

Non-Binding Resolution of Facts

“... SHALL GUARANTEE TO EVERY STATE IN THIS UNION A REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT”

- THE CONSTITUTION OF THESE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

“DURING TIMES OF UNIVERSAL DECEIT, TELLING THE TRUTH BECOMES A REVOLUTIONARY ACT.”

- GEORGE ORWELL

1. Socialism is not Freedom.
2. Neither the Constitution nor the 10th Amendment have been repealed.
3. Every American has a Right to a federal government restrained by the 10th Amendment and the Enumerated Powers.
4. The Oath of Office requires defending the Constitution against domestic enemies, meaning those that would undermine and remove the limits of the Enumerated Powers on our federal government and federal public servants.
5. Enforcing the Constitution of these United States against federal, local, and State employees is not a criminal act.
6. The first clear and immediate consequence of breaking one's Oath of Office, before any consideration of charges of treason or high crimes, is the complete loss of all moral and legal authority over anyone and anything.
7. Every citizen of our Republic and every individual that has sworn the Oath of Office has a moral Right and legal obligation to refuse to obey any and all orders and laws that are in any manner unconstitutional, illegal, or immoral. An immoral law is not law.
8. The United States of America is a Christian Republic, not a militantly Atheistic Humanist Republic, an Islamic Republic, a Buddhist Republic, or a Hindu Republic, and we should thank God every day for our Bill of Rights and that Freedom is a fundamental, Biblical Judeo-Christian principle.

Our Declaration of Independence

- “... and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them...”
- “... We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights...”
- “... Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world...”
- “And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.”

Our Laws

- “...whenever the General Government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthoritative, void, and of no force.”
 - Thomas Jefferson (1798)
- “...a law repugnant to the Constitution is void...”
 - Marbury v. Madison, (1803)
- “An unconstitutional act is not law; it confers no right; it imposes no duties; it affords no protection; it creates no office; it is in legal contemplation, as inoperative as though it had never been passed.”
 - Norton v. Shelby County, (1886)

- “The plan of the convention declares that the power of Congress, or, in other words, of the national legislature, shall extend to certain enumerated cases. This specification of particulars evidently excludes all pretensions to a general legislative authority, because an affirmative grant of special powers would be absurd, as well as useless, if a general authority was intended.”
 - Alexander Hamilton, Federalist No. 83
- “If the United States go beyond their powers, if they make a law which the Constitution does not authorize, it is void.”
 - Oliver Ellsworth, the Supreme Court’s third Chief Justice
- “With respect to the two words “general welfare” I have always regarded them as qualified by the detail of powers connected with them. To take them in a literal and unlimited sense would be a metamorphosis of the Constitution into a character which there is a host of proofs was not contemplated by its creators.”
 - President James Madison
- “The powers delegated by the proposed Constitution to the federal government are few and defined. Those which are to remain in the State governments are numerous and indefinite. The former will be exercised principally on external objects, as war, peace, negotiation and foreign commerce. ... The powers reserved to the several States will extend to all the objects which in the ordinary course of affairs, concern the lives and liberties, and properties of the people, and the internal order, improvement and prosperity of the State.”
 - James Madison, author of the Constitution
- “Congress has not unlimited powers to provide for the general welfare, but only those specifically enumerated.”
 - President Thomas Jefferson

Our Principles and History

- “It is the people, and not the judges, who are entitled to say what their constitution means, for the constitution is theirs, it belongs to them and not to their servants in office – any other theory is incompatible with the foundation principles of our government.”
 - President Theodore Roosevelt
- “We the people are the rightful masters of both Congress and the courts, not to overthrow the Constitution but to overthrow the men who pervert the Constitution.”
 - President Abraham Lincoln
- ““It cannot be emphasized too strongly or too often that this great nation was founded, not by religionists, but by Christians; not on religions, but on the gospel of Jesus Christ. For this very reason peoples of other faiths have been afforded asylum, prosperity, and freedom of worship here.”
 - Anonymous (From a memorial to the faith, life, strength, and character of Patrick Henry.)
- More Americans have willingly suffered, bled, died, and given more of our property to help people around the world than any nation ever has or ever will. Freedom, prosperity, and hope have been America’s greatest exports.

Alexis de Tocqueville on the Christian nature of America and Americans:

- Upon my arrival in the United States the religious aspect of the country was the first thing that struck my attention; and the longer I stayed there, the more I perceived the great political consequences resulting from this new state of things.
- In France I had almost always seen the spirit of religion and the spirit of freedom marching in opposite directions. But in America I found they were intimately united and that they reigned in common over the same country.
- Religion in America...must be regarded as the foremost of the political institutions of that country; for if it does not impart a taste for freedom, it facilitates the use of it. Indeed, it is in this same point of view that the inhabitants of the United States themselves look upon religious belief.
- I do not know whether all Americans have a sincere faith in their religion for who can search the human heart? But I am certain that they hold it to be indispensable to the maintenance of republican institutions. This opinion is not peculiar to a class of citizens or a party, but it belongs to the whole nation and to every rank of society.

- In the United States, the sovereign authority is religious... there is no country in the world where the Christian religion retains a greater influence over the souls of men than in America, and there can be no greater proof of its utility and of its conformity to human nature than that its influence is powerfully felt over the most enlightened and free nation of the earth.
- In the United States, the influence of religion is not confined to the manners, but it extends to the intelligence of the people...
- Christianity, therefore, reigns without obstacle, by universal consent...
- I sought for the key to the greatness and genius of America in her harbors...; in her fertile fields and boundless forests; in her rich mines and vast world commerce; in her public school system and institutions of learning. I sought for it in her democratic Congress and in her matchless Constitution.
- Not until I went into the churches of America and heard her pulpits flame with righteousness did I understand the secret of her genius and power.
- America is great because America is good, and if America ever ceases to be good, America will cease to be great.
- The safeguard of morality is religion, and morality is the best security of law as well as the surest pledge of freedom.
- The Americans combine the notions of Christianity and of liberty so intimately in their minds, that it is impossible to make them conceive the one without the other.
- Christianity is the companion of liberty in all its conflicts the cradle of its infancy, and the divine source of its claims.

Tocqueville gives this account of a court case in New York:

- While I was in America, a witness, who happened to be called at the assizes of the county of Chester (state of New York), declared that he did not believe in the existence of God or in the immortality of the soul. The judge refused to admit his evidence, on the ground that the witness had destroyed beforehand all confidence of the court in what he was about to say. The newspapers related the fact without any further comment. The New York Spectator of August 23rd, 1831, relates the fact in the following terms:
 - "The court of common pleas of Chester county (New York), a few days since rejected a witness who declared his disbelief in the existence of God. The presiding judge remarked, that he had not before been aware that there was a man living who did not believe in the existence of God; that this belief constituted the sanction of all testimony in a court of justice: and that he knew of no case in a Christian country, where a witness had been permitted to testify without such belief."

President Thomas Jefferson on Judicial Tyranny:

- "Nothing in the Constitution has given them [the federal judges] a right to decide for the Executive, more than to the Executive to decide for them... The opinion which gives to the judges the right to decide what laws are constitutional and what not, not only for themselves, in their own sphere of action, but for the Legislature and Executive also in their spheres, would make the Judiciary a despotic branch."
 - Letter to Abigail Adams, September 11, 1804
- "The original error [was in] establishing a judiciary independent of the nation, and which, from the citadel of the law, can turn its guns on those they were meant to defend, and control and fashion their proceedings to its own will."
 - Letter to John Wayles Eppes, 1807
- "Our Constitution . . . intending to establish three departments, co-ordinate and independent that they might check and balance one another, it has given—according to this opinion to one of them alone the right to prescribe rules for the government of others; and to that one, too, which is unelected by and independent of the nation... The Constitution, on this hypothesis, is a mere thing of wax in the hands of the judiciary, which they may twist and shape into any form they please."
 - Letter to Judge Spencer Roane, Sept. 6, 1819

- “You seem . . . to consider the judges as the ultimate arbiters of all constitutional questions; a very dangerous doctrine indeed, and one which would place us under the despotism of an oligarchy. Our judges are as honest as other men, and not more so... and their power [is] the more dangerous, as they are in office for life and not responsible, as the other functionaries are, to the elective control. The Constitution has erected no such single tribunal, knowing that to whatever hands confided, with corruptions of time and party, its members would become despots.”
 - Letter to William Jarvis, Sept. 28, 1820
- “The judiciary of the United States is the subtle corps of sappers and miners constantly working under ground to undermine the foundations of our confederated fabric. They are construing our constitution from a co-ordination of a general and special government to a general and supreme one alone. This will lay all things at their feet, and they are too well versed in English law to forget the maxim, ‘boni iudicis est ampliari jurisdictionem’ [good judges have ample jurisdiction] ... A judiciary independent of a king or executive alone, is a good thing; but independence of the will of the nation is a solecism, at least in a republican government.”
 - Letter to Thomas Ritchie, Dec. 25, 1820
- “The germ of dissolution of our federal government is in the constitution of the federal Judiciary; an irresponsible body (for impeachment is scarcely a scare-crow) working like gravity by night and by day, gaining a little today and a little tomorrow, and advancing its noiseless step like a thief, over the field of jurisdiction, until all shall be usurped.”
 - Letter to Charles Hammond, August 18, 1821
- “The great object of my fear is the Federal Judiciary. That body, like gravity, ever acting with noiseless foot and unalarming advance, gaining ground step by step and holding what it gains, is engulfing insidiously the special governments into the jaws of that which feeds them.”
 - Letter to Judge Spencer Roane, 1821
- “At the establishment of our constitutions, the judiciary bodies were supposed to be the most helpless and harmless members of the government. Experience, however, soon showed in what way they were to become the most dangerous; that the insufficiency of the means provided for their removal gave them a freehold and irresponsibility in office; that their decisions, seeming to concern individual suitors only, pass silent and unheeded by the public at large; that these decisions, nevertheless, become law by precedent, sapping, by little and little, the foundations of the constitution, and working its change by construction, before any one has perceived that that invisible and helpless worm has been busily employed in consuming its substance. In truth, man is not made to be trusted for life if secured against all liability to account.”
 - Letter to A. Coray, October 31, 1823
- “One single object... [will merit] the endless gratitude of the society: that of restraining the judges from usurping legislation.”
 - Letter to Edward Livingston, March 25, 1825

President Abraham Lincoln on Judicial Tyranny:

- “... The candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the government, upon vital questions, affecting the whole people, is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made, in ordinary litigation between parties, in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having, to that extent, practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal.”
 - President Abraham Lincoln, First Inaugural Address