shows that **anyone is welcome to argue against a Supreme Court ruling**. SCOTUS doesn't own the Constitution, and nothing in the parchment says they do. The ruling in *Marbury v Madison* (1803) isn't Holy Writ.

A favorite case of Lou Fisher is *Reynolds v US* (1954). There was an Air Force accident in which three civilians died. Their widows sued for damages under The Federal Tort Claims Act and were denied. Government said it could not release the accident report. Normally a judge will examine the records *in camera* (in his chambers) to decide if there is justification for the secrecy.

The district judge said the government's case (that is, the DoJ acting as attorney on behalf of Air Force) did not argue "the well recognized common law privilege in regard to secrets or facts which might seriously harm the Government in its diplomatic relations, military operations" etc. So he awarded the widows a win.

Wait. "Government" took it to Appeals at the Third Circuit, where again, the widows won. Then Government took it to SCOTUS, claiming the judicially recognized state secrets privilege. Six of the justices sided with government, and three did not: Robert Jackson, Felix Frankfurter, Hugo Black. Yet, per Louis Fisher "The three dissenters said not a single word about potential weaknesses and deficiencies in the Supreme Court's opinion." The decision, he observed, "marked a full victory for the Executive branch." I proffer the term "To Loufisherize," to mean: Go behind the solemn words of judges and think for yourself.

Secrecy. What was the likely driver of that decision by SCOTUS? It must have been to stick up for government's need (and I'm using the term *government* loosely) to hide what it thinks the people would disapprove of. You have to feel sorry for the government, given that the list of things they need to hide is growing bigger every day.

This book claims that a major cause of America's collapse is failure to punish any corrupt government people. Most are able to avoid indictment by rules of secrecy, as in *Reynolds*, but this was surely never intended at Philadelphia.

I'll quote now from Madison's notes of 11 August 1787:

"Mr. Madison and Mr. Rutledge moved that "Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings and shall publish it from time to time ... except as may be judged by that House to require secrecy. ...

Mr. Ellsworth. As the clause is objectionable in so many shapes, it may as well be struck out together. The Legislature will not fail to publish their proceedings from time to time. The People will call for it if improperly omitted.

Mr. Wilson thought the expunging of the clause would be very improper. The people have a right to know what their agents are doing or have done. And it should not be in the option of the Legislature to conceal their proceedings...

Mr. Mason thought it would give just alarm to the people, to make a conclave of their Legislature.

Mr. Sherman thought the legislature must be trusted in this case if in any."

[Voting on the words "that House to require secrecy"]:

NH div. MA ay, CT ay, NJ ay, PA no. Del no. MD no. VT ay. NC ay. SC no. Geo ay. [That's 5 to 4 yes.]

By 1947, the feeling had changed. Congress passed the NSA – National Security Act, with these dangerous words:

[Among CIA's other duties, it could]: "5. Perform such other functions and duties related to intelligence and affecting the National Security as the NSC may from time to time direct."

Fletcher Prouty shows in his book -- *Secret Team* -- that this came to include plenty of **CIA "fun and games."** This is how we kill millions of folks and don't even know we did. Americans won't be able to survive unless they get the hang of this. People elsewhere in the world understand it better than we do.

## 11. Is the DoJ Part of the Judiciary?

DOJ.gov website: “The Department of Justice was established in 1870 and immediately took over the financial administration of the judiciary from the Interior Department. In 1888, the Justice Department also relieved the State Department of the duty to issue commissions to federal judges.” (Think of the implications.)

In 1972, it added Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, in 1973 the Drug Enforcement Administration, and in 2002, the US Dep’t of Homeland Security. (Senate vote was 90-9.)

So no, DoJ is not in the Judicial branch. Our Judicial set-up came over on the Mayflower. The colonies had it. Sir William Blackstone’s *Commentaries on the Laws of England* were the inspiration for much of the Framers’ work. For a long time in England, the king, aka “the King’s Bench,” rendered judgments on cases. Even now, the House of Lords can rule on cases.

Let’s turn to the Executive Branch. Why does it seem to have a presence in court? Shouldn’t cases be mainly between two citizens, or companies, or citizens challenging a government program? The answer is that the Executive employs many prosecutors, called US Attorneys. In courtrooms these prosecutors, from the DoJ, are often mistakenly seen as ‘the court.’ That needs to be corrected: the Executive branch, be it the President, or the DHS, or Prosecutor Smith, is not *the court*.

Note: President George Washington appointed the first Attorney General – as a legal advisor to the president. Today we have the Office of Legal Counsel doing that job. What do you bet that OLC staffer has in mind to please the *real* bosses? In 2002, Jay Bybee, working (with John Yoo) in the OLC, produced the Torture Memo. Yes, Folks, they told Pres Bush it’s OK for the US to torture people. Subsequently Bybee was promoted to appellate judge.

But at the law school where Yoo teaches, graduating students stood up and turned their backs on him. This was when civil society was an honored force in America.

## 12. Why Is There a US Supreme Court at All?

The nickname for our highest court is SCOTUS, that being an acronym for Supreme Court of the United States. The US Constitution's Article III says "The judicial Power of the US, shall be invested in one supreme Court and in such inferior courts as Congress shall, from time to time ordain and establish...." ('United States' is spelled out in the parchment; I abbreviate it.)

The Framers awarded SCOTUS "original jurisdiction" over "all cases affecting Ambassadors, other public ministers and Consuls... all cases of Admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction..." This seems natural – foreign entities would expect to fight a case under close eye of the US government, not a district court. *Note:* our 'Solicitor General' argues cases vs foreign litigants.

What about all the little bits of law – whether you can walk naked down the street, whether a merchant selling you faulty goods owes you compensation? There was no need for that to be in the Constitution of 1787, as we had incorporated British law. This included many statutes from British Parliament, but also the whole of "the common law" – i.e., judges' rulings. This is still handled in state cases today. Federal courts use it too.

Why is there federal law? Very few crimes against the nation are specified in the parchment – piracy, counterfeiting, treason. Yet Congress, ever since 1789, has enacted federal law and provides courthouses and judges to deal with that. A law, for example against states inhibiting trade with an adjacent state, is 'federal' per the Commerce clause at Article I, sec 8, Clause 3.

Americas tend to think SCOTUS has the last say in law, even non-federal. This is because in 1868 the Fourteenth Amendment said "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the US." Also, in 1803, Judge Story held, in *Marbury v Madison* that, "It is emphatically the duty of the Judicial Department to say what the law is." The US appeals courts are located at 11 'circuits.'

When a state is a litigant, it needn't start at a lower court: it jumps right up to SCOTUS. In 1971, the state of Massachusetts sued the US Secy of Defense, Melvin Laird. Soldiers in Massachusetts wanted a decision about the Vietnam war, but SCOTUS said "not our problem." I mean they used the doctrine of 'the political question,' which means a court should not make a decision such as "Ought we to be in Vietnam?" True, the role of the court is to enforce compliance with the law, *not make* law.

But here was a constitutional issue: Can a president start a war without Congress's say-so? From the War of 1812 to WWII the *legislative branch did* make war decisions. Starting with the Korean War, the president bypassed Congress. He no doubt foresaw that each Rep's constituents would demand "no war."

*Laird*: "It is difficult to think of an area less suited for judicial action than that into which Appellant would have us intrude. The fundamental division of authority and power established by the Constitution precludes judges from overseeing the conduct of foreign policy or the use and disposition of military power..."

SCOTUS quoted from precedents (which I find shocking): "authorization from Congress may take the form of an 'inference of authorization from legislative action furnishing the manpower and materials of war' [in other words, Congress controls "The Purse"]... legislation enacted by Congress in connection with the Vietnam war was sufficient to justify a judicial inference that Congress had in fact authorized the Vietnam war [*Orlando v. Laird*].

There were 57,000 deaths of Americans (and a million of "the enemy") Didn't it need Congress's say-so? No, said SCOTUS: "It is a misconception to suppose that the authorities cited leave citizens subject **to an unrestrained Presidential power to wage war**. On the contrary, at least the more recent cases expressly state that Congress has the power to determine whether our armed forces should be used in Vietnam. Moreover, the cases recognize that Congress has the means to make its power effective.

Complaint dismissed." [Emphasis added]

In 1991, Rep Dellums and 57 other Congressmen filed a claim against Bush's entry into the Iraq/Kuwait war. I think it should have gone to the top for Original Jurisdiction but Dellums went to the DC court and was told "We can't help you now; the case is **not ripe** enough, as Sec'y of State James Baker is in Geneva to negotiate with Tariq Aziz." What a horrible joke! And it's getting worse. In 2024 SCOTUS had the colossal gall to opine that a president, when performing the duties of his office, cannot commit a crime. The case is *US v Trump*. In a dissent to the ruling, Justice Sonia Sotomayor wrote:

"[The president] now will be insulated from criminal prosecution. Orders the Navy's Seal Team 6 to assassinate a political rival? Immune. **Organizes a military coup to hold onto power?** Immune. Takes a bribe in exchange for a pardon? Immune. *Immune, immune, immune.*" [Bolding and italics added]

In my opinion, the non-dissenters can be hanged for treason. The law of treason is found in Article III, sec 3. "Levying war against the US" can earn you a place on the gallows. Or find it in the flesh at 18 USC 2381. Why don't we punish traitors? I propose that the main reason is habit -- "We don't do that." One purpose of the Constitution is to balance the powers of government, but who will make SCOTUS perform legally? In *Citizens United v Federal Election Commission* 2010, this supposedly most prestigious court ruled in favor of calling corporations humans, with all the rights thereof. The result is that any candidate for election is easily outdone by Big Money.

Suddenly, our government does not obey the Constitution. What *do* they obey? They are acting psychotic. (Tell me if I am missing something here.) I conclude that it is foolish for us to continue to respect the courts like we did when they were obedient to the Constitution. Humans naturally bend to law. It's what keeps society organized. This turn of events, of **government being anti-law is a huge danger**. If you've got any ideas for dealing with it, please sing out. It's already too late to just moan about it.

## A Note on Secrecy and Moot Courts

It is perfectly legally to put on a play that contains a made-up court case, using fictitious names or using real names of deceased persons. Law students do this competitively for prizes. I advise against moot-prosecuting living persons, as it risks lawsuit for defamation. Though maybe the person if guilty would refrain from suing as it would open him to Discovery?

I wish I had written a moot court prosecution against Donald Rumsfeld, as he was Secretary of Defense during 9-11. Why did he not send fighter jets aloft -- as is clearly the rule? Note: It's wise to use only *material that is officially in US files*. But you can invite any soul to give sworn testimony or deliver evidence.



*Official White House photo of VP Cheney with his foot up on the desk, watching the Twin Towers burn in New York City*

Richard Cheney who was Vice President that day, could now be *moot*-court prosecuted by you. His family says that he passed away on November 3, 2025. The governor of North Carolina ordered flags flown at half-mast until Cheney's funeral, saying "May his memory be a blessing."

It is bizarre for Americans to just let '9-11' stand. In 2002, when Cheney was answering questions by the 9-11 Commission, he asked for secrecy. So did President Bush. It was granted. What item in the Constitution provides our leaders special secrecy? See if you can find it in Appendix G, below.

### 13. Is the US Constitution Whistleblower-Friendly?

Come back with me again to that room in Philadelphia in 1787. The convention lasted 3 months from June to September. The states sent 55 delegates, not all of whom attended every day. They broke off into committees to come up with proposed wording. They handwrote the final version (no keyboards!).

It was sent for ratification, achieved by 1788. Congress first met on 4 March 1789, with Reps from 65 districts and 26 senators from 13 states, appointed by their states. (Until Amendment XVII, in 1913, we did not have popular voting for Senate. I think 17<sup>th</sup> Amendment was meant to kill state's rights, alas.)

Did the delegates, also known as the Framers, support whistleblowers? Some of them were whistleblowers and/or had been outright violent revolutionaries in 1775. ("On the eighteenth of April in '75". Remember that?) I can't picture any of them arresting a whistleblower today. So now let's look at 14 whistleblowers who seem, to me, to have been killed by our "government." Why the hell are we allowing such a thing to occur?

Journalists:

Gary Webb wrote *Dark Alliance*, about CIA importing drugs.  
Tim Russert planned to interview Vice Pres Cheney on NBC.  
James Hatfield revealed GW Bush's desertion during his Texas National Guard duty, in the Vietnam era.

Anti-War Spokespersons:

Charlie Gittings blogged about our infractions of the Geneva's  
Col Ted Westhusing was auditing the Carlyle Group's books.  
Pvt Alyssa Peterson complained about torture of Iraqi's.

Reporters of Major Crime:

Robert Freidman author in Brooklyn, of *The Red Mafia*.  
Valerie Wolf, expositor of mind-control crimes at Tulane U.  
Daniel Calapari, for investigating Promis Software's backdoor.

## Conspiracy Theory:

Antony Sutton, for revealing British tactics in the USA.

Wm Shanley, for filing suit re Sandy Hook's falseness.

Robert Steele, ex-CIA, for he taught actors to lie in court.

## Deaths of Congresspersons

Sen Paul Wellstone, for opposing 2003 invasion of Iraq.

Rep Tubb-Jones, for criticizing Hillary Clinton's ethics?

## Medical Doctors Who Spoke Out

Jeff Bradstreet on autism

Nick Gonzales on cancer

Rashid Buttar on autism, or for speaking Covid truth.

Note: Regarding the JFK assassination, the authors of *Hit List*, Wayne and Belzer, name 50 people killed, to get silenced. Fifty! There have been no attempts by 'law enforcement' to resolve these deaths, or to punish the killers. I say their deaths prove the conspiracy case. But Americans revile 'conspiracy nutters.'

## Why Not Do a Qui Tam Suit?

To 'come out' with your whistleblowing you can file a *Qui tam*

The word means 'as well as' and is part of *qui tam rege* "Who sues on behalf of the King as well as for himself." Congress passed a False Claims Act in 1863. Now you can get a reward if you track down a contractor who is cheating Uncle Sam.

Tom Mueller has written about this in his *Crisis Of Conscience*. He interviews Franz Gayl of the Pentagon who reported such cheating to the US, for the sake of his fellow Marines who were put at danger by a faulty tank. It is surprising how little thanks he got. After speaking out, his performance rating dipped to the bottom 3%. Gayl says:

"Right from basic training we are taught that officers must be above reproach. Some officers go on the counterattack. '*How dare you question my character – I am incorruptible*.'" Tom Mueller: "In an elaborately choreographed ritual of humiliation Gayl was 'read out' of his security clearances, and escorted off the premises."

## 14. Equity, Fraud, and the Writ of Error Coram Nobis

There used to be a court of equity in England. In the 1870s it merged with the regular courts of law. But at the time of our Revolution, 1775, it had not merged, so we received it. Hence “The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity.”

In Equity, a judge can create a “constructive remedy” where strict adherence to law would result in something visibly unjust. A famous part of Equity is that it respects the law maxims such as “Let justice be done though the heavens should fall.” “The law assists minors.” “An evil custom should be abolished” “Law is the dictate of reason.” “Fraud vitiates all that it touches.” “He who flees judgements confesses his guilt.”

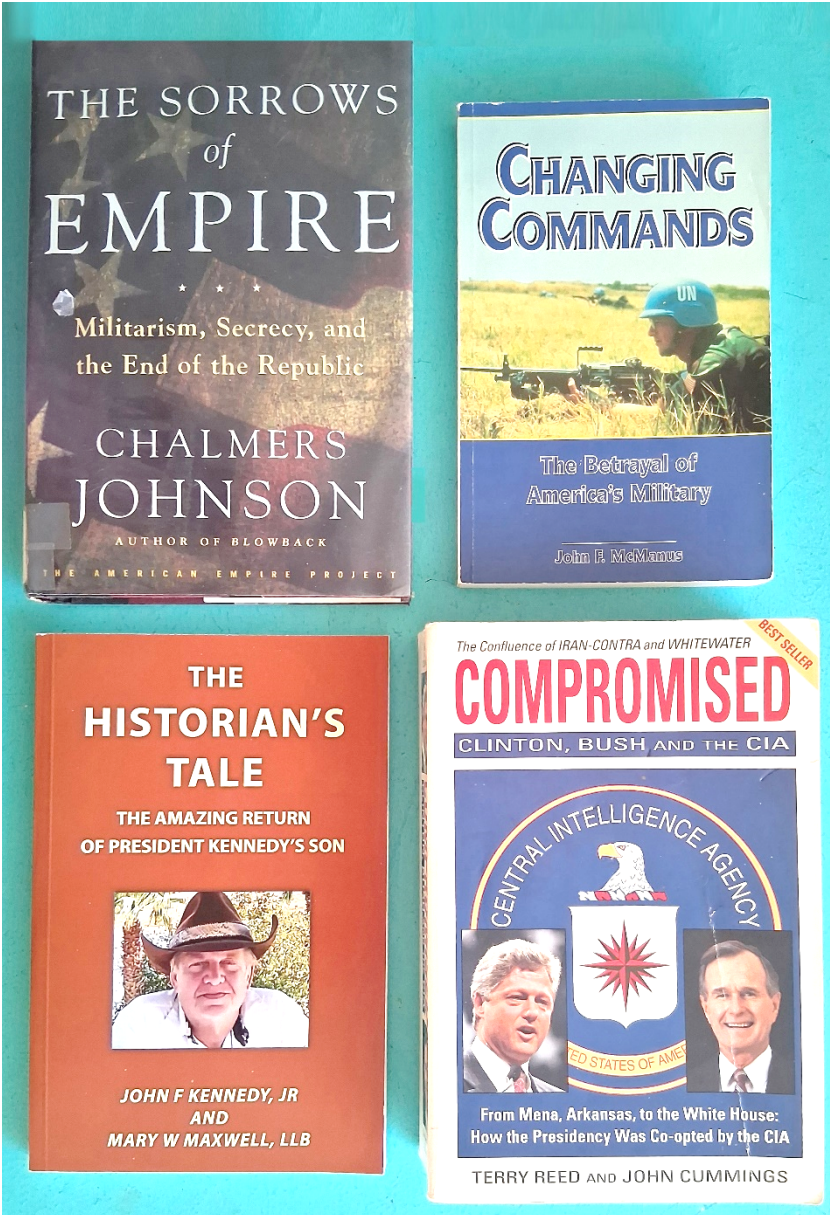
I don’t know how, but Equity in US got put in the dumpster a few decades ago. It “merged” with law. Still, a litigant can start by saying “I am asking for the discretion of the Court.” Your Committee could specialize in bringing Equity back to life!

Another way to fix injustice is known as ‘error coram nobis.’ Translate the Latin as “an error before us” -- the royal we, as the king ran the court. He would welcome being informed that someone caused him to make an error in his judging of a case. Our second Congress, in 1792, made The All Writs Act, grandfathering in England’s writs, so coram nobis is usable here.

You send to the lowest court at which the error was made, a petition for “A writ of coram nobis.” I have sent some, in last-minute attempts to prevent wrongful executions such as that of Troy Davis in 2011. It did not work but I will try again. I invite you to do so, using as a guide the one in Appendix A.

US Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson gave it a salute in 1944 in *Hazel-Atlas Co. v Hartford Co.* In 1984, in *Korematsu v US*, Judge Marilyn Patel corrected a 1942 injustice via coram nobis. Ask: Who made the decision to throw Equity in the dumpster?

WELCOME TO PART THREE  
Article II – The Executive Branch



## INTRO TO PART THREE – The Executive Branch

Such is the state of presidential affairs today that people would probably like to go to the movies and forget about any problems. We have an unusual president in Trump, and he keeps doing things that break all boundaries. This Part will concentrate on what's in the Constitution. It's pretty stabilizing.

*Note:* I have a friend, Bill Scott, who is sure that the whole Philadelphia Convention was a front-game for business dealings, and that the rebels had acted in cahoots with the king. See Appendix C below. I am in no position to dig into the 18<sup>th</sup> century. And even if I found Scott to be right, I would say “So what?” We are free to do what we want, going forward, no matter what we uncover about the past.

### 15. Fascism Means “Businesses Can Direct Government”

It's not helpful to refer to the 1930s fascism of Mussolini or Hitler, as it makes people look around for cultural similarities. In the time since then, almost a century, much has changed. It is my preference, which you need not accept, to define ‘fascism’ only as **intrusion of business's authority into government**.

It is public knowledge that there are 800 billionaires today in the US. They most likely have great clout when dealing with government about their business activity. They get Congress to pass laws favorable to them. They get the Executive to offer them contracts. They can get Courts to overlook their sins.

Donald Trump was raised by his ambitious father to run casinos and make questionable real estate deals, which may explain his warm welcome of some billionaires to his Cabinet. A new practice of ‘private equity’ firms that keep pension funds, is to engage in asset-stripping. They can buy out, say, a nursing home, to acquire the expensive land on which it sits. And then demolish it. In this case, job loss may be the complaint. Apart from that, some firms are so big and powerful that they can

persuade us to arrange our lives, just to keep up with the trends. And besides all the technology they have already wished on us, they now “announce” we will get AI. Big media is going along with this completely; it doesn’t even mention any need for citizens to have a say in the biggest change that will ever occur.

AI – Artificial Intelligence – is wild. There has never been a time when a few members of the human race decided to change human nature and apparently had the means to do it. You may as well forget the First Amendment’s efforts to let you have freedom of speech. You won’t be able to think your own thoughts. Forget your Fourth Amendment right to privacy. You don’t own your body. This needn’t be blamed on fascism -- look at our crazy acceptance of whatever business offers.

#### Disclaimer Regarding the Big Heist of 1913

I personally do not understand ‘the banking cartel.’ This book is mainly about the US Constitution of 1787 and omits the huge change that occurred in 1913, namely, by Congress’s passing the utterly unconstitutional Federal Reserve Act.

Three ways in which the banking cartel affects society are : 1. They have a ‘Chairman’ (Jerome Powell) who sets interest rates ‘all by himself.’ 2. By controlling loans, they can affect which business get to be developed. 3. They are able to make our economy suffer inflation, depression, etc, by fiat. *Note:* Rep Ron Paul spent decades proposing that Congress audit it the Fed and lately Rep Thomas Massie is hammering away at this.

I’m not encouraging anyone to be ignorant! Whoever believes we have a working Constitution should please look at the Fed. Or you could join me in *deducing* that such a thing must be throwing off all normal relations in society because money has a different “math.” An individual can accumulate more wealth, on paper, than she can ever use, or carry around. Moreover, even if she is only *pretending* to be a billionaire, others will thusly obey her and (rather ridiculously) respect her.

## 16. A President's Duties and the Power to Pardon

Article II of the Constitution hands a president some burdens: Sec 2 makes him Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, and Sec 3 says “he shall take Care that the Laws are faithfully executed.” (That means federal law, not state law.)

Various duties and restrictions on the Executive branch will be discussed later. Here we dwell on only one rather simple power of the president: “He shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for offenses against the United States.”

One question floating around today is: Can he pardon himself? Do you know that when researching any ‘parchmentary’ matter, there are two helpful resources. The first, already shown, is the notes take by Madison -- age 36 -- at the Constitutional Convention in 1787. They reveal “the original position.” Here is a bit from those Debates, about pardon power: “Saturday August 25, 1787 in Convention [*i.e., not in committee*].

Mr. Sherman moved to amend “the power to grant reprieves and pardon” so as to read “to grant reprieves until the ensuing session of the Senate, and pardons with the consent of the Senate on the question.”

NH no. MAS no. see Ct ay. PA no. MD no. VA no. NC no. SC no. Geo no. [Thus]: “except in cases of impeachment” inserted nem con [unanimous] after “pardon.” August 27, 1787:

Mr. Martin moved to insert the words “after conviction” after the words “reprieves and pardons.” Mr. Wilson objected that pardon before conviction might be necessary in order to obtain the testimony of accomplices. Mr Martin withdrew his motion.”

The other resource for researchers is “the US Constitution, annotated,” online. It lists all US Supreme Court rulings that have interpreted the parchment, per Article, section, and clause. So of you want to see if there has been litigation about the pardon power, ask for Art II, sec 2. Why not go try it now!

President Jimmy Carter granted amnesty to men who had evaded the draft during the Vietnam Era. Does this have the same effect as a pardon? Yes. See this quote at [lex.cornell.edu](http://lex.cornell.edu):

“In *Burdick v. United States*, the Court suggested that there are other “incidental differences of importance” between pardon and amnesty, including that amnesty “overlooks offense” rather than “remit[ting] punishment” and is “usually addressed to crimes against the sovereignty of the state, to political offenses, deemed more expedient for the public welfare than prosecution and punishment.” [1915]

Can President Trump pardon himself? On June 4, 2018, he stated on his then-Twitter account: “As has been stated by numerous legal scholars, I have the absolute right to PARDON myself ....” Actually, it has never been tested. The Executive Branch’s OLC -- Office of Legal Counsel -- opined during the Nixon administration that a president could not self-pardon based on “the fundamental rule that no one may be a judge in his own case.” That maxim in Latin is: *Nemo iudex sua causa*.

We inherited the notion of pardons from the British king’s capacity to show mercy. Such is the tone of politics today that a prisoner is more likely to get a pardon for a strategic reason than for mercy. It would help to see a wide sweep of pardons for persons who were wrongly convicted, and lost on appeal.

How about a Full Amnesty today for men made to play a patsy role when the real miscreant was a government insider, such as CIA, doing a false flag or psy-op? I recommend a Pardon Panel to give advice to any president. Leonard Peltier was in federal prison for 49 years for allegedly killing two FBI agents. In 2025 Pres Biden commuted Peltier’s sentence to home confinement.

Recall, also, that relief may come from a ‘Writ of error coram nobis’ if you can demonstrate that the court itself was tricked (not by one of the adversarial parties, but by an “officer of the court” which includes the prosecutor and the defender).

## 17. Who Makes US's Foreign Policy? NATO? The UN?

In 1945, we joined the UN by signing its Charter as a treaty. Per the parchment's Article VI, "All treaties...made under authority of the US shall be the supreme Law of the Land."

The United Nations has a General Assembly which cannot pass laws but can announce Resolutions. It has a Sec'y General and has a 'Security Council' – the UNSC. This is where the big boys meet. Those 5 are US, UK, France, China and Russia, each with veto power, plus 10 other states with 2-year terms.

In March 2011, the UN Security Council passed **Resolution 1973**, calling for action against Libya. But it can't force any of its members to supply troops for an action, it can **ask** for them. According to the Charter, the UN is not a boss of any state. It would intervene *only* if a state is upsetting *international* peace. Per Article 42 of the UN Charter, it could order action "by air, sea, or land forces... to restore international peace and security."

Yet the SC's complaint was that Libya's leader Col Gaddafi was harming his own people. Frankly, it was known that the US wanted him out. Gaddafi had a firm sense of the injustice of US bullying. In 2009, in a speech to the General Assembly, he asked for an African seat on the SC, saying that the present set-up made Africa a 2nd-class citizen. Gaddafi was killed in 2011.

Reso 1973 had some **odd** bits: 1. The SC punishment included asset forfeiture, aka theft of his property, and a travel ban. 2. The veto-holders China and Russia abstained from voting, as did three of the other ten: Brazil, India, and Germany. 3. It was the very first time the "Stay out of my backyard" principle was overridden, i.e., Article 2(7) – no intervention "on matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state." *Also*: Of 100 US senators, only 10 opposed the SC Reso.

*Note*: We should admit that Libya didn't cause the Lockerbie plane disaster. Think how that would raise our reputation!

Today it's known that the Covid pandemic was a total fraud. The supposed authority for the lockdowns, face masks, etc., rested in an organ of the UN, the WHO. In 2023 there was a worldwide effort to make WHO the legal boss of the world.

Separately, let's look at our participation in NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization), aka 'The Washington Treaty,' of 1949. It seems to me unconstitutional, as it causes our troops to get bossed by a non-American. None of us citizens have a way to hold NATO, as such, accountable. None of us really knows what it is. It could be a heroin trafficker or a child sex trafficker. Organizations can be formed with a nice name that suggests legal standing and a mission of caring for the people.

### A Word About War Powers

Article II, sec 2, "The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the US and of the Militia of the several States when called into the actual Service of the US."

President Trump has said he will get aggressive in an unconstitutional way – he will hit Russia on behalf of Ukraine. (Hitting Russia would lead to WW III, and we will not win.) The unconstitutionality consists of any president's *lack of power* to start a war. Article I, sec 8, Clause 11 says "The Congress shall have Power to declare War." And in Cause 16: "to provide for, organizing, and disciplining the Militia..."

I think "abdicate" is the correct word to describe Congress's relation to its war-declaring duties. Recall the Gulf of Tonkin incident in 1964. Someone falsely reported that a US ship had been torpedoed. President LBJ used that as a way to increase our involvement in the Vietnam War. Later, in 1973, Congress 'found out' and created the rather meek War Powers Act.

Madison's Notes clearly show that the Framers wanted to keep war-making *out* of the hands of "the king" for many reasons,

including that he may be doing deals for himself. Anyway, this power belongs to the People as it is they who will go to battle. Article I, sec 8, enumerates Congress's powers. See especially:

**Clause 18:** “The Congress shall have Power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing Powers [as listed in Clauses 1 thru 17, re coining money, **declaring war**, regulating trade, etc.] and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the US.”

“18” means if the Judicial or Executive branch needs a law, to carry out their duties, it asks Congress to supply that law. The Supreme Court can say “We need marshals for our safety and to catch runaway defendants. Please provide a statute.” I believe there is no doubt Congress will enact the requested law.

Needless to say, the president can't demand a law that changes his constitutional powers. Nor can he do it by Executive Order. It would take an amendment, and that is a difficult hurdle.

Please see the Constitution at Article V for details of amending; it's in Appendix G below. Amendments can be started by Congress or by constitutional conventions in the states. Either way, the new item(s) must go out for ratification and win 38 states.

**WE DON'T KNOW WHO ACTUALLY RUNS THE USA.** Putting different words or instructions into the parchment by a new amendment won't help, as our government blatantly violates the Constitution. Many officials now take instructions from unelected global leaders. **THAT'S** the problem!

It was my plan to keep “dark stuff” out of this book, but lately many people have realized that ‘satanism’ – sometimes in a cult – is doing a lot, as is plain organized crime. I also note that all human beings need to sleep, so no ruler is safe. “How many of my poorest subjects are at this moment asleep...”. *Henry IV*. You can put out a call for the nervous guilty to ask forgiveness. Your Committee could offer them a conditional amnesty....

## 18. Fear – Let’s Acknowledge Our Stockholm Syndrome

The present state of governmental mockery of the Constitution should strike us as surprising. While some Americans are unaware of the details, most can probably sense, at least subconsciously, that the new behavior by government is negative and is getting more blatant by the day. So why do citizens act as quiet passersby? Why aren’t they expressing their worry loudly? A good guess is that their subconscious calculator figures it is safer for individuals to shut up rather than speak out.

If they are really in a panic, they may go a step further and start to accept their oppression – justifying it and siding with it, as described in “the Stockholm syndrome.” When people are held hostage, bound in chains by some evil gang, it’s more comfortable, psychologically, to try to get along with the gang members, since defeating them is out of the question.

I can also think of a much easier explanation for people’s acceptance of bad behavior by government. Namely, “Everybody around me accepts, it so I should, too.” The human genes for mimicry are absolutely essential to a child’s picking up his culture before age 8 or so – without ever questioning it.

By the way, schools used to teach how to question things – the Socratic method. But, as Bev Eakman points out, they now teach a kid that he/she mustn’t hurt the feelings of others in the classroom by disagreeing! A total overturn of Socrates.

Let me tell you of an odd experience I had this year. I heard that a man named David Quigley in Arizona says he is the real John F Kennedy, Jr. Parts of the story made sense, so I went to AZ to interrogate him, in order to find holes in the story. There are no holes – he is the real deal. He and I have co-authored a book, *The Historian’s Tale*, to share the good news.

I mailed 63 copies to well-known people and got only one actual reply, and two that said “Thank you, I’ll read it soon.” No

one has contacted me, or John, about celebrating his amazing comeback. On the other hand, no one has replied, “Mary, dear, you are full of beans.” I assume the 60 non-repliers are scared.

I don’t think any of them has got full-blown Stockholm syndrome, so there must be other interpretations. Perhaps they are shy about dealing with unorthodoxy. Or think they can’t comment on a case until it’s watertight. Maybe if a “college” of Constitution lovers would show how invigorating it is to try to restore rule of law and respect for our Founding document, some of the shyness would fade away. What do you think?

Further material on Mind Control? I am trying to keep this book relatively free of horrors. So I relegated to Appendix C, a 1956 letter that CIA Director Allen Dulles wrote to FBI Director J Edgar Hoover, saying that CIA studied mind control, supposedly in order to know what the Soviets were getting up to.

That was totally false. In 1949 under Operation Paperclip (long since declassified), the US got Nazi scientists out of prison after the Nuremberg trials. (Josef Mengele -- “angel of death” at concentration camps – walked, too.) By 1951, the US had begun the outrageous mind control program known as MK-Ultra, which was carried out at military bases, hospitals, and universities. Meanwhile the UK’s Tavistock program went to Australia.

There are many autobiographies. I trust these survivors: Brice Taylor in California. Cathy Morgan in UK. Janine Jones in New Zealand. Fiona Barnett and Rachel Vaughan in Australia. Karen Wetmore in Vermont. John F Kennedy, Jr in Arizona. The late Trish Fotheringham in Canada. Ann Diamond in Canada.

Diamond is part of a current class-action lawsuit against the Canadian government for violence committed on ordinary patients at Allen Memorial Hospital. If the plaintiffs win, they will get money but no one will be prosecuted. And is mind control routine in prisons and at Army barracks? You need to find out.

## 19. OKC, 'Terrorism,' and a Language Academy

The 9-11 event may have had many purposes, but one clear result appeared just a week later when Congress passed The Patriot Act. It had been written months before by two DoJ employees, Michael Chertoff and Viet Dinh. This law opened the idea that some people in the US were terrorists.

In 1996, five years *prior* to 9-11, Congress passed anti-terrorist law in the wake of the Oklahoma City bombing. Possibly the entire OKC event was done as a tryout for 9-11. See [fbi.gov](http://fbi.gov):

“On the morning of April 19, 1995, an ex-Army soldier Timothy McVeigh parked a rented Ryder truck in front of the Murrah Federal Building. He was about to commit mass murder.

Inside the vehicle was a powerful bomb made out of a deadly cocktail of agricultural fertilizer, diesel fuel, and other chemicals. McVeigh got out, locked the door, and headed towards his getaway car. He ignited one timed fuse, then another....

Dozens of cars were incinerated and more than 300 nearby buildings damaged or destroyed. The human toll was still more devastating: 168 souls lost, including 19 children, with several hundred more injured. It was the worst act of homegrown terrorism in the nation's history. The FBI, meanwhile, quickly arrived at the scene and began supporting rescue efforts and investigating the facts. ...Beneath the pile of concrete and twisted steel were clues.

McVeigh was already in jail. He'd been pulled over about 80 miles north of Oklahoma City by an observant Oklahoma State Trooper who noticed a missing license plate. McVeigh had a concealed weapon and was arrested. It was just 90 minutes after the bombing. Agents found traces of the chemicals used in the explosion on McVeigh's clothes and a business card on which McVeigh had suspiciously scribbled, “TNT @ \$5/stick, need more”. They learned about his anger over the Waco event two years earlier.”

Today, anybody with half a brain knows that OKC was a false-flag. A local cop, Terrance Yeakey, found explosives inside the Murrah building, so it wasn't done from the Ryder truck. (And Yeakey soon died 'by suicide' for his whistleblowing effort.) Tim McVeigh was convicted and was, reportedly, executed.

The law that followed in 1996 is known as the Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act, AEDPA. There are two separate issues here, awkwardly combined into one bill. (There's no excuse for this in my opinion: we need to know where each of our reps and senators stand on each issue. In 2025, Trump's outrageous Big, Beautiful Bill, covered many subjects.

The stance of AEDPA on Death Row prisoners' rights is a so-called 'reform' of the habeas provisions of the US Constitution, making it harder to get a second turn at asking for "the body."

The rest of AEDPA increases penalties for crimes that are said to be "terrorism." When reading the whole AEDPA law just now (always easy to find at [Congress.gov](http://Congress.gov)), I was surprised to learn that way back then our legislators found a way (in my opinion) to keep us from finding out about falsely-set-up terrorist acts. They provided that any victims of terrorism would be paid compensation. *Note:* It will come from taxpayer money.

Most people don't know that each family of persons who died on 9-11 got around \$1.8 billion dollars – provided they promised not to sue. (You could ask if the 'dead' at Shanksville got paid.) Ken Feinberg administered the 9-11 payouts, as he had done for Agent Orange victims. He also paid the compensation to the amputees at the Marathon bombing. Such paid silence saves everyone from ever being cross-examined in court.

I am guessing that a real reign of terror, a la Robespierre, or Stalin's ruthless Cheka, is on way. Loc.gov says: "Having come to power in October 1917, Bolsheviks spent the next few years struggling to maintain their rule against popular opposition"

## A Language Academy Could Examine the Word ‘Terrorism’

Your Committee may perform the important task of seeing how much harm gets done by a clever misuse of words. Is *terrorism* a real thing, or a way to make society accept new laws?

In 1979, when Russia invaded Afghanistan, President Carter’s ‘National Security advisor,’ Zbigniew Brzezinski, recruited a Muslim group. *We* trained them in terror tactics – allegedly to frustrate the Soviet’s grab of Afghanistan. Conceivably that was the real reason, but it looks like we recently sponsored ‘ISIS.’”

We can always get away with lies if the word ‘terror,’ and photos of men dressed a certain way, are used. Did you know that Britain’s Speaker of the House, Robin Cook, died at age 59 just after revealing that ‘al Qaeda’ was phony? How many citizens know that the 1993 destruction in WTC basement was an FBI sting, as *proven* in court via Emad Salem’s ‘bodycam’ audio tape?

Trevor Aaronson says, on page 234 of *The Terror Factory* (2013):

“The FBI currently spends \$3 billion annually to hunt an enemy that is largely of its own creation. Evidence in dozens of cases – involving plots to blow up synagogues, skyscrapers, military installations, and bars and nightclubs – are impressionable men, living on the edges of society who become bomb triggering-would-be killers only because of the actions of FBI informants [who themselves are forced, by threat of deportation] who lead them.”

I would go further and say that all big incidents of Muslim terrorism, such as the Boston Marathon bombing and the Sydney siege, which I have investigated at book-length, are fake, and the ‘playwrights’ should be jailed, along with relevant judges.

The word *terrorism* should be banished, IMHO. It seems to have an effect that makes the brain go irrational. Any volunteers for manning a Language Academy? It should not have any powers of cracking down, just of throwing its weight around.

## 20. Who Runs the White House?

Various non-presidents have been credited with running the White House. The earliest one I know of is 'Colonel' Edward House who reportedly ran the presidency of Woodrow Wilson, and even resided in the White House. Never mind that he was British and that his plan for us was Socialism.

Spiro Agnew, Nixon's vice president, tells us that Gen Haig, working from the White House basement, ran Nixon. Agnew's book "Leave Quietly, or Else..." describes how he was told by Haig to get out of the VP spot, to clear it for Gerald Ford before Nixon resigned in 1974.

Ronald Ragan's presidency was run from the VP office by GHW Bush, who became the next president after Reagan. Bush had been CIA for a long time, but we didn't know it. One may expect that young Bush's presidency, 2001-2009, was also run by Dad, but more likely from the VP office of Richard Cheney. Obama, they say, ran Biden (2021-2025).

This chapter Who Runs the White House? asks something bigger: how and why do major decisions come about? I subscribe to the conspiratorial view that there is one main agenda, and all must follow it or they know it will be The End for them. It must take fantastic coordination to keep the thousands of players from upsetting the cart. One of their make-believe ideals is One World Order.

My sociobiological answer to what is making all this happen is that evil-doers at the top know they have done evil and must put all their effort into not getting caught. Are they consciously aware that survival is their only game? Maybe. They do take many measures to hide their deeds, as though they fear us.

The real sociobiological issue here is that *Homo sapiens* is not built for democracy. Do you see us fighting our domestic oppressors? No, we are obeying. There's no instinctual mechanism to unite us. Allegedly there was a peasants' revolt in 1381, but I doubt it. Since when do the downtrodden rise up?

## 21. Emergency and 'E4S' (Emergencies for Suckers)

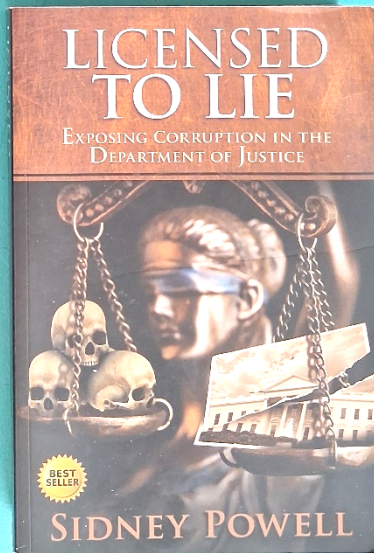
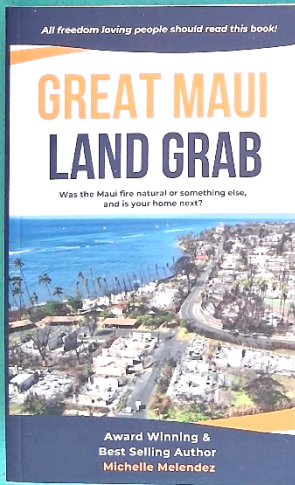
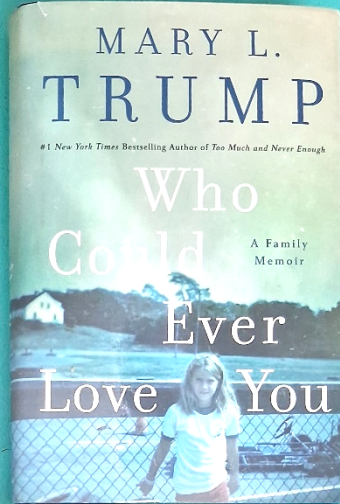
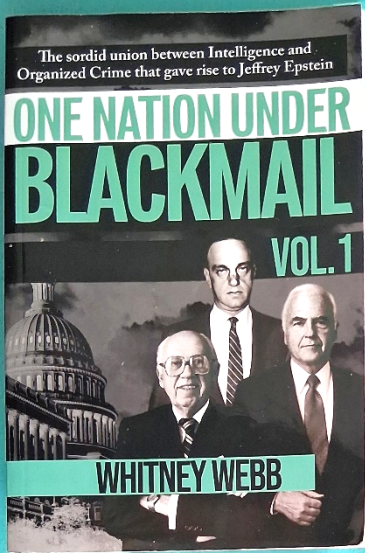
In the human brain there are action patterns, knee-jerk-like reactions to certain sights (e.g., a snake coming at you) and to certain words. In 2020, when a leader says “You must stand 6 feet apart or people will die from Covid,” the neighbors as well as that leader would get angry with you if you fail to comply. So we need to have a chat about our knee-jerkery. And we also need to know what ‘emergency’ rules are hidden in the books today. Who knew FDA could give “EUA” emergency use authorization for untested vaccines? (*Note:* That vax killed thousands.) Who knows that a COG, “Continuance of government” plan, is secretly in place, despite there being a statutory order of succession (president, VP, Speaker of House, Cabinet).

In Hurricane Katrina in 2005, people were forcibly disarmed and evacuated from their homes. “Well, you know, in emergencies people start looting and fighting... We need police...” In 1979 President Carter ‘delegated’ his emergency powers to the unconstitutional FEMA by way of an ‘Executive Order’: “By the authority invested in me by...The Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950...The Disaster Relief Act of 1974, the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act [!] of 1977, All functions vested in the President [by those Acts] are delegated, transferred or reassigned to the Director of the Federal Management Agency.” [What?]

Why didn’t Carter refer to National Emergencies Act of 1976? Happily, SCOTUS in *Home Building v Blaisdell* (1931) ruled that “Emergency does not increase granted power.” Still, presidents and Congresses grab new powers in ‘crises.’ The NCVI Act of 1986 protected vaccine manufacturers from lawsuits, in contravention of our 7th Amendment rights, on the utterly fraudulent basis that if we didn’t give Big Pharma leniency, they would stop manufacturing vax and the public would be left ‘unprotected.’ Bill Gates later said his return on vax is 20:1.

Note: DoD Civil Disturbance Plan 55-2 [declassified] says: “A flexible weather support system is required...” Hmm.

WELCOME TO PART FOUR  
Article I – The Legislative Branch



## **INTRO TO PART FOUR -- The Legislative Branch**

Congress has 100 Senators and 435 Reps. (A few more can attend the House as delegates from Territories, Northern Mariana Islands, US Virgin Islands, American Samoa, plus a Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, but they have no vote.)

Much of the work of law preparation is done by non-members, such as counselors who occupy offices on the Hill. Bills can be sent in by the DoJ, or military, or anyone else -- including you. The bill must be sponsored by at least one Congressman. Once 'introduced,' i.e., proposed, it goes to a committee, from which it may, or may not, get "reported out" for a full vote. I think many tragedies would have been avoided if Congress had done its job of controlling bad presidents by impeachment.

### **22. Is It Kosher for the US To Have a Standing Army?**

The Framers made a point of *depriving the US of a standing army*.

"Mr Gerry thought an army dangerous in time of peace and [wanted to keep up only] two or three thousand."

"Mr Langdon saw no room for Mr Gerry's distrust of the Representatives of the people."

"Mr Williamson reminded him of Mr Mason's motion for limiting the appropriation of revenue as the best guard..."

The Framers decided, in Art I, Sec 8, Clause 12, that Congress may "raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years."

Tell that to the Military-Industrial Complex! Chalmers Johnson, in his meticulous 2006 study, *Nemesis*, says the US has 800 bases around the world, often several per country. What are our personnel doing over there? Our Marines Hymn says "First to fight for right and freedom." But mostly we go abroad to cause regime change, or to prevent it. What citizen is aware?

Constitutionally the president is in charge in wartime, and in peace the State Dep't runs foreign policy. But as Fletcher Prouty shows in his book *The Secret Team*, the CIA used the meaningless term "Peacetime military operation" to evade control by both president and State, via the NSC's cloak of secrecy.

Here is a shocking matter that shows our citizens' and soldiers' unwillingness to think about reality. We are not an empire and do not have any constitutional mandate to destroy nations. But in 2006, Gen Wesley Clark revealed, on *Democracy Now*, that, back in 2001, a Pentagon friend showed him a memo from DoD Sec'y Rumsfeld. It said the US will 'take out' 7 countries in 5 years: Lebanon, Libya, Somalia, Iraq, Syria, Sudan (we have done those 6) -- "finishing off with Iran."

Without knowing the above, I sued Pres. GW Bush in 2006 for publicly threatening to bomb Iran. The magistrate at the US District Court in NH dismissed my case on the grounds that a court does not have jurisdiction over "the political question" In 2016, Army Cap't Smith filed a similar suit to push the issue of Congress's control of declaring war. The court failed to cite *Little v. Barreme*, on military officers' obligation to disobey illegal commands. The appeals court waited till Smith finished his time in the Army so it could dismiss the case as being moot!!! Anyway, shouldn't citizens now "rule" against bombing Iran?

If the reader is now thinking "Mary should shut up about bad things we do," let me tell you what we did to innocent Indonesians. A million of them, in 1965. The Rockefeller/Dulles set wanted regime change and got it that year, via a sort of false flag. Greg Poulgrain has examined every aspect in his 2020 book, *JFK vs Allen Dulles*. He argues persuasively that JFK planned a 1964 Jakarta visit to support Sukarno. Dulles nixed that by taking JFK off the American throne -- in Dallas in 1963.

*Note:* Now, in November 2025, Pres Trump is attacking oil-rich Venezuela for regime-change and **Congress does nothing!**

## 23. When Is a Rule Not a Law? When It's a Rule

I'll keep this chapter short, as it is boring. Article I, sec 5 says: "Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings." So, bypassing the need for the other House's approval and Executive signature, one chamber can set up its daily routine. It thus can decide which committees will be formed. It can create ways for some members to have more power than others, such as "the Party whip" who can whip members into attendance.

Oh dear. "Party" is never mentioned in the US Constitution. There is a terrible twist of Congress being "the People's House." It has clearly become the two Parties' House. Let me confess here that I am part kangaroo. I did my law school in Australia and lived there for most of my adult life. I was aware, as most Australians are, that the typical MP, member of Parliament, has no power as such. He votes for his Prime Minister and then does what his Party (Labor or Liberal, aka Tory) instructs. This was copied from UK as 'the Westminster system.' 'Oz' is still a monarchy; it would be tricky to pull out of it.

In his 1992 expose, *The Committee of the 300*, John C Coleman says that Lloyd Cutler was instructed to 'westminsterize' the US legislature. Fancy that. And he did so. Fancy that.

The media encourages this. Every day it reports that such-and-such was impossible for Party A to proceed on, because Party B would not agree to it. Also I have found, as a member of a Party (Republican), that even at Party meetings you mustn't disagree with plans that can be seen to be helpful to the Party (rather than to the nation). In other words, I would not be welcome to express criticism of a Republican president or plan. Isn't that childish? Democrats act similarly, maybe worse.

As for "Rules" there is another constitutional fine point. A law can specify that such-and-such an *agency* can make regulations. It may give legislative power to a secret, unaccountable office. I will now jump to the Third branch to discuss judiciary Rules.

The late Ralph Boryszewski called my attention to Rule 7(c) of the Supreme Court, in his 2013 book *Treason*. Rule 7c says that after a grand jury finishes its work on a case, its report must be signed by a member of government. I am with Boryszewski in condemning this. The members of a grand jury – and of a trial jury – are independent of government. They are not there to help the judiciary get the verdict it wants.

In regard to 9-11, you may wonder why no one has come to trial for being the real destroyers of the Twin Towers. A study done at U of Alaska, proves that fires from airplanes would not break the steel beams; it must have been explosives. The Lawyers Committee for 9-11 Inquiry has tried for years to get that information into the hands of a grand jury in New York.

When they appealed to the Second Circuit, to allow this committee to hand the material to the Foreman, US Attorney Geoffrey Berman, representing the government, blocked it. Subsequently, **the Committee asked the US Supreme Court to hear the case. They declined.** They did not say “because of Rule 7c.” They just failed to hear the case, no reason given. It takes 4 justices to accept a case for judgment, so we know that only 3, or fewer, wanted it. (Sometimes the wanters, or even the rejecters, publish about it.)

In my opinion, this episode is rip-roaring proof of the guilt of the perpetrators of 9-11. How could Rule 7c mean so much to US Attorney Berman? It strictly worked as a coverup. People who cover up a crime (or destroy evidence or lie about the facts) come under the umbrella of the law maxim “*Contra spoliatorem, omnia praesumuntur* – against the despoiler, everything can be presumed.” Maxims do not (yet) have official authority.

I suppose it’s not unreasonable to presume all personnel who are protecting the real killers of 9-11 (September 11, 2001) are indictable as accessories after the fact. There is no statute of limitations on murder or treason. Can you name a suspect?

## 24. Media, FCC, Sherman Anti-Trust Crime, Sea of Lies

Nowhere in the US Constitution is there so much as a comma about the media, or even about communication in general. Until we come to the First Amendment – which had to be first, since without it the rest would be hard to enforce:

“Congress shall make no law...abridging the freedom of speech or of the press... or to petition for redress of grievances...”

The Framers had never heard of radio, TV, or Internet. They *did know* the disaster of kings controlling the press. Tom Paine practically started our independence with his January 1776 pamphlet *Common Sense*: “Government, even in its best state, is but a necessary evil; in its worst state, an intolerable one.”

Mainstream media are shameless about telling lies and using techniques to affect our brain. Roughly, media equals mind control. It marks a turning point in history. Orwell predicted a future with no freedom or personal privacy. 1984 was to be the year, but it took until 2001 for Congress to pass The USA Patriot Act restricting speech. Academia did not protest it!

By the way, the full name for that Act is: Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism. We should not make up fun names for laws. Even to do so implies a controlling of minds.

There is a related problem regarding our devices, especially the cell phone. Information is constantly being taken in. If you say to your friend on the phone “I may go to Florida,” you then open your laptop and see ads for “Cheap Fares to Florida.”

Recently, a surveillance company captured the phone numbers of 277,000 people attending a memorial for Charlie Kirk (31-year-old activist), in Arizona. What will that data be used for? There must have been a purpose for collecting it.

**The FCC.** Now here's something a bit odd. Congress passed a law creating The Federal Communications Commission, but instead of maintaining responsibility for its operation, or passing it to the Executive, it called it "independent."

The Federal Communications Act, passed in 1934, duly assigned air space to applicants for broadcasting, as it would not be possible for everyone to be floating their wares in the sky at the same time. In 2025, the FCC agency is charged with "regulating interstate and international communications by radio, television, wire, satellite, and cable."

In general, the media, which has now merged into five corporations, has a huge impact on our lives. For one thing, it tell us what "reality" is, though this may not be true reality. (There were no deaths at Sandy Hook, despite funeral activity.) Media also influences our view of culture and politics. So it will be helpful to know who wants us to think what, and why.

This brings us to mergers. Ever since 1890, the Sherman Anti-trust Act has been in force and it clearly criminalizes 'bullies':

"Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, is declared to be illegal. **Every person who shall make any contract or engage in any combination or conspiracy hereby declared to be illegal** shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$100,000,000 [a hundred million] if a corporation, or, if any other person, \$1,000,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding 10 years, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court." [Emphasis added]

Everybody knows it is hard to stand up to a bully. What if you have a gripe against CNN or CBS? I have a gripe against CNN for leading the people of Boston to believe Tamerlan Tsarnaev was killed in a police shootout when CNN itself filmed him later looking unharmed. To whom can I put my plaint?

## Bigger Than MSM Control: Loss of Trust, in a Sea of Lies

We Oldies (baby boomer generation) have something vital to teach the young. We know the incredible benefit of social trust. I won't quote any laws here, except: "Don't lie." In our day, honesty was just part of the landscape. We didn't foresee having to cope without it. A person known to be a liar could be ostracized or possibly pitied. School teachers might rap kids on the knuckles for lying. ("The dog ate my homework.") We had to memorize Longfellow's poem *The Village Blacksmith*. "His brow is wet with honest sweat, he earns what e'er he can, And looks the whole world in the face, for he owes not any man."

I bet we didn't realize that by being honest we held everyone to that standard. Ergo, if a shop sold you a faulty product you could march in and demand an explanation. You did not say to friends "Oh, everything's a scam, don't try to fix it."

It's not just that media has the power to create desires and/or try to make us hate this group or that. They have the power to knock out this essential way of motivating us to do the right thing. It took time for humans to get a willingness to work hard for society. We have definitely got the emotions for it. But if you aren't bonded with the people you deal with – your butcher, baker, and candle-stick maker, you feel isolated. There is also the free-rider issue. Once you see a portion of people get on the train without a fare card, you'll resent having to pay.

There's no way we can keep America's democracy in shape if citizens don't give a hoot about the nation. In his online book "Memo to POTUS," Robert Steele an ex-Marine and retired CIA guy, said that, on the job, he was told to hire actors and then instruct them to lie to the court. **He told them they would get big rewards for keeping it secret and severe punishment if they did not.** Possibly every TV show host is given a promise of that nature? TV people even present videos of totally fictional political scenes (e.g., Putin dancing with Kim Il Jong). This is disastrous for our rational brain. It must stop.

## 25. Militias, The Dick Act, and National Guard Bureau

The purpose of this chapter is not, alas, to call the men up to serve as our protectors against a domestic enemy. Sure, they once did that. How else did the Revolutionary war get fought? I am going to wade through the many laws involving militias so as to check on which are constitutional. Please buckle up!

This is from the parchment's Article I, sec 8 -- you know, the place where we find Congress's 18 grants of power. It says:

(Clause 15) "The Congress shall have Power ... To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions." and

(Clause 16) "The Congress shall have Power ... To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States..." [as distinct from 'in the service of their own state,' OK?].

Now moving on to the US Constitution's Article II, we see the president's role. He (or she!) "shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed." This implies that forcible action *can* be taken domestically. But wait: Article II, sec 2 says:

"The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States."

When are the militias of the several states called into US service? When Congress says so, per Clause 15 above, OK? Now let's consider the definitions of "militia" – as these change over time. A militia in 1787 was whatever the state constitution of each state said it was. Roughly, it was a Posse Comitatus, a band of citizens age 16 to 60, called up if governor needed them.

In regard to the 2013 Boston Marathon bombing, which I take to have been a false-flag operation run by the FBI, I wrote to

Governor Charlie Baker advising to use his powers to defeat an invasion by the FBI. I quoted Article VII from Chapter II of the original Massachusetts Constitution of 1780. Per an amendment, its current wording is:

“Article VII. [The Massachusetts legislature] shall provide by law for the recruitment, equipment, organization, training and discipline of the military and naval forces. The governor shall be the commander-in-chief thereof, and shall have power to assemble the whole or any part ... to employ them for the suppression of rebellion, the repelling of invasion, and the enforcement of the laws.”

Today we would say that the governor would use his/her National Guard. But how did the various guards come to be called “national”? I think they should be called State Guards. There is no parchmentary justification for a ‘nationalization’ of them.

But there may be a *statutory* “justification.” This has to do with the Dick Act of 1902. I think it was conjured up by Elihu Root but was put to Congress by Rep Charles Dick from Ohio, as a bill “to supersede the archaic militia laws enacted in 1792.” By 1903, we thus got a National Guard, thanks to Rep Dick.”

Wait! Not only do we now have a “National Guard Bureau” but it works with a NATO group called SPP, State Partnership Program. Each of the 50 states is “partnered” with a foreign state. The ruse is that we will help teach democracy, but I think it is to plant foreign troops here. The public is unaware of it. From the website Army.mil:

“The State Partnership Program has been successfully building relations for more than 30 years and now includes 106 partnerships with 115 nations around the globe.... [It] is administered by the National Guard Bureau, guided by State Department foreign policy goals, and executed by the state adjutants general in support of combatant commander and U.S. Chief of Mission security cooperation objectives and Department of War policy goals.”

Can you join a Posse comitatus?

Now we switch back to the original 1787 understanding of the word *militia*. Men at that time were required to own a gun, in case society required their protection. Hence 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment:

“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.”

There’s a statute re *posse comitatus* but, as with all laws by Congress, it is vulnerable to repeal or modification. Today it says:

“Whoever, except in cases and under circumstances expressly authorized by the Constitution or Act of Congress, willfully uses any part of the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Air Force, or the Space Force as a posse comitatus or otherwise to execute the laws shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.” [Gosh, even the Space Force!]

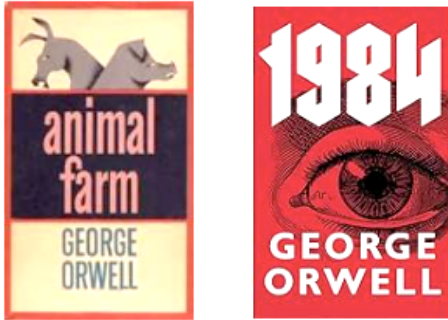
Thus, if a president wants to do law enforcement, he cannot use regular troops. As is pointed out on the website of the Brennan Center for Justice:

“In British and American law, a posse comitatus is a group of people who are mobilized by the sheriff to suppress lawlessness in the county. [In] Western film, when a lawman gathers a “posse” to pursue the outlaws, they are forming a posse comitatus.”

Today (Oct 7, 2025) **it is legal for you to be a member of a private militia**, except where a state law forbids it. You will find a state-by-state guide at [law.georgetown.edu](http://law.georgetown.edu). Note: even in states permitting private militias, you must not dress like, or try to look like, the US military. See 10 USC 771.

I can’t explain the legality of the use of force by ICE, or FBI, or Homeland Security. As far as I know the FBI gets its right to arrest by asking local police to deputize them. The parchment clearly does *not* establish a federal ‘police power’ as such.

## 26. Should We Go Commie?



In 1945, George Orwell published *Animal Farm*. The dogs, chickens, horses, and pigs act very humanlike, playing politics. The main message is that we humans are easily to fool, especially by twisting words. Then, in 1949, he published *1984* – scheduling a future, 35 years on, in which dictators would have total control over the life of individuals.

Both books were sold as being commentary on Stalin’s rule in Russia, but they were about the West. It is likely that Orwell (born Eric Blair) was an insider. How else would he, 75 years ago, have described ‘weather control’ which we proles have known about for only the last few decades?

It’s unfortunate that during the 1950s our language came to include a strict dichotomy: capitalism/communism. We were taught to say that the former was lovely and the latter awful. This affected US foreign policy greatly. Indeed a proxy war could be carried out on the principle that we had better grab a nation so the Commie’s don’t grab it.

Moreover, this dichotomy falsely presented the Communist (or socialist) system as being inherently oppressive thanks to its cruel dictators. Thus it did not separate out the two factors: what communist doctrine calls for by way of shared wealth, and what leads rulers to be cruel. The latter can happen in any country (ahem, ahem), whether there is wealth-sharing or not.

On the capitalist side, it was wrongly stated that freedom for businesses would result in individual liberty and creativity. That may once have been true, but doesn't hold where we have monopolies. As I argued in Chapter 15 on Mergers, and Chapter 24 on Media, our capitalist systems today are capable of controlling your life down to your next meal or your next thought. In post-Communist China, a digitalized currency keeps score on each citizens' political behavior. They know if you hate the boss. Your 'social credit score' could leave you starving – when you present your credit card and the grocer says 'declined.'

The Two-party system in US exacerbates our problems. Democrats claim to be socialist, wanting protection for the poor or vulnerable. Hence FDR's New Deal (e.g., Social Security and public employment) and LBJ's Great Society (e.g., Medicaid). I should add that it wasn't the poor who invented Progressivism. By 1880s in Germany, Otto von Bismarck had imposed a welfare state, probably to control the masses rather than to change their plight. There had already been excitement in 1848 from the Paris Communes, but even that may have been scripted.

Republicans have wanted minimalist government involvement, claiming that entrepreneurs can best provide the stuff we need. In 1787, the Industrial Revolution and urbanization hadn't yet taken over. Most families grew their own food, so the Framers could ignore wealth-distribution and social class. But today the government is seen as the entity that should 'solve the problem' of homelessness, drug addiction, and polluted rivers.

Pardon my conspiratorial prejudice in noting that neither Party bothers to curtail the mafia's drug business. Nor do they speak about power groups such as the Council on Foreign Relations. Almost all of our 20<sup>th</sup> century presidents and Cabinet members were members of that CFR, whose mission is globalism! The CFR is the American child of the Oxford Round Table, an heir to Cecil Rhodes in 1890. Its administrator, Lord Milner, had a clever way to deal with upstarts: "Ignore the screamers."

If your Committee chooses to ask “Should we go Commie?” it would need to offer amendments to the Constitution, as that document did not foresee a future with huge population and amazing technology. Social reality has to be part of lawmakers’ thinking. Ask: Should Bill Gates be allowed to buy up most of the agricultural land of US? Should government bail out banks?

Our competing duo-ideologies help keep politics very shabby. Whilst intellectual work has shriveled up. Academia used to help us discuss human nature, culture, and a basis of morals. Orwell showed the deviousness of individuals who want full power; they get it by false words. *Animal Farm’s* pig, Napoleon, quietly changed the Ten Commandments to just one: “All animals are created equal, but some are more equal than others.”

During the Covid pandemic, people were told what to do and did it. Wear a mask. Do not go near Grandma. Stay home from school. Get a vaccination. This was all pitched as ‘caring.’ But in fact our secret rulers had created the Covid illness and no one was allowed to say so. In America! The home of Liberty! The Big Boys hope we stay unaware of corporations’ welfare! They wouldn’t want us to learn how they became zillionaires.

As noted earlier in this book, the US Constitution dealt with our innate drive for power and our innate selfishness, by putting barriers to their fulfillment -- checks and balances. And oaths of office! Next, the Bill of Rights “told the government where to go” if it started to invade homes, hold unfair trials, etc. Pres Lincoln freed the slaves, without proper authority, but Amendments 13-15 have made his action stick.

In due course, Congress screwed up by passing The National Security Act, allowing ‘CIA people’ to get paid for harming the US. A very strange “Department of Justice” looks the other way about child-stealing and about 9-11. Our military ‘targets’ individuals with radiation and paints the sky with chemtrails.

Should we go Commie? No. Should we get sensible? Yes.

**Don't forget the States! This is an "Address to The People,"** by the State Legislature of Virginia, in 1798 -- as found in Thomas E Woods' 2010 book, *Nullification*. Bolding added by MM:

"Encroachments spring from a government WHOSE ORGANIZATION CANNOT BE MAINTAINED WITHOUT THE COOPERATION OF THE STATES, ...

The acquiescence of the states, under infractions of the federal compact, would either beget a speedy consolidation, **by precipitating the state governments into impotency** and contempt, or prepare the way for a revolution, by a repetition of these infractions **until the people are aroused to appear in the majesty of their strength.** [Whatever you say, Your Majesty People]

**Exhortations to disregard domestic usurpation, until foreign danger shall have passed** [such as in 2026], **is an artifice** which may be forever used; ...to soothe the people into sleep, whilst that power is swelling, silently, secretly, and fatally. Insinuations of a foreign influence seize upon a laudable enthusiasm against danger from abroad, [but] distort it by an unnatural application, so **as to blind your eyes against danger at home.** [omg]

Fellow-citizens: Unwilling to shrink from our representative responsibilities, conscious of our motives, **but acknowledging your right to supervise our conduct,** we invite your serious attention to the emergency which dictated the subjoined resolutions. Whilst we disdain to alarm you ...we recommend an investigation guided by the coolness of wisdom, and a decision bottomed on firmness, but tempered with moderation.

**It would be perfidious** in those intrusted with the GUARDIANSHIP OF THE STATE SOVEREIGNTY, and acting under the solemn obligation of the following oath, — 'I do swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States,' -- not to warn you of encroachments, which, though clothed with the pretext of necessity, or disguised by arguments of expediency, may yet establish precedents which may ultimately devote a generous and unsuspecting people to all the consequences of usurped power."

This could be an opening prayer for all Committee meetings!

## 27. Why Are Feds Supervising Education? It's *Ultra Vires*

Per the parchment, Congress must stay within its grants of power. There is no constitutional basis for federal involvement in Education. In 1965 “LBJ signed into law The Elementary and Secondary Education Act.” I put that in quotes to mimic the way media like to announce legislation according to who is in the White House when really all US law comes from ‘the Hill.’ In this case, the plan was to pass it off as part of a national effort “to help the disadvantaged.”

Sure, it passed money to the states to pay for textbooks, school psychologists, whatever, but this was *ultra vires*. Each state could have nullified the ESEA or simply refused the money but we all forgive our state in a lucrative deal. Additionally, Congress has inserted itself into the accrediting of *universities*, via the Higher Education Act of 1980.

*Note:* This book is trying to skip part of the overall story, as to the sinister presence of *non*-governmental folks making decisions. Please see any of these authors who do tell the story of a sinister agenda for kids: Charlotte Iserbyt, John Gatto, Juliet Schor, and Beverly Eakman. Both Iserbyt and Gatto use the term ‘*dumbing down*’ and claim it is done deliberately.

Also please see, on YouTube, the 1985 interview of Yuri Bezmenov, a man whose job was to dumb kids down. He says you can change a country in 15 years -- start with the 3-year-olds and by the time they are 18, you have control. SCOTUS, just now, in 2025, declined to hear a case on parental rights in which parents objected to schools teaching ‘gender ideology’ and teachers said “Don’t tell Mom.”

The reason why I automatically fuss over Congress doing something *ultra* (beyond power) is that the Constitution, even today, ought to be obeyed *as it stands*. Even if we plan radical future amendments, we need to respect Rule of Law like mad. Whatever James Madison, Eldridge Gerry, George Mason, and the others did, we can do. Rah, rah for us.

## Useful Knowledge That Schools Can Teach

Here are some subjects that I recommend for a school curriculum, in addition to the necessary 3 R's:

How to build a house. Anyone with a Builder's license can teach this. I was old when I learned how plumbing works.

What the planet looks like. I attended a Bill Gates show where, at the touch of a computer button, we could view the crops growing in any 10 square mile patch on earth.

How the arms race proceeded in history from throwing stones, a la Freddy Flintstone, to the latest super lasers.

If peasants have staged revolutions, how did they? (I doubt they did.) Also, find out who staged Sandy Hook in 2012.

How Google captures the full Shakespearean canon, and while you're at it, read some of it in iambic pentameter.

Study the human body in detail, as to how its systems work, and how a sick person can get healthy. How thoughts get formed and decisions made. Are emotions good or bad?

Learn to sing and to play an instrument and thus not be a party pooper. I thank my Dad every day for teaching me many songs.

Be sure to know how police and courts work, and if they don't work, learn how to gather with neighbors to fix this.

Think, think, think about where we are headed. Who predicted that a Black Consciousness Movement would emerge from Soweto? Steve Biko was brilliant. Who's our Biko's today? You?

What's honesty? Communal life depends on it for survival. Find out why it is bonkers let politicians get away with lying.

Learn how simple it is to correct racism. Just show kids how the brain instinctively works to envision a whole nation as an enemy, or a whole class as inferior. They will then be embarrassed to be seen acting on that instinct. (It's truly odd that this is not standard public knowledge.)

## 28. Is Congress Empowered To Enforce Constitution?

This is the final chapter of Part Four: The Legislative Branch. I will use it to ask how Congress can help us in this time of woe (2026). The theme of this book is that you are going to have to do the job of saving the parchment, as Congress acts almost impervious to our government's lawlessness. Recall that whenever we need something from Congress it requires both House and Senate to make a majority vote. (If the president then vetoes it, 2/3rds of each chamber is needed to pass it.)

The legislative branch is the People, so the Framers gave it the most power. It can impeach a president, a vice president, and federal judges. It can create new courts (e.g., it created a Bankruptcy court). It can reprimand and/or expel its fellow legislators. If either the executive or judicial branch needs a new law, it must turn to Congress to enact such a law (per Article I, sec 8, clause 18). By having the Power of the Purse, Congress can frustrate the spending wishes of the Executive.

Congress can investigate anything it wants, and for this it has power to subpoena anyone. At the moment, the House has a select committee, within its Oversight Committee, that has decided to pursue the JFK assassination again. The head of that committee, Rep Anna Luna, has also been demanding that the Department of Justice (and its FBI) hand over the Epstein files, unredacted. Ms Luna says she will also look into MK-Ultra, for which no one has been called on the carpet.

Let me switch for moment to remind you that indicting anyone for a crime is the job of the President. Article II, sec 3 says "He shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed." (He also has the Pardon power.) At Philadelphia in 1787 there was no provision for a Department of Justice. George Washington appointed an Attorney General to give legal advice to the nation. The DoJ was not invented until the 1860s. We take it for granted that the Executive Branch protects a president from being indicted, but the Framers did not design that.

## Impeachment and Removal via the 25<sup>th</sup> Amendment

The verb *to impeach* comes from the Latin *impedicare*, meaning ‘to catch.’ The House of Reps identifies wrongdoing, votes on it, and if a majority, sends to Senate for “trial and conviction” A two-thirds vote is needed in the Senate. It has never happened in US history. In 1868, Andrew Johnson was impeached but not convicted and the same for Bill Clinton in 1998. In both cases, the Senate vote was one short of the required 2/3rds. President Nixon resigned office. In Trump’s first term he was impeached twice, in 2019 and 2021, but not convicted.

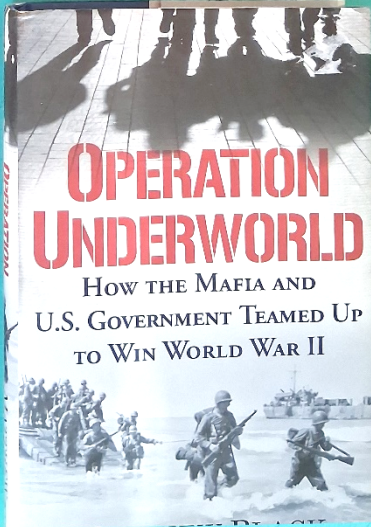
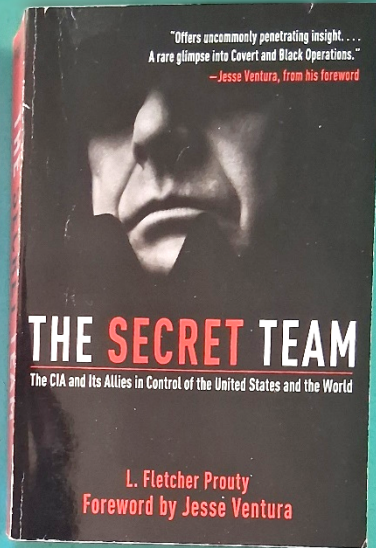
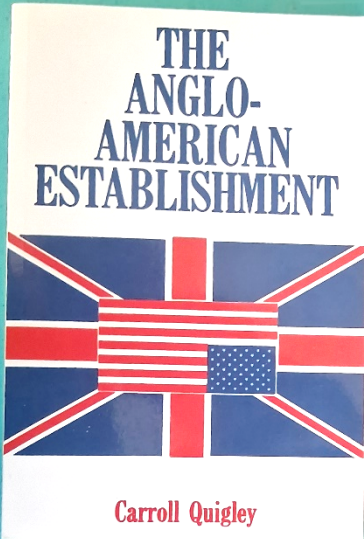
REMOVAL for ‘incapacity’ per 25<sup>th</sup> Amendment can work three ways. First a president can announce that he will be indisposed for a period of time. Reagan and Biden each did this before a medical procedure done under anesthesia. During the time Biden was “away,” Kamala Harris served – less than a day – as Acting President.

The second way is for the Vice President to make a written declaration that the President is unable to carry out his duties. He (today, JD Vance) would have to get agreement by “a majority of the principal officers of the executive departments.” The VP then transmits this to the leader of each chamber.

Note: Amendment 25 instructs him to inform the Speaker of the House and the “President pro tempore of the Senate.” (Today, Chuck Grassley) That latter title is official; the person we usually think of as Senate leader is the majority leader. But Party positions are not recognized in the US Constitution.

The third way for removing a president would occur if the president, within four days, did not accept his being outed by the VP and Cabinet. He would write to the Speaker and Senate president that no inability exists. Congress would then be called into session and must render a decision within 21 days. Two thirds of each house is required for removal. If Trump were thus found incapacitated, Vice President Vance would take over as ACTING President for the rest of the term.

WELCOME TO PART FIVE  
Recapping



## PART 5 – RECAPPING

### 29. Recap of the Constitution's Articles I-IV

The book's theme "Take it to Committee" emerged as a tool for getting past our self-defeating habits – such as the fear of being ostracized as a dissenter. Yes, your family may disown you for being a conspiracy theorist. So go create a group of the like-minded. Enough such groups will make *them* the oddballs. Yay!

Another natural human trait that is killing us today is over-respect for those above us. A child learns by trusting. As adults we should stop trusting those who are doing harm. But it's hard! People will give you a dirty look if you criticize government. They might faint if you say that murderous officials should be arrested. See?

Come on, stand your ground. Supreme Court should NOT have let Albert Florence get strip-searched -- the 4th Amendment says No, no, no. And don't let the Executive say, about dead whistleblowers, "The complainer suicided." (Jeff Bradstreet drowned himself when the FDA sniffed his cure for autism? *Nonsense.*) See?

States should never have put up with the health takeover, which began in 1920. A 'brave' governor could have said "Get those vials of Pfizer out of here." And Congress completely sided with the baddies for the 2020 Covid pandemic Disgusting!

The next two pages will recap what was argued so far. Compare what I call the **N**egatives and **P**ositives. Read an entry, and its solution, by chapter number. For example, for line 5, the **N**egative is "Grand juries are wrongly controlled by a prosecutor." Run to the matching column of **P**ositives, on the right, to see what a Committee might do to counter that: "Renew the old role of grand juries where citizens spotted wrongdoing."

After that, there will be a recap of the statutes and the Supreme Court cases discussed in this book, and a satirical list of laws that might yet get enacted if we continue to be so lax in guarding the parchment.

## **‘List N’ – the negatives**

Each of the 28 chapters of this book demonstrated how God *is* mocked. (I mean the parchment is mocked.)

1. After 1798 Virginia Resolution, states gave up nullifying.
2. States rarely create new rights under Amendment 9.
3. All machine voting is faked A ‘newsgroup’ runs elections.
4. Grand jurors are wrongly controlled by the prosecutor.
5. States have a health power, but they sold it to the feds.
6. Xenophobia is fun and easily outguns humanitarianism.
7. Freedom-of-Information officers can make delays and lie.
8. SCOTUS took away our privacy and gave us surveillance.
9. Plea bargaining may ambush one’s right to a fair trial.
10. Legitimizing secrecy was undoing of open government.
11. It is confusing that the DoJ is part of law enforcement.
12. SCOTUS let all states down in *Laird*, re Vietnam draft.
13. Society says ‘ho hum’ to the killing of whistleblowers.
14. Some unjust executions rely on trickery from the bench.
15. Many businesses are more powerful than government.
16. Pardon-before-trial might hide the guilt of others.
17. True colors of global government are seen at the UNSC.
18. Fear shuts brains down so we forget Constitution victory.
19. Tricky use of word ‘terrorism’ turned our nation around.
20. The White House is run from the basement, or offshore.
21. Hardly anyone protests, if the word ‘emergency’ is used.
22. Framers’ no-standing-army policy got deep-sixed fast.
23. Rules such as 7c are strategically placed to undermine law.
24. The media lie non-stop; screens do physical brain control.
25. The Nat’l Guard Bureau runs state guards, with NATO.
26. Our economy is part communist, but we don’t realize it.
27. The Feds took over state’s Education in one fell swoop.
28. Congress appears to investigate crimes, mainly for show.

But every chapter had a silver lining --

## **‘List P’ – the positives**

Nothing prevents us from trying to repair the harms described on opposite page. Here are easy-to-do examples:

1. Have your state nullify Congress’s unconstitutional statutes.
2. Make up some new Ninth-Amendment rights in your state.
3. Grasp the point of *Votescam*; find ways to elect leaders.
4. Renew the grand jury’s original role: to spot wrongdoing.
5. Undo John Rockefeller’s damage to the medical profession.
6. Get going with Philip Allott’s idea of a society of societies.
7. Use federal *or state* RICO, to unveil the amazing rackets.
8. Choose privacy over surveillance. You can’t have both.
9. Limit plea bargaining, and let’s all see the facts of ‘Jan 6.’
10. You can LouFisherize SCOTUS rulings. Abjure secrecy.
11. Clarify and constitutionally purify the role of the DoJ.
12. Your state must make SCOTUS do original jurisdiction.
13. Give awards, instead of stabbings, to whistleblowers.
14. Try to resuscitate Court of Equity. Use *coram nobis* idea.
15. Take Sherman out of mothballs and cancel the mergers.
16. You can run an advisory Academy of Pardons. Why not?
17. Take a sharp look at vetoes cast by the UNSC big boys.
18. Why let fear run your life? Are the Bozos really so scary?
19. The trick word ‘terrorism’ needs to be shown to the door.
20. An *identifiable* White House person must be accountable.
21. If a genuine emergency happens, leaders can deal with it.
22. Reduce our military apparatus; it seems privately owned.
23. A Rule should not rise to the status of a Law. Clarify this.
24. Arrest any media moguls who are mind-controlling us.
25. If your state is in the ‘nationalized’ guards, pull it out.
26. Face up to US’s socialism and decide how far to take it.
27. Free the human mind to be great. Dep’t Ed can’t do that.
28. Want to investigate JFK or 9-11? What’s stopping you?

Think how fast you could do Number 13.

## Recapping with Quiz: What's This Statute or Ruling About?

Page number on the right directs you to location in this book.

### Federal laws:

The AEDPA Act, 1996	56
The Dick Act, 1902	70
The False Claims Act, 1863	37
The Federal Communications Act, 1934	76
The Freedom of Information Act, 1966	76
The Homeland Security Act, 2002	16
The National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act, 1986	60
The National Emergencies Act, 1976	60
The National Security Act, 1947	38
The Patriot Act, 2001	75
The Pres Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act, 1992	80
The Pure Food and Drug Act, 1906	22
The Sherman Anti-Trust Act, 1890	76
The Social Security Act, 1933	72
The War Powers Act, 1973	51

### Court Rulings – Which of These Want Overturning?

On pardons	<i>Burdick v US</i> , 1915	49
On speech	<i>Citizens United v FEC</i> , 2010	41
On war powers	<i>Dellums v Bush</i> , 1991	41
On privacy	<i>Florence v Board of Freeholders</i> , 2012	33
On grand jury	<i>Hannah v Lache</i> , 1960	60
On emergency	<i>Home Building v Blaisdell</i> , 1931	80
On soldier's conscience	<i>Little v Barreme</i> , 1804	63
On stating the law	<i>Marbury v Madison</i> , 1803	39
On original jurisdiction	<i>Massachusetts v Laird</i> , 1971	44
On vaccination	<i>Massachusetts v Jacobsen</i> , 1905	22
On investigations	<i>McGrain v Daugherty</i> , 1927	78
On 4 <sup>th</sup> amendment	<i>Maxwell v US Sec'y of Defense et al</i> , 2020	22
On secrecy	<i>Reynolds v US</i> , 1953	37
On grand jury	<i>US v Williams</i> , 1992	20
On immunity	<i>US v Trump</i> , 2024	41

### 30. Try Using Satire To Communicate the Unbelievable

Many warnings made in this book are gradually coming true, and it's essential to map the patterns. To help see what is going on, let's PRETEND that Congress is actually enacting the following bills:

1. ***The Child Stealing Act.*** When justified, it's legal to steal a child.
2. ***The Cancellation of Intellectual Life Act.*** It is a crime to use the wisdom of the ages or spiritual ideas (unless written by gov't).
3. ***The Merger of US Treasury with IMF Act.*** Why not WEF, too?
4. ***The Opioid Happy Hour Act.*** Get as drugged as you can, die.
5. ***The MK-Ultra Act.*** Federal government has an obligation to enhance the brain and obtain maximum unity of thinking by all.
6. ***The Dissident Fingers Act.*** Critics of the government will have their fingers amputated. They will first be given a 'warning to desist.'
7. ***The Media Expansion Act.*** Talented people must work harder to develop exciting entertainment, to be used also in classrooms.
8. ***The Essential Workers' Immunity from Criminal Charges Act.*** Members of ABA, AMA, etc, cannot be charged with crime.
9. ***The Artificial Intelligence Act.*** AI must cancel 70% of jobs in US.
10. ***The Sole Toothbrush Act.*** All citizens may own one approved toothbrush. Any other possessions belong to the nation.

Ah. You don't like these things? OK, you have meaningless ways to object. You can "vote your representatives out of office." And you can "take your case all the way to the US Supreme Court." Not.

Oh please, Americans, can we just wake up and stop doing double-think? Can we get together like adults and turn the tables on our oppressors? Can your Constitution Committee grab a hold of at least one of the above issues?

Welcome to Part Six  
It's a Terrible Situation, What Can We Do?



**Chapter 31. Update 2026: War, Globalism, and Sovereignty**

Parts One to Five of this book were written in 2025. They reflect general issues of corruption in the US government. I had always found it hard to convey these problems to anyone, but now that corruption is practically an Olympic sport, it's easy. In 2026 we have actually heard our president boast of huge sins!

Such boasting is now part of the propaganda. After a president announces that he received a personal gift of an airplane from Qatar, the assumption is that we get conditioned. Next time he might say that he has been given some young girls to kill and our predictable reaction will be “Well, y’know, that’s how it is.”

Indeed Trump did kill 160 young girls at a school in Minab Iran. Trust me, this has to be dealt with. He must be made to pay for that sin. If not, we have agreed that nothing is punishable – and hence there can be no protection of ourselves. Punishment is the normal way we make life to not be ‘red in tooth and claw.’

My Catholic school taught the 7 cardinal sins (identified in 6<sup>th</sup> century by Pope Gregory): pride, covetousness, lust, anger, gluttony, greed, and sloth. It was drilled into us while young that these things are bad and will cause you shame. When bad urges are natural, society cooks up ways to quell them: you get a *reward* for living modestly, and being generous to the poor.

Sorry to state the obvious, but to let sin flourish is to ask for big trouble. And now, in 2026 we’ve got the big trouble. Americans have ever had to get prepared for this since we had – don’t laugh – the Constitution. It was specifically written, both in its six Articles and in the ten Amendments known as the Bill of Rights, to hold the bad guys at bay. To deter them from harming us.

My premise is that we can get all of that back by reviving the parchment. Call me a prude if you want. I *am* a prude, insofar as I think without cultivating some virtue we’re as good as dead.

Speaking of propaganda, it is likely that Trump (or his boss) kept us wondering what he was doing, re the “peace talks,” for the very purpose of taking away our ability to punish him. “The war might be able to be settled in our favor” (what a joke). “So let’s wait before impeaching him. We may not need to.” -- On, off, on, off.

In the meantime, media kept us busy with offshoots, such as the ballroom, the Charlie Kirk assassination, the latest Court case on gerrymandering, plus as much sex and gore as possible.

### **Globalism, Regionalism, and the CFR**

Another beauty of the parchment is that it stands for America’s sovereignty. Granted, it says we must obey “the law of nations,” but those laws only concern the interaction among nations. Law of nations does not say that all 8 billion world citizens are obliged to follow a central leader. To even think of such a thing is hilarious. In our species there is no genetic mandate for us to meld together. Mammals in general haven’t a capacity for that.

One group of Americans that wants punishment, in my opinion, is the self-named “Council on Foreign Relations.” These are members of, or else servants of, the Upper Crust. The source of their delusions about globalism is – I think – the Upper Crust’s need for protection. It was the same with, say, Julius Caesar. He had to build a maximal empire so no upstart groups could get him. And note: the grandeur that was Rome lasted for centuries.

Let me go further. In some mammal species you’d hardly envy the alpha. He has worked hard taking risks to reach the top and now that he’s there his life revolves around dealing with threats. More so than any other member of the group, he is in danger! Sure, he has more ‘gourmet food’ and ‘women’ -- but so what.

Our poor old Upper Crust is pathetic. It tempts any comer with rewards. So now we have a whole class of people subservient to the big jerks, whom they can’t possibly admire. And think of this: all those people have no country. “Patriotic joy” is out of reach. Trust, good old-fashioned trust, is not on the menu for them.

**Perloff.** Now let's look at recent work by James Perloff (a nurse by trade) who has been researching our woes a half century. At his website he produced the following (and permits my quoting):

“Trump’s ambition to expand America is nothing more than a re-packaging of an old satanic plan to establish world government through regional stepping stones. For a study of the globalist power brokers at the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) in 1988, I went through every issue of *Foreign Affairs*, the CFR’s flagship journal, going back to its first issue in 1922. There was no Internet then!

“In *Foreign Affairs*, I saw that the CFR had abandoned the idea of, in one swoop, unifying the planet under a world government. Instead, they reasoned, they could gradually bring about global governance by organizing *regional alliances* -- a “stepping stone” approach.

“For example, in *Foreign Affairs* January 1926 issue: Locarno [collective security agreement] represents an attempt to arrive at the same end by stages, by treaties and local regional pacts until they are absorbed by “one great world convention guaranteeing world security and peace by the enforcing of the rule of law in inter-state life.”

“Shortly after America joined NATO in 1949, Elmo Roper of the CFR issued a pamphlet ‘The Goal is Government of All the World,’ in which he mused: “But the Atlantic Pact (NATO) need not be our last effort toward greater unity. It can be converted into one more sound and important step working toward world peace. It can be one of the most positive moves in the direction of One World.”

“In his April 1964 article, “The World Order in the Sixties,” Roberto Ducci wrote: ‘Pending the formation of such wider ... political units, encouragement should be given to regional organizations. They should be strengthened so as to make them able to keep the peace in their respective areas: NATO in the North Atlantic and the Council of Europe, O.A.S in the Americas, O.A.U. in Africa, and SEATO.

“The European Union is probably the epitome of regional government. It was, by design, evolved out of the Common Market. Today it has its own diplomatic representatives, the European Parliament, and the euro. In the July 1968 *Spectacle Du Monde* we are warned by

French statesman and journalist Raymond Bourguin: “[There is a] “Supranational Europe” to which member States will progressively surrender their attributes of national sovereignty. In the end their economies will be integrated by Administrators in Brussels.... The national states will then wither away. [This is true; just ask Spain.]

“Zbigniew Brzezinski laid the strategy on the line at Mikhail Gorbachev’s 1995 State of the World Forum: ‘We cannot leap into world government in one quick step.... The pre-condition is **progressive region-alization**.’” [Emphasis added]

## Regionalized Adaptive Model For The Global World System



This map (which Perloff found at HistoryHeist.com) was printed “Confidential” in September 17, 1973, by the Club of Rome as a “regionalized and adaptive model for the global world system.” **Please take it seriously!** They intend to Bolshevize you.

Note: Greenland is included as part of US. China and Russia are amalgamated. (In 1973 they were both Communist; Russia quit in 1990.) Australia and New Zealand appear to be married to South Africa. Mexico has joined South America!

The unmitigated cheek! The colossal gall! The crazy CFR!

*Note:* since 1920 when the CFR was founded, the majority of US high officials have been members. That includes almost all Secretaries of State and of Defense, and all presidents except Truman, JFK, and Reagan. I can't imagine that any CFR guys think it better to "stay domestic." They've been conditioned to believe that paving the way for huge businesses is a good thing.

Speaking of military, it appears that 'regime change' is plain old theft. Please see an astonishing book, edited by the stalwart Cynthia McKinney, *How the US Creates Sh\*t-hole Countries* (2018). One of the writers, Keith Harmon Snow, doesn't mince words as to how we have crucified Africa. It's too sickening for me to write it here. Snow says even Black Congressmen don't know of it.

A chapter by S Brian Wilson, a veteran who wanted to see what we did in El Salvador, says he traveled in guerilla territory and saw daily indiscriminate bombings from US-provided jets dropping white phosphorus "which burns hotter than napalm." He writes:

"I asked one teenage soldier missing part of an arm, what keeps him going. His response 'If you struggle for justice, you may die, but with dignity (*dignidad*). If you don't struggle you die of slow starvation. We have no alternative.'" Maybe we won't either!

It has only just now struck me that official of US government really believe in a goal of globalism, they have no business being on our payroll. They are our enemy. Lately I have heard the word treason applied to some of them (our Iran negotiators in particular) but the Constitution is too strict to make indictments feasible. No worries, we can charge traitors with lesser things.

By the way, it is not true that a government person cannot be tried for things she did on official duty. Nor is it true that we must have incontrovertible proof for conviction. Trial by a jury of one's peers is sacrosanct; judges cannot overrule a jury's fact finding.

And of course Article V of the Constitution has an open invitation for you to make amendments, for which 38 states will have to say "Yes, please."

## 32. Praise Is Due to Great Contemporary Activists

Thousands of activists deserve our thanks and praise.  
Why not seek their advice for a relevant Committee?

1. **FBI Terror Psy-ops:** Trevor Aaronson and Ty Bollinger
2. **DEW Attack on Lahaina:** Traci Derwin and S Pierucci
3. **Boy Abuse:** Corey Feldman, Shane Dowling, Kay Griggs
4. **Medical Sins:** Dr Bhakdi Sucharit and Dr Vernon Coleman
5. **Economy:** Toby Rogers, Rand Paul, Catherine Austin Fitts
6. **Vaccines:** Kent Heckenlively, Dee McLachlan, Barb Fisher
7. **Geo-engineering:** Dane Wigington and Elena Freeland
8. **MK-Ultra:** A Sprout, D Shurter, Marcel Polte, D DeVere
9. **Transhumanism:** Dr Ana Mihalcea and Lisa Miron
10. **Bad Courts:** Pat O'Dea, Rachel Vaughan, Serene Teffaha
11. **Mafia's Dominance:** Whitney Webb and JF Kennedy, Jr
12. **Hospital Torture:** Ann Diamond and Karen Wetmore
13. **Targeting:** Ana Toledo, Alex Constantine, Al Martin
14. **Royal Affairs:** Jeanette Archer and Anneke Lucas
15. **Unjust War:** P. Craig Roberts, Craig Murray, Mike Prysner
16. **Satanic Sacrifice:** Fiona Barnett and Cathi Morgan
17. **Vote Cheating:** Sidney Powell, M Lindell, C Engelbrecht
18. **For Hawaiian Law:** Paul Deslauriers and Tina Lia
19. **For Spirituality:** Frank Schaeffer and Marianne Williamson
20. **Good Doctors:** Paul Marik, Mark Trozzi, Russ Pridgeon

Surely thousands more have devoted their life to such work.

### 33. Doctors, Soldiers, Judges (!) Can Make Committees

The theme of this book has been that any citizen can create a Constitution Committee and thereby get in on the ‘authority’ that comes with a title. The person could be a farmer, a carer, a musician, not to mention a candlestick maker.

Let’s ask again: What is the purpose of these Committees? It is to strengthen the parchment by something more tangible than just respect and patriotic sentiment. Since it is a fact, as seen in Chapters 1 through 28, that government “gets around” the wording of the Constitution, a Committee would at least call attention to that, and preferably fix it by demonstrating how.

Unlike the activists on the opposite page, however, a Committeer should not be a lone individual. A main purpose of doing the work in a group of three or more, is that each of the members feels stronger via solidarity. Also the public whom you wish to impress will be more ready to listen to more than one.

Lately a popular hangout for intellectuals is Substack.com. The authors there are given tools that enable them to communicate with like-minded. Mostly their mission does not go beyond an attempt to cast light on a problem and analyze it, and motivate citizens to do something about it.

So I now suggest that the nurse or doctor who has a thriving substack might wish to take it a step higher. A doctor who sees that a certain medicine is harmful can call out for some of her readers to join her “Constitution Committee for ethical Issues.” Why not? The AMA claims to have a set of Ethics for Doctors; the Committee can put pressure on the AMA to do better or else the Committee will recommend corrective laws.

A Committee that is sick of the fake News on nightly networks can arrange a Grand Jury to consider prosecution of media mergers under Sherman Anti-Trust Act, and specific liars.

### 34. What Can Your Committee Do, ‘Lexically’?

Thinking of Brian Wilson’s remark about El Salvador, I suggest that a Committee go about deciding whether the word “terrorist” should be banned.

It has got to be one of the most common words to keep the public believing that when we hurt a nation, we do it to help its people! I actually don’t see us helping anyone. For it to happen, some form of genuine interest would need to exist. Legislators on the Hill would need to have applied their human senses to what is going on. Do they even pretend to do that?

It is quite possible to stay in Congress for decades and do no kind acts. The late Diane Feinstein had responsibility for dealing with the torture we famously performed in Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq. (You can inspect YouTube for relevant videos.) She let the “investigation” go on for 12 years. Even then, when it came out, nothing was done. Plainly we don’t care. We do war crimes.

Now please hark back to Chapter 22 on the illegality of a standing army. The Framers did not want one. Indeed, the Declaration of Independence complains about the King thusly:

“He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures. And he has [rendered] the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.”

Consider what journalist Chris Hedges came up with in a speech at Princeton on March 27, 2026:

“The sanctity of individual rights, open borders and international law have vanished. The most psychopathic rulers of human history, those who reduced cities to ashes, herded captive populations to execution sites... have returned with a vengeance, opening up a vast moral abyss... [A] few valiant efforts by a handful of judges — who will soon be purged — domestically and in international bodies ...is contemptuously violated. Savagery abroad. Savagery at home.

### 35. Grab Ahold of the Whole Mind Control Issue

A typical reason why you can't get the public to believe some horrible things is that their brain shuts down out of fear. Another reason may be that the person has been deliberately trained to not see what is going on. It is known that at least thousands – maybe hundreds of thousands -- have undergone mind control 'training.'

One Committee could specialize in tracking down the information about CIA programming that CIA has already admitted to. (Senator Frank Church held hearings on this in 1975.)

I recommend that someone follow up on a claim by the late Robert Steele that he, a CIA man, was told to instruct crisis actors to obey and also to lie in court ("or suffer severe consequences").

Regarding the mafia, I notice that researcher Whitney Webb is always eager to tell any caller what she knows. She has often remarked on President Trump's mafia relationships. Such a thing is grist for a Constitution Committee's mill. In fact, the mafia itself should have some Committees assigned to it.

My own specialty is MK-Ultra. Three of my friends who are now deceased – Trish Fotheringham, Blanche Chavoustie, and Linda Lindquist, were all treated like 'mind slaves.' Another friend, who gives her all to help survivors, is Anastasia Sprout. Imagine if she had a Constitutional Committee to lean on and to report to.

It is beyond outrageous that the torturing of ordinary folks take place without so much as a mention from Congresspersons, Cabinet members, or presidents. The Churches tend to be silent on it also. One victim whose story should be top headline is JFK, Jr. I am not referring to the dark-haired man who died a plane crash in 1999. (Though he also may have undergone mind-control.) I am referring to the boy whom that guy replaced. You can contact him, he wants supporters. I describe him in Appendix E below.

Attorney Ana Toledo from Puerto Rico is chasing after the monsters who send radiation at people. She runs Targeted Justice.

Well, son of a gun, as I was wrapping up this revised book,  
I took the plunge and registered as a

Candidate for the  
**UNITED STATES SENATE**



on the Republican ballot of  
September 8, 2026

**IN NEW HAMPSHIRE**

(PHOTO CREDIT: THE PUBLICDISCOURSE.COM)

## -- Welcome to the Appendices --

- Appendix A** is a Coram nobis sent to help Nat Woods. 98
- Appendix B** is a letter dated 1956 in which Allen Dulles laid out the way the CIA does brainwashing (though he disguised it as though he were talking about the Russians). 100
- Appendix C** is W Scott's claim that the "Ruling Class" within the American colonies did a deal with King George III to 'fake' a revolution in order to maintain a slave economy. 103
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Note as to Copyright: Appendices B and G are government documents in the public domain. Appendix A is in the courts – you may quote it. Appendices D and E were authored by me, so I hold the copyright, but I allow anyone to print them (unaltered). John F Kennedy, Jr. and I are co-authors of the book *The Historian's Tale* (2026) and jointly own the copyright.

William Sumner Scott holds the Copyright to Appendix D, reprinted here with his permission. Note: It cannot be assumed that I agree with his findings, as I have not researched the topic of our colonial "Ruling Class." Sounds plausible though.

Fletcher Prouty wrote *The Secret Team* and tried hard to get it 'out there' but it mysteriously disappeared from libraries. Now it is downloadable from Archive.org, and CIA.gov refers to it, too.



*Nathaniel Woods (1976-2020)*

To the Jefferson County Court, Alabama. March 4, 2020.

I hereby respectfully ask the Court that convicted Nathaniel Woods in 2004, and sentenced him to death, to grant a Writ of Error Coram Nobis based on fraud-upon-the-court that occurred at trial. This could lead to a new trial....

In Nathaniel Woods case, the jury did not hear information that was withheld about the policemen who were killed. The actual killer, Kerry Spence, has said that Woods is 100% innocent. Missing from the trial was available information that the police who were killed ran a protection scheme with drug dealers in Birmingham. They had entered the house earlier in the day looking for their debtor, Tyran Cooper.

The prosecutor built a case that Nathaniel Woods “masterminded” the killing of police out of hatred of cops. The evidence for that came from Woods’ girlfriend who *later* said she was coerced by threats, as she had violated probation. The killer, Kerry Spence, attests that there was no masterminding — the shooting took place, by him, in an extreme moment of self-defense.

Additionally, in Woods’ case, the Court was misled by not knowing of an error that the defense attorney had made. That attorney led Woods to reject a plea offer by telling him that since he did not pull the trigger, he could not get capital punishment -- which was a wrong reading of the Alabama law.

I humbly petition the Court to set aside the conviction that was obtained by such errors. It is not too late for principles of justice to step in. We see, in Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 60(b):

Grounds for Relief from a Final Judgment, Order, or Proceeding: On motion and just terms, the **court may relieve a party**... from a final judgment, order, or proceeding for the following reasons: (3) fraud (whether previously called intrinsic or extrinsic), misrepresentation, or misconduct by an opposing party... In respect to authority, I note *Tyler v. Magwire*, 17 Wall. 253, 84 U. S. 283: “Repeated decisions of this court have established the rule that a final judgment or decree of this court is conclusive upon the parties, and that it cannot be reexamined at a subsequent term, **except in cases of fraud...**” [Emphasis added]

In the 1944 United States Supreme Court ruling in *Hazel-Atlas Co. v Hartford Co.*, Justice Black opened with the words: “This case involves the power of a Circuit Court of Appeals, upon proof that fraud was perpetrated on it by a successful litigant, to vacate its own judgment entered at a prior term.”

In concurring, Justice Owen Roberts wrote: “No fraud is more odious than an attempt to subvert the administration of justice. The court is unanimous in condemning the transaction disclosed by this record.... The resources of the law are ample to undo the wrong and to pursue the wrongdoer.... Finally..., to nullify the judgment if the fraud procured it.... This is a suit in equity in the District Court to set aside or amend the judgment. Such a proceeding is required by settled federal law, and would be tried, as it should be, in open court with living witnesses....”

Although it may seem that I am acting on behalf of Mr Woods, with this petition for a Writ of Coram Nobis, I am not. I am acting on behalf of the court, of society, and of rightness.

Signed on this 4th day of March, 2020, Mary Maxwell, widow,  
175 Loudon Rd, Concord NH. [MaxwellMaryLLB@gmail.com](mailto:MaxwellMaryLLB@gmail.com)

[*Note:* The police burst in, possibly to collect drug money. Spence says he shot them in self-defense. Killing in genuine self-defense is legal. Americans today are baffled about what cops may permissibly do -- throwing the suspect to the floor is the new normal, as is a raid at 3am. Your Committee could track this down.]

## Appendix B. Letter from CIA to FBI Explaining Mind Control

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director, FBI The attached study on brainwashing was prepared by my staff... based in turn on interviews with many individuals who have had personal experience with Communist brainwashing, and on extensive research and testing.

(signed) Allen W. Dulles [CIA Director] April 25, 1956

Brainwashing, as a technique, has been used for centuries and is no mystery to psychologists. ...The experience of the brainwashed individual differs in that the inconsistent information is forced upon the individual under controlled conditions after the possibility of critical judgment has been removed by a variety of methods.

### PRINCIPLES OF ...HUMAN REACTION TO CONTROL

1. Making the individual aware of control is the first stage in changing his behavior. [A child sees that he is helpless against a strong parent who can control him.] **So, a controlled adult comes to recognize the overwhelming powers of the state and the impersonal, "incarcerative" machinery in which he is enmeshed.**

2. He is forced to accept that the only food, tobacco, praise, and social contact he will get will come from the very interrogator

3. The awareness [will cause] breakdown of previous patterns of behaviour. Since the brainwasher-interrogators aim to have the individuals undergo profound emotional change, they force their victims to seek out painfully what is desired by the controlling individual. During this period the victim is likely to have a mental breakdown [with] delusions and hallucinations.

4. Discovery that there is an acceptable solution to his problem is the first stage of[getting relief]. At this point they are prepared to make major changes in their value-system. This is an automatic rather than voluntary choice. They have lost their ability to be critical.

5. Reintegration \_\_\_\_ (SECTION DELETED BY CIA). His new value-system, his manner of perceiving, organizing, and giving meaning to events, is virtually independent of his former value system. He is no longer capable of thinking or speaking in concepts other than those he has adopted. He tends to identify by expressing thanks to his captors for helping him see the light.

b. Elicitation for the purpose of brainwashing consists of questioning, argument, indoctrination, threats, cajolery, praise, hostility, and a variety of other pressures...to hasten the breakdown of the individual's value system and to encourage the substitution of a different value-system. The procurement of protected information is secondary and is used as a device to increase pressure upon the individual.

a. The first type is one in which the victim has a passive role in the pain inflicted on him (e.g., beatings). Threats of torture were found more effective, as fear of pain causes greater conflict within the individual than does pain itself. b. The second type of torture is represented by requiring the individual to stand in one spot for several hours.

Such a requirement often engenders in the individual a determination to "stick it out." This internal act of resistance provide a feeling of moral superiority at first. As time passes and his pain mounts, the individual becomes aware that it is his own original determination to resist that is causing the continuance of pain.

3. Reaction varies with the conditions of the isolation cell. Some have indicated a strong reaction to filth and vermin. The predominant cause of breakdown ... is a lack of sensory stimulation (i.e., grayness of walls, lack of sound, absence of social contact, etc.). Experimental subjects exposed to this condition have reported vivid hallucinations and overwhelming fears of losing their sanity.

4. Another wrinkle in communication control is the informer system. The recruitment of informers in POW camps discouraged communication between inmates. 5. Induction of Fatigue. This is a well-known device for breaking critical powers of judgment. Deprivation of sleep results in more intense psychological debilitation.... "Conveyor belt" interrogation that lasts 50-60 hours will make almost any individual compromise, but there is danger that this will kill the victim. It is safer to do interrogations of 8-10 hours at night while forcing the prisoner to remain awake during the day. ... It produces fear that arise from increased "slips of the tongue."

6. No food and little or no water is permitted the individual for several days prior to interrogation. If he latter complies, he receives a good meal. If he does not, he gets a diet of unappetizing food containing limited vitamins, minerals, and calories.

7. Criticism and Self-Criticism. These are mechanisms of communist thought control. In brainwashing, after a sufficient sense of guilt has been created in the individual, sharing and self-criticism permit relief. The price paid for this relief, however, is loss of individuality and increased dependency....

10 d. Prisoners are often humiliated by refusing them the use of toilet during interrogation until they soil themselves. The individual who receive the preliminary treatment described above begins to feel like an “animal” but also feels that nothing can be done about it.

The first steps in “depersonalization” of the prisoner have begun. He has no idea what to expect. The prisoner is rarely prepared for the fact that the interrogators are friendly and considerate at first.

The first occasion he balks at satisfying the interrogator, however, he is in for another surprise. The formerly reasonable interrogator unexpectedly turns into a furious maniac. These surprising changes create doubt in the prisoner as to his very ability to perceive another person’s motivations correctly. The prisoner may begin to channel so much energy into trying to predict the behaviour of the interrogator that he loses track of what is happening inside himself.

The prisoner finds himself in a constant state of anxiety which prevents him from relaxing even when he is permitted to sleep. Short periods of isolation now bring on visual and auditory hallucinations. The prisoner seriously begins to doubt his own memory. The prisoner must undergo additional internal conflict when strong feelings of guilt are aroused within him. As any clinical psychologist is aware, it is not at all difficult to create such feelings. He cannot think constructively. If he is to maintain any semblance of psychological integrity, he must bring to an end this state of interminable internal conflict. He signifies a willingness to write a confession.

The interrogator questions every sentence of the confession. He begins to edit it with the prisoner. The prisoner is forced to argue against every change. This is the essence of brainwashing. – End.

*[Note: Laboring in the field today, against mind control, are: Anastasia Sprout, Anneke Lucas, C Bergandi, Diane DeVere, Svali, Cathi Morgan, et al. Emma Katherine runs a good YouTube on this.]*

**Appendix C. Was Slavery King George's Agenda for the US's Formation?** by William Sumner Scott. First published in 2025 at GumshoeNews.com. Copyright William Sumner Scott, 2025.

The motivation for the formation of the political and legal systems on slavery in the US began with the decision by Lord Chief Justice John Holt that "as soon as a negro comes to England, he is free; one may be a villein in England, but not a slave. *Smith v Gould* 1705.

Queen Anne and her successors refused to enforce *Smith* and other anti-slavery decisions in the North American Colonies. The slave traders and owners there -- who had received huge land grants -- became the Colonies' ruling class ("Ruling Class"). Some European economies and taxes to British Royalty also became dependent upon the sale of below-market-priced slave produced goods.

As the anti-slave movement was developing, the Ruling Class sent its member, Benjamin Franklin, to London to monitor the situation. His first visit was on December 24, 1724. After a year and a-half he returned to the Colonies to provide his opinion, that although the situation was currently under control, he should continue his trips to England to keep tabs on developments.

Franklin traveled to England in 1757 and returned in 1762 to again report that the anti-slave movement was still under control but was getting progressively stronger and he should continue his trips.

In 1764, Franklin was sent to not only England but also to other European countries to tell them of the growth of the anti-slave movement in England and the Colonies.

Then came the anti-slavery breakthrough case, in 1769. James Somerset (also spelled Summersett), an enslaved African man purchased by Charles Stewart in Virginia in 1749, was taken to Boston around 1764 when Stewart became British Receiver General of Customs there. In November 1769, Stewart relocated to England for business and brought Somerset with him from Boston to serve as his valet in London. Somerset escaped and Stewart had him hunted him down and put him under lock and key on a ship with intent to send him to the Caribbean for sale.

The anti-slave movement helped Somerset file a *habeas corpus* action for his freedom. The British Court ruled that Somerset did not have

to be returned to Stewart. *Somerset v Stewart* (1772). **The *Somerset* case was cited in the Colonies as authority to grant *habeas corpus* (freedom) to slaves who had escaped** and captured by law enforcement or bounty hunters, rather than returned to their owners. This caused great consternation to King George III whose economy was dependent upon the sale of slave produced goods. It was the same for the Ruling Class then led by George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and other colonials.

In 1772, in response to *Somerset*, the Ruling Class directed Franklin to work with King George III's lawyers to develop a plan on how to prevent the *Somerset* ruling from becoming law in the Colonies. They used the documents from the separation of the Netherlands from Spain to prepare a draft Declaration of Independence for use by the Colonies.

In furtherance of their plan, they staged an attack on an English ship in Boston Harbor. This is known as the "Boston Tea Party."

*Note:* The documents used to form the United States in the 1770s began by adopting some words from The Netherlands' Declaration of Independence from Spain, in 1581. The Colonies formed their first Congress and elected their first President in 1774. This is not celebrated, to cover-up that the fact that Congress and a few subsequent Congresses and their Presidents were *opposed to slavery*.

By 1775, open hostilities had begun with the Battles of Lexington and Concord (April) and the Battle of Bunker Hill (June). These clashes were presented by King George III and the British government to their people that the Colonies were actively rebelling. Benjamin Franklin returned to Philadelphia from London in 1775 after his efforts to negotiate reconciliation between the colonies and Britain failed. He claimed to the Colonies that the King had rejected his diplomatic initiatives, and the escalating tensions were caused by the King and British government's hardline stance.

On July 5, 1775, Continental Congress adopted The Olive Branch Petition, endorsed by John Dickinson, to seek reconciliation with Britain and avoid full-scale war. It expressed loyalty to King George III and requested his intervention to address colonial grievances.

However, the king, in keeping with his secret agreement with the Ruling Class, rejected that Petition and instead issued the Proclamation of Rebellion on August 23, 1775, declaring the colonies in

“open and avowed rebellion.” This rejection was communicated to the British people as evidence that the Colonies’ actions were treasonous. And were communicated to the Colonists that King George III was a tyrant who was unwilling to negotiate.

Accordingly, the *Somerset* case never became law in the Colonies.

To the contrary, the U.S. Constitution written in 1787, explicitly said, in Article IV, Section 2, Clause 3 [the Fugitive Slave Clause]:

“No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.” [*Changed in 1868 by the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment.*]

Demonstrating no moral compass, Congress made this statutory in 1793 via Fugitive Slave Act, and in 1850 by a more stringent Act. In *Dred Scott v Sanford* (1857) the US Supreme Court ruled that Scott, an enslaved person who was taken by his owner, Dr. John Emerson from Missouri (a slave state) to Illinois (a free state) and the Wisconsin Territory (a free territory pursuant to the Missouri Compromise), did not gain his freedom, as he had voluntarily returned to Missouri and served Dr. Emerson for four years. A court system with a moral compass would have never enforced slavery.

*Comment by William Sumner Scott:*

Our National Archives contains the dates of Ben Franklin’s travels. Other countries’ archives may reveal their interest in having America continue to keep slavery. These may have been scrubbed. My story here is based on the court rulings above.

All of this said, it seems that slavery is a universal human institution when circumstances permit. A scholar who writes at X under the name “amuse” has corrected the narrow view of the Atlantic slave trade by showing that it amounted to less than a third of Europeans kidnapped by the Muslim Ottomans, from 800 to 1800. And in the classical period of Greece and Rome, it was common for some individuals to own others, and their labor.





## Appendix D. Media Can Delete Your Valid Candidacy!

by Mary Maxwell, at GumshoeNews.com, August 30, 2022

Thank God, I'm not the only person in town who thinks my work is important. The Big Boys can see it, too. Yay! I've got 14 days left to campaigning for a seat in Congress. [September 2022] Naturally they must never, ever, let me get that seat. They have found a way to prevent me from reaching the voters. They have "deleted" me.

Note: I was a Congressional candidate in the 2006 Republican primary, too, and got eleven percent of the vote that year, despite my platform stating that "9-11 was an inside job."

Even better, in 2020 I ran for US *president*, in New Hampshire primary. I came in third out of 18 Republican hopefuls. The list was topped by Trump, the incumbent, of course, with 129,000 votes. Gov William Weld got the silver with 13,000 votes. Mary Maxwell took bronze, with number of 929 votes. (I had spent almost no money campaigning.) Here's the proof:

DEMOCRATIC		REPUBLICAN		
100% reporting 22 delegates available				
17 candidates				
Candidate	Delegates	Votes		Count
 Donald Trump	22	Share	85.6%	129,696
 Bill Weld	0	Share	9.1%	13,787
 Mary Maxwell	0	Share	0.6%	926
 Joe Walsh	0	Share	0.5%	823

But today, when I looked, my name has been left off! Did I get retroactively disqualified? Wiki now gives the rundown as follows:

Candidate	Votes	%	Estimated delegates
<b>Donald Trump</b>	<b>129,734</b>	<b>84.42</b>	<b>22</b>
Bill Weld	13,844	9.01	0
Joe Walsh (withdrawn)	838	0.55	0
Mitt Romney (write-in)	632	0.41	0
Rocky De La Fuente	148	0.10	0
Robert Ardini	77	0.05	0
Bob Ely	68	0.04	0
Zoltan Istvan	56	0.04	0

— screenshot, retrieved on August 29, 2022, at 3pm.

Ah, I've just fetched *The New York Times* report from just after the ballot closed on February 11, 2020. They got it right. Thanks! See how they report Trump, Weld, Maxwell, in three cities: Manchester, Nashua, and Salem.

<https://www.nytimes.com> › U.S. › Elections

### Live Results: New Hampshire Republican Primary

Town	Trump	Weld	Total Write-ins	Maxwell
Manchester	7,877	753	89	64
Nashua	5,899	722	83	33
Salem	3,306	273	72	33

[View 236 more rows](#)

(Just to be sure I asked the NH Sec'y of State's assistant for confirmation. She showed me the rest of the counties, too.)

In late May, 2022, I decided to have another go at becoming a Congressperson. (I'd enjoy the money; the salary is \$174K per annum!) I duly filed with the Secretary of State, before the June 10 deadline, and have all the paperwork to prove it. In fact, here is an already-produced ballot from the town of Londonderry:



(Sure, Prescott should come alphabetically after Maxwell, but don't worry. They roll them — some voters will get a ballot with Kilbane at top, or Maxwell, or Baxter, etc.)

I am certain my name was correctly shown as a candidate on Wiki, also, but now today, when I went to fetch it, I saw this:

Declared [\[edit\]](#)

- [Tom Alciere](#), former [state representative](#) and perennial candidate<sup>[14]</sup>
- [Tim Baxter](#), [state representative](#)<sup>[15]</sup>
- [Gail Huff Brown](#), news correspondent and wife of former [S. Senator](#) from [Massachusetts](#) [Scott Brown](#)<sup>[16]</sup>
- Mark Kilbane, businessman
- Karoline Leavitt, former [S. Office of the Press Secretary](#) staffer<sup>[17]</sup>
- [Matt Mowers](#), former chair of the [New Hampshire Republican Party](#) and nominee for this district in [2020](#)<sup>[18]</sup>
- [Russell Prescott](#), former [Executive Councillor](#)<sup>[19]</sup>
- Gilead Towne, sales associate<sup>[20]</sup>

So they have omitted Maxwell and a man named Kevin Rondeau. Is that amazing? (Makes me wonder what Rondeau's been getting up to.)

## Speeches on the Hustings

When traveling around to formally-announced Republican picnics and barbecues, I have on four occasions gone up to the host or hostess and asked to speak — after I saw that some of my competitors were already speaking. This was at Lake Winnepesaukee, Greenland NH, Freedom NH, and the Elks Club at Dover. All said yes, and I got to talk for the usually allotted 5 minutes. It was great, especially the night on the boat.

For no meeting did I receive an invitation to speak, but for all I know, maybe every candidate did it like me, asking permission in situ. On one occasion, in Manchester, I asked why I was not allowed to speak. The organizer said because you paid only \$100 admission, the speakers paid \$250. I consider that perfectly legitimate. It was a women's group, not a government facility, and anyway if I had read the ad properly, I would have seen that I should cough up \$250. My fault. The other events were one single price for all.

## Debates, sans Mary

What excuse is there for my being left out of debates? I have a PhD in Politics and graduated from Law School. Anyway, even if I were a jolly swagman, I could probably come up with debate points. Here is photo of one of the sans-Mary debates:



That one had four participants; some had 5. As you can see, this one was sponsored by the GIP: Government Integrity Project. Ahem. Other groups also held debates; I didn't know about them till they were over with.

One of them was St Anselm's Institute for Politics (a Catholic college). Can't imagine why they did not invite me, as they were a nice host when I spoke two years ago in the 2020 presidential-primary debates -- A performance still watchable on C-Span.)

I think the GOP might have used the criterion of how well the person was faring on the polls. But how can a voter say "I prefer Mary" if the publicity indicates that no Mary is on the ballot?

Note also that Ballotpedia, after many weeks, has still not uploaded my answers to their questions. They need to "identify" me first, though I am on Ballotpedia from my previous campaigns. Anyway, I've uploaded those answers at my website: [www.ConstitutionAndTruth.com](http://www.ConstitutionAndTruth.com)

### The Mainstream Media

WMUR informed audiences in NH with photo and platform statement of each person except me. For example:



Tim Baxter: "The pandemic has long been over and the federal government should not spend one more dollar on it. Biden has already spent billions of dollars in the name of "COVID-19 relief" that, to this day, still has not been entirely spent by states Congress should focus on ensuring those dollars are properly allocated...etc."

Next to the photo of Kevin Rondeau, WMUR wrote: "This candidate has not responded to our requests. WMUR will post the responses when we receive them." Readers will surely think the list is otherwise complete! (Karoline Leavitt won the September primary but lost to Democrat Chris Pappas in November 2020.)

Update: I also joined the Republican presidential primary in 2024. Oddly, at the C-Span thing, the lady at St Anselm's did not permit me a seat (until Sec'y of State David Scanlan came to my rescue). Surely I was never a threat for the presidency! Anyway, do not let this stuff dissuade you from a run; just keep an eye out for cute tricks. And never forget Collier's shocking finds in his *VoteScam*.

## Appendix E. President Kennedy's Son Was MK-Ultra-ized



*Folks greet Pres Kennedy at Fort Worth, around 10am on Nov. 22, 1963*

Although it is still not widely known, the real JFK, Jr, (not the dark-haired one) is still alive in 2026 at age 65, living in Arizona. He has started to come out of hiding and can be seen on videos such as *TheQuietJourney.TV*. Sue Greenwald. wrote a book, *Quest for Justice*, about him. And John himself has a book called *Stolen Identity*. He and I collaborated on a book *The Historian's Tale* which outlines legal move in the case. Free PDF at my website.

Quote: “You will wonder why Jacqueline did not support me. She, too, was under control. When she visited me in Arizona, in 1975, I saw her moments after she was shot dead. But the world thinks she lived on and died of lymphoma in 1992. That lady was a body double. Mom had used doubles during her lifetime, too.”

The MK-Ultra program of Mind Control run by the CIA in the US and Canada and also by Tavistock in UK and Australia has done unbelievably cruel things to children, and may control them for life. The worst aspect for victims is that nobody believes them. See my book *Deliverance* on this. I'm 100% certain John is genuine.

This is one more sign that our culture has lost touch with reality. Same with Gitmo torture. People go into denial over it since it does not fit our image. Good, let's clean up the whole act. Now!

**Appendix F. Excerpts from *The Secret Team* (1997) by Fletcher Prouty, Revealing Allen Dulles' Secret Method**

[Quotes]: Like it or not, we now live in a new age of "One World." This is the age of global companies, of global communications and transport, of global food supply and finance and...just around the corner...global accommodation of political systems. In this sense, there are no home markets, no isolated markets and no markets outside the global network. It is time to face the fact that **true national sovereignty no longer exists**. We live in a world of big business, big lawyers, big bankers, even bigger money men and big politicians. It is the world of "The Secret Team."

In such a world, the Secret Team is a dominant power. It is neither military nor police. It is covert, and the best (or worst) of both. It gets the job done whether it has political authorization and direction, or not. **It is independent. It is lawless.**

I have written for several magazines on this subject, among them the *Armed Forces Journal*, and *The Washington Monthly*. It was for this latter publication that I wrote "The Secret Team", an article that appeared in the May 1970 issue and that led to the development of this book. I am interested in explaining what "secrecy" and the "**cult of containment**" really mean and what they have done to our way of life and to our country. Furthermore, I want to correct any disinformation that may have been given by some writers.....

I [Prouty] have lived this type of work; I know how it happened. I have known countless men who participated in one way or another in these unusual events of 20<sup>th</sup> century history. Many of these men have been and still are members of the Secret Team. It also explains why much of it has been **pure propaganda and close to nationwide "brainwashing" of the American public**. Few concepts during this half century have been as important, as controversial, as misunderstood, and as misinterpreted as secrecy in Government. No idea during this period has had a greater impact upon Americans and upon the American way of life than that of the **containment of Communism**. Much has been written on these subjects and on their vast supporting infrastructure, generally known as the "intelligence community."

Some of this historical writing has suffered from a serious lack of inside knowledge and experience. Rarely is there enough factual experience on the part of the writer. ...many of these books suffer from various effects of the dread disease of secrecy and from its equally severe corollary **illness called "cover" (the CIA's official euphemism for not telling the truth)**.

The man who has not lived in the secrecy and intelligence environment cannot write accurately about it. **There is no substitute for the day to day living of a life in which he tells his best friends and acquaintances, his family and his everyday contacts one story while he lives another.** There is another category of writer and self-proclaimed authority on the subjects of secrecy, intelligence, and containment. **This man is the suave, professional parasite** who gains a reputation as a real reporter by disseminating the scraps and "Golden Apples" thrown to him by the great men who use him. He seldom knows that many of the scraps from which he draws his material have been planted, that they are controlled leaks, and that he is being used, and glorified as he is being used, by the inside secret intelligence community. Allen Dulles had a penchant for cultivating a number of such writers with big names.

Consider the past (1947-1997). How many major events have there been that simply do not ring true? How many times has the entire world been shaken by alarms of major significance, only to find that the events either did not happen at all, or if they did, that they had happened in a manner quite unlike the original story? **The war in Vietnam** is undoubtedly the best example of this. Why is it that after more than thirty years of clandestine and overt involvement in Indochina, no one had been able to make **a logical case for what we had been doing there** and to explain adequately why we had become involved; and what our real and valid objectives in that part of the world were? [Emphasis added]]

*Note:* Prouty blames Dulles for fiddling with the National Security Act of 1947 in such a way as to permit virtually unlimited use by the 'secret agencies' of all of our military hardware. Thus, it seems, our wars are not always our wars. For an explanation of whose wars they are (mostly the UK), the best source is John Coleman's *The Conspirators* (1992) – it's free at Archive.org. Grab it! -- MM



*Photo: Augustana University*

[This document is as written in 1787. Italicized words mean they are obsolete. If they were changed by an amendment, that amendment is referred to, *qv.*]

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

#### **Article I.**

Section. 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen. Representatives *and direct Taxes* [See Am 16] shall be apportioned among the several States *which may be included this Union*, according to their respective Numbers, *which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.* [See Am 14] The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; *and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.* [obs] When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue

Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies. The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, *chosen by the Legislature thereof*, [See Am 17] for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote. Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; *and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.* [See Am 17] No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen. The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided. The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States. The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present. Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

Section. 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be *on the first Monday in December*, [See Am 20] unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section. 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide. Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish

its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member. Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal. Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place. No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

Section. 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other Bills. Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States: If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law. Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

Section. 8. The Congress shall have Power [1] To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common

Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States; [2] To borrow Money on the credit of the United States; [3] To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes; [4] To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States; [5] To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures; [6] To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States; [7] To establish Post Offices and post Roads; [8] To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries; [9] To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court; [10] To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations; [11] To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water; [12] To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years; [13] To provide and maintain a Navy; [14] To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces; [15] To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions; [16] To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress; [17] To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of Particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards and other needful Buildings;— And [18] To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Section. 9. *The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person* [jobs]. The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases or Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it. No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed. *No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census of Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.* [See Am 16] No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State. No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce

or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear or pay Duties in another. No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time. No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince or foreign State.

Section. 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility. No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress. No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

## **Article II**

Section. 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows: Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector. The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. *The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House*

*of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representatives from each State having one Vote; a quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.* [See Am 12] The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States. No Person except a natural born Citizen, *or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution,* [obs] shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States. *In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.* [See Am 25] The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them. Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." Section. 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to Grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment. He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law:

but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments. The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session. Section. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information on the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States. Section. 4. The President, Vice President and all Civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

### **Article III**

Section. 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section. 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public ministers and Consuls;— to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—*between a State and Citizens of another State*; [See Am 11]—between Citizens of different States;—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, *and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects*. [See Am 11] In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make. The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed. Section 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted

of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act or on Confession in open Court. The Congress shall have the Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

#### **Article IV.**

Section. 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof. Section.

2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States. A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime. *No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.* [See Am 13]

Section. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress. The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

#### **Article V.**

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that *no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that* [obs] no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

## **Article VI.**

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation. This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any state to the Contrary notwithstanding. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

## **Article VII.**

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same. Done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present on the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth

In Witness thereof We have hereunto subscribed our names... See P2.

## **Amendments 1-10 [‘The Bill of Rights’]**

**I.** Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances. **II.** 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. **III.** 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. **IV.** The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized. **V.** No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation. **VI.** In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy

the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense. **VII.** In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law. **VIII.** Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. **IX.** The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. **X.** The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people. [Ratified by eleven states as of 1791]

#### **Constitutional Amendments XI – XXVII.** (Eleven to 27)

*Note: To save space, I will insert Symbol ! to replace the recurring phrase “Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.” The year shown is date of ratification. -- MM.]*

XI (1795) The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

XII (1804) The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; -- the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; -- The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by

states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. *And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.* [*Italicized part superseded by XX, 3*] The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President.

XIII (1865) Section 1. ! Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. Section 2. !

XIV (1868) Section 1. ! All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State. Section 3. ! No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member

of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. ❗ The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void. Section 5. ❗

XV (1870) Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Section 2. ❗

XVI (1913) The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

XVII (1913) The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

XVIII (1919) Section 1. ❗ After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited. Section 2. ❗ The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. Section 3. ❗ This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by

the Congress

XIX (1920).The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex. !.

XX (1933) Section 1. ! The terms of the President and the Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Section 2. ! The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 3. ! If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

Section 4. ! The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Section 5. ! Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article. Section 6. ! This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

XXI (1933) Section 1. ! The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed. Section 2. ! The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or Possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

XXII (1951) Section 1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term. Section 2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

XXIII (1961) Section 1. ! The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as Congress may direct A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment. Sec. 2 !

XXIV (1964) Section 1. ! The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay poll tax or other tax. Section 2. !

XXV (1967) Section 1. In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President. Section 2. ! Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress. Section 3. Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President. Section 4. ! Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to

discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

XXVI (1971) Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age. Section 2. ❗

VVII (1992) No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of representatives shall have intervened.

Dear Reader, having read this book, you might enjoy this ‘joke’ – from Prof Thomas E Woods’ 2020 book *Nullification*, page 1:

“When House Speaker Nancy Pelosi was asked in 2009 where in the Constitution she found the authority to impose a health insurance mandate on Americans, she laughed and replied ‘Are you serious? Are you serious?’

“... Senator Patrick Leahy [head of Senate Judiciary Committee] was asked the same question – where in the Constitution is the federal government granted the authority to do this? His answer: “There’s no question there’s authority. Nobody questions that.”

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