

OUR DEMOCRACY UNDER ATTACK

How We the People Must Unite to Defend It



Albert R. Killackey, SR.

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How We the People Must Unite to Defend It



A PUBLIC MEMORANDUM

TO:

*We the People
of the United States of America*

FROM:

*Albert R. Killackey, Esq., Bar #194164,
of the State of California*

DATE:

February 20, 2026

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COVER: On December 29, 1812, USS Constitution was sailing in the Atlantic just off the coast of Brazil when sails were sighted on the horizon. Constitution's new captain, William Bainbridge, altered course to investigate; the ship proved to be HMS Java. Bainbridge hailed and Java answered with a damaging broadside. Constitution recovered and returned several broadsides to Java. When Java became entangled in Constitution's rigging, Bainbridge continued to rake Java with repeated broadsides. An hour later, Java surrendered. It was too damaged to salvage, so Bainbridge ordered it burned.

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OUR DEMOCRACY IS UNDER ATTACK BY THE FREE ENTERPRISE SYSTEM

OUR RESOLVE: UNITED WE AMEND OUR CONSTITUTION

*Being One People now
is especially important
since one of The Attack
strategies is to divide
and conquer us.*

The following provides an explanation of why we must strongly unite and amend our Constitution to save our Republic, our Democracy, from the massive attack (hereinafter, Attack) by the free enterprise system (hereinafter, The System). The length of this memorandum is brief in size compared to the extent of the damage our Constitution has sustained from the Attack. The intent of the historical facts and reasoning documented herein is to provide an initial illustration of who, what, when and how they did the damage, which we must repair by amendment. Others have proposed amendments, e.g., the “Citizens Over Corporations Amendment” and “For Our Freedom Amendment”, but they are not the rampart, a defensive wall, we need. They fail to repeal Corporate personhood and they use terms such as legislatures “may regulate”, and “shall have power to”. Thus legislators have the discretion to do nothing. The result is not a rampart but a swinging gate left wide open to mega-money in politics. Periodically there will be italicized points of what should be included in our amendment (hereinafter, *Our Amendment*) to resolve the Attack of unbridled corporate greed upon our Constitution. There will also be repeated reference to the need that we the people, the diverse communities and cultures within the regions and States of the United States, act as we did in 1776, in our resolve of much the same problem as we have today and unite as one nation (hereinafter, One People). Being One People now is especially important since one of The Attack strategies is to divide and conquer us. The closing segment is a model Rampart Amendment for the crises we face.

A brief review of our history will display why it is appropriate and necessary for American ideals, lessons and mottos from our past as One People to be explicitly expressed in Our Amendment and finally become Constitutional law. For example, reviewing the politics and history herein proves that ever since the Boston Tea Party in 1773, as in these present crises, lowering taxes and regulations on powerful corporations is not the solution to our problem; that has always been our problem.

Taxation Without Representation

We the People of the United States must urgently unite to save our republic by amending our Constitution as we are under Attack by the same forces which impelled us to our duty to declare our Independence from the Kingdom of Great Britain: the unbridled greed of major corporations. Every major problem we face today including environmental harm, social inequality, instability of our economy, and the corrupted political and judicial branches of government, are all driven by the poorly regulated corporate business model of The System.



Excerpt from an engraving titled "Boston Tea Party" by W.D. Cooper in *The History of North America*. London: E. Newberry, 1789

Likewise, the three tea ships docked in Boston Harbor in 1773, were owned by the British East India Company (hereinafter, The Company). The Company was the first multinational corporation. It was granted exclusive rights to ship tea and functioned as a state, maintaining an army that exceeded Britain's in size. In May 1773, the British Parliament (hereinafter, Parliament) imposed the Tea Act on the Thirteen Colonies. The Tea Act maintained a prior tea tax against us but also gave The Company a tax break. This situation frustrated us because it introduced a type of tax imposed without our representation in Parliament, putting both our economic and political freedoms at risk.

King George III was the monarch, but it was Prime Minister Lord North, the head of the House of Commons and a key figure among the dominant and controlling group in Parliament, the Tory faction, who led the British government through the American Revolution. The Tories were primarily rural gentry landowners opposing funding wars by increasing land taxes. Colonists who supported the King and Parliament were frequently referred to as "Loyalists."

The Boston Tea Party in December 1773 was a protest against taxation without representation, organized by Samuel Adams's secret group, the Sons of Liberty. They were seen as Whigs, like those in Britain who opposed absolute monarchy.

We Hold These Truths to be Self-Evident, All Men Are Created Equal



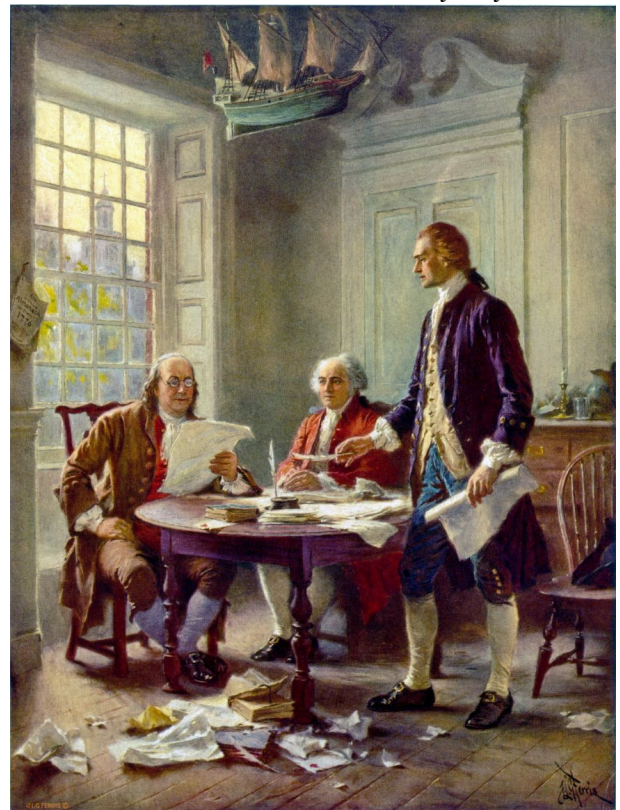
“I long to hear that you have declared an independency — and by the way in the new Code of Laws ... I desire you would Remember the Ladies...”

— Abigail Adams

The American Revolution began on the morning of April 19, 1775, with the Battles of Lexington and Concord and the Siege of Boston later that day. The Second Continental Congress met urgently in Philadelphia on May 10. Abigail Adams wrote to her husband John Adams, a delegate in Congress, March 31, 1776, “I long to hear that you have declared an independency — and by the way in the new Code of Laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make I desire you would Remember the Ladies, and be more generous and favourable to them than your ancestors. Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of the Husbands. Remember all Men would be tyrants if they could. If perticular care and attention is not paid to the Laidies we are determined to foment a Rebellion, and will not hold ourselves bound by any Laws in which we have no voice, or Representation.”

On May 7, she wrote, “...a people may let a king fall, yet still remain a people, but if a king let his people slip from him, he is no longer a king. And as this is most certainly our case, why not proclaim to the World in decisive terms your own importance?”

On June 11, Thomas Jefferson (hereinafter, Jefferson) began writing the Declaration of Independence. The writing began by outlining the problem and emphasized why it was important for the colonies to be self-governing and independent, much like a legal argument. Next was the rule in



A painting by Jean Leon Gerome Ferris depicts (left to right) Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson meeting at Jefferson's Philadelphia lodgings to review a draft of the Declaration of Independence.

support thereof, the “Laws of Nature and of Nature’s God” which with our independence has since evolved into the revolutionary American ideal, our guiding principle that all individual persons are endowed with equal non-transferable rights. Jefferson explained “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, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, — That whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, ... it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.”

“That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, ... it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.”

— Thomas Jefferson



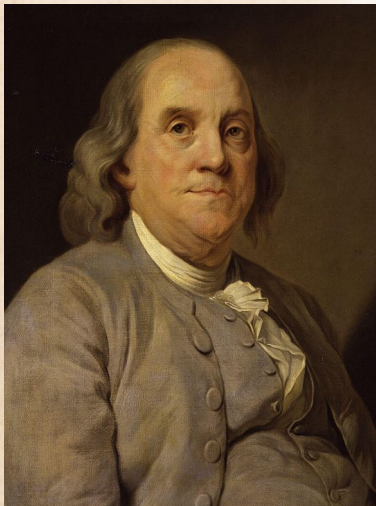
John Trumbull's painting, "Declaration of Independence," depicts the five-man drafting committee of the Declaration of Independence presenting their work to the Continental Congress, a ceremony which never actually happened.

Jefferson applied these revolutionary rights of individuals against a thorough list of evidence of violations by King George III. In conclusion Jefferson wrote "That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States." On July 4, 1776, The United States of America declared its own importance: independence. On November 15, 1777, the Continental Congress adopted the first form of government connecting the new States, the Articles of Confederation in which there was no provision made for a national military. State militias fought in the American Revolutionary War, helped by France, which supplied money, military forces, weapons, and naval support. After the war ended in 1783, a debt crisis soon emerged.

A Republic, a Separation of Powers, a Government of Laws and Not of Men



Capt. Daniel Shays, leader of the so-called "Shays' Rebellion."



*"A republic, if you can
keep it."*

– Benjamin Franklin

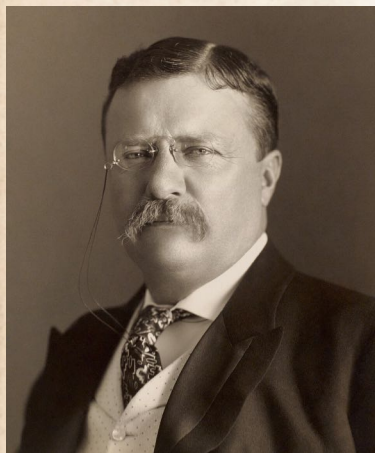
John Adams was the primary author of the new Constitution of Massachusetts (1780). He framed a grant of powers from the people to a government but separated the power to govern among three separate branches: legislative, executive, and judicial. Thus, no branch had enough power to become a tyrant: a king. In Article 30, he made clear that it was a separation of powers, "to the end it may be a government of laws and not of men." Thus, the phrase "rule of law" means that everyone, including those elected to office and the government itself, must obey written law and be held accountable to it as opposed to having a monarch, dictator, or tyrant claiming to be the sovereign possessing ultimate power and being immune from their actions no matter how bold and unhesitating: a law unto themselves.

In Massachusetts farmers like Minuteman Captain Daniel Shays, who served under George Washington (hereinafter, Washington) at the Battle of Fort Ticonderoga, the Siege of Boston and the Battle of Bunker Hill, both Battles of Saratoga, and later the Battle of Stony Point was, as were many heroes like him, forced into financial ruin from high taxes, creditors and the courts which were sentencing people to debtors' prisons. An uprising involving approximately 4,000 farmers and veterans ensued. Captain Shays led armed groups to close State courthouses from August 1786 to February 1787, thus stopping the foreclosures of farms. The United States government had no standing army to help Massachusetts quash what came to be known as "Shays' Rebellion." In May, after the snow melted, a Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia drafted our current Constitution. On September 17, 1787, after the signing of the Constitution of the United States, framed with the same Separation of Powers as the Massachusetts Constitution, as delegates were leaving Independence Hall, Elizabeth W. Powel asked Benjamin Franklin, "Well, Doctor, what have we got, a republic or a monarchy?" He replied, "A republic, if you can keep it."

The U.S. Constitution, Article IV, Section 4, states "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government...". As a Republic, the Federal government must make sure that every state in the Union maintains a republican system of government as well. In a republic, citizens hold power instead of a monarch, dictator, or tyrant, as they elect representatives through democratic processes to create laws. The States ratified the Constitution in 1788, which enabled the new government to start operating on March 4, 1789. The Constitution's preamble states that its purpose is to create a stronger union,

“The accumulation of all powers, legislative, executive, and judiciary, in the same hands, whether of one, a few, or many, and whether hereditary, self-appointed, or elective, may justly be pronounced the very definition of tyranny.”

– James Madison



Theodore Roosevelt, 26th president of the United States, is remembered for his statement: “No man is above the law ...”

uphold justice, and guarantee “domestic tranquility.” The U.S. Constitution guarantees domestic peace in Article II, Section 2, Clause 1, which declares: “... the President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States...”



“Scene at the Signing of the Constitution of the United States” with George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, and Alexander Hamilton (left to right in the foreground), painted by Howard Chandler Christy.

In New York (1787–1788) the campaign to ratify the United States Constitution included a bound volume of 85 essays entitled the “Federalist”, now known as the “Federalist Papers”, which were published in newspapers. The authors were Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay. In Federalist: No. 47, titled “The Particular Structure of the New Government and the Distribution of Power Among Its Different Parts”, James Madison wrote, “The accumulation of all powers, legislative, executive, and judiciary, in the same hands, whether of one, a few, or many, and whether hereditary, self-appointed, or elective, may justly be pronounced the very definition of tyranny.” And he argued “...the preservation of liberty requires that the three great departments of power should be separate and distinct.” Thus the intent of the separation of powers in the Federal Constitution is identical to what Adams framed in the Constitution of Massachusetts, “to the end it may be a government of laws and not of men”.

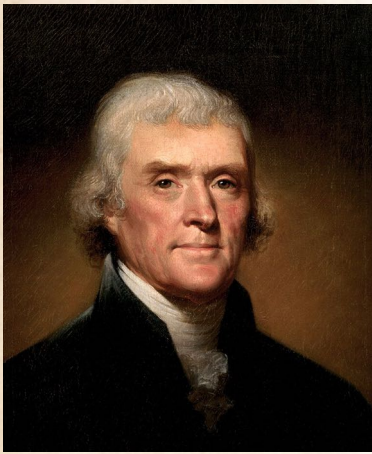
The persons among “We the People” allowed to vote were only a narrow subgroup of the States: landowning white adult males. For many people, including Abigail Adams, these facts—and others not discussed here—appear both contradictory and obviously true. Yet still, our independence was based upon the revolutionary truths we hold to be self-evident, which along with our freedom has socially evolved as all individual persons are endowed with equal non-transferable rights.

President Theodore Roosevelt, in his State of the Union Address of 1903, said “No man is above the law and no man is below it; nor do we ask any man’s permission when we require him to obey it.” He then added, “We have cause as a nation to be thankful for the steps that have been so successfully taken to put these principles into effect.” Then he guaranteed, “There shall be no backward step.”



Citizens of the United States and The Corporate Personhood Attack

Just over seventy years after Washington took office as President, the nation found itself embroiled in a civil war. In the years after the Civil War there was rapid growth of industrialization, railroads, a westward movement, a surge in business incorporations, and new Amendments to the Constitution which the Supreme Court of the United States (hereinafter, Court) interpreted in ways which began chipping away at the truths we hold to be self-evident.



“I hope we shall take warning from the example and crush in its birth the aristocracy of our monied corporations which dare already to challenge our government to a trial of strength, and to bid defiance to the laws of their country.”

– Thomas Jefferson

Before the Civil War the number of corporations in the United States since the 1790s was a little over 22,000 and all were well regulated. Nevertheless, on November 12, 1816, Jefferson wrote a letter to George Logan stating, “I hope we shall take warning from the example and crush in its birth the aristocracy of our monied corporations

which dare already to challenge our government to a trial of strength, and to bid defiance to the laws of their country.” Americans held a strong dislike toward corporations, remembering our history with The Company’s tea in Boston Harbor. In the past, corporations were typically established through specific legislative acts by a State, and major companies were frequently required to carry out public service projects like constructing bridges or turnpikes. The purpose was to create a business entity that could be chartered, encouraging investors to purchase shares in the corporation to help finance the project. In return the personal assets of shareholders, like their real estate holdings and savings, were shielded from any lawsuits made against those State chartered fictitious creatures of statute: the corporations. Only its assets may be seized to settle lawsuits against it. After the project finished, the corporation was dissolved.



Photograph of Chinese American railway workers straightening track in the construction of the Cascade Tunnel ca. 1928.

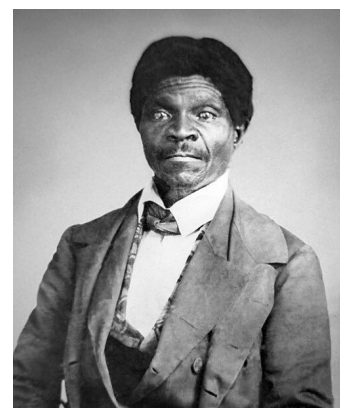
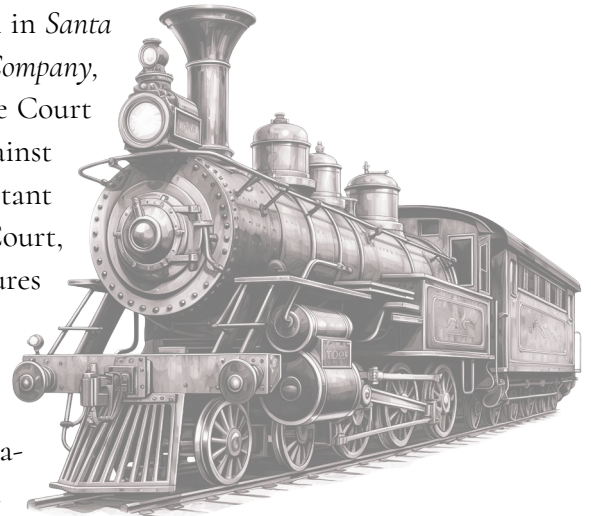
Following the Civil War the number, size, and political influence of corporations dramatically increased and our Constitution was amended several times. The Thir-

The Court arrogantly refused to hear arguments against its decision of one of the most important matters to ever come before the Court, whether the Equal Protection Clause secures a corporation as a person with equal protection of the laws.

teenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments were ratified. They are known as the Civil War Amendments as they addressed many key issues which led the country to war. The Thirteenth Amendment (1865) abolished slavery throughout the United States. The Fourteenth Amendment (1868) states that all persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. Note the dual citizenship of both Federal and a State government. It also prohibits States from depriving any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law (the Due Process Clause) and it requires States to provide equal protection of the laws to all persons within their jurisdiction (the Equal Protection Clause). Note the use of the word “person” and not only “men” or even “citizens”, but rather “all persons.” This clear, inclusive language could be interpreted as an early equal rights amendment, echoing Abigail Adams’s words: “... remember the Ladies...”, but the Court had other ideas for it. The Fifteenth Amendment (1870) prohibits the United States and the States from denying or abridging a citizen’s right to vote based on “race, color, or previous condition of servitude.”

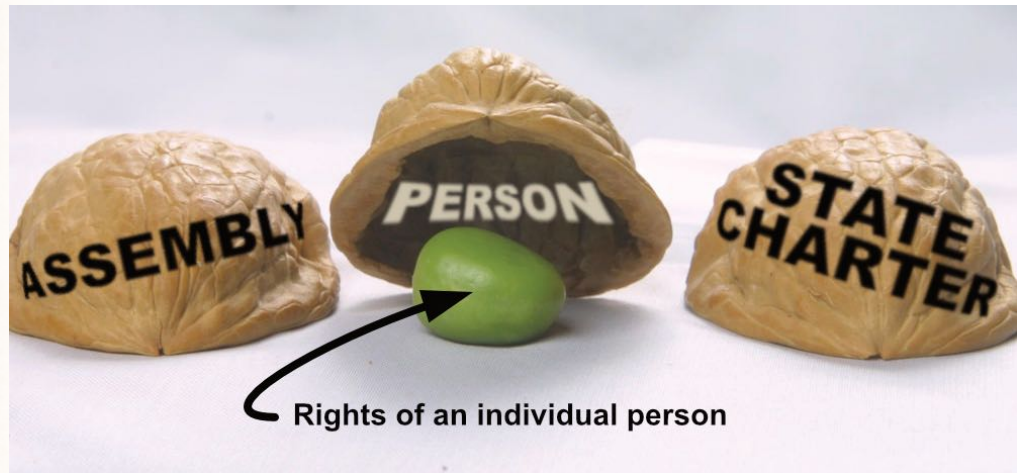
In 1886, the Court constructed a doctrine known today as corporate personhood. It began in *Santa Clara County v. Southern Pacific Railroad Company*, 118 US 394 (hereinafter, *Santa Clara*). The Court arrogantly refused to hear arguments against its decision of one of the most important matters to ever come before the Court, whether the Equal Protection Clause secures a corporation as a person with equal protection of the laws. Moreover, it dared not leave any analysis of the facts, legal issues, applicable laws or any citations of case law supporting its decision (there was none), or any explanation

whatsoever that guided its publication of its decision written as a mere headnote of a case decided on a totally different issue. That headnote reads, “The Court does not wish to hear argument on the question whether the provision in the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution which forbids a state to deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws applies to these corporations. We are all of opinion that it does.” In all truth, the Fourteenth Amendment was a direct response to the Court’s 1857, holding in *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, 60 U.S. 393 (hereinafter, *Dred Scott*) which pushed America into Civil War. In *Dred Scott* the Court held that Mr. Scott, a person, was property with no rights. In *Santa Clara* the Court held that a corporation, property, is a person with rights.



Photograph of Dred Scott taken around the time of his trial.

Two years later in the text of *Pembina Consolidated Silver Mining Co. v. Pennsylvania*, 25 U.S. 181 (1888) (hereinafter, *Pembina*), the Court held as to the Fourteenth Amendment, “Under the designation of person there is no doubt that a private corporation is included. Such corporations are merely associations of individuals united for a special purpose ...”



All individual persons have equal non-transferable rights, that no government has any power to transfer the equal non-transferable rights of an individual person to anything.

To put the Court’s analysis of law and facts in perspective the Court worked like a street hustler playing a fast shell game. They placed the non-transferable rights endowed in individual persons under shell #1, as if it were a pea. Then as they quickly moved the shells (words) around they steal the pea from shell #1, and load it under shell #2, an assembly of individuals now having rights transferred from, and distinguishable from, the individual attendees. Then finally they move the shells (words) a last time, steal the pea again and load it under shell #3, a State’s charter, a certificate of incorporation, a shield against lawsuits for its shareholders (individual attendees), now having equal protection of the laws the same as individual Americans endowed with natural rights. Imagine Chief Justice John Marshall in 1801, holding *The Company* to be a person with equal protection of the laws. The Court probably would have been tarred, feathered, and run out of town on a rail by the Sons of Liberty. Chief Justice John Marshall, of course, never wrote such lies. The principles of the Enlightenment, including those articulated by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, had a profound impact on him. He also invited legal briefs and oral argument before deciding important matters and used constitutional law and principles to guide his sound decisions.

Our Amendment must make clear we hold these truths to be self-evident..., all individual persons have equal non-transferable rights, that no government has any power to transfer the equal non-transferable rights of an individual person to anything. We must repeal all laws and Court doctrines contrary to that self-evident truth.

The "Powell Memo" Attack

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CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

ATTACK ON AMERICAN FREE ENTERPRISE SYSTEM

TO: Mr. Eugene B. Sydnor, Jr. DATE: August 23, 1971
Chairman
Education Committee
U.S. Chamber of Commerce

FROM: Lewis F. Powell, Jr.

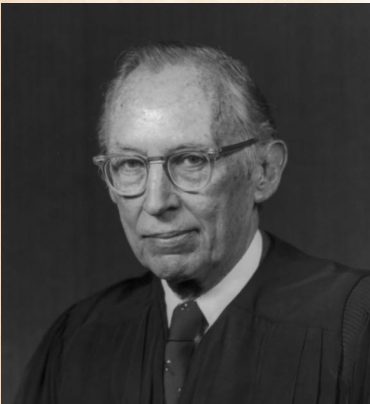
This memorandum is submitted at your request as a basis for the discussion on August 24 with Mr. Booth and others at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. The purpose is to identify the problem, and suggest possible avenues of action for further consideration.

Dimensions of the Attack

No thoughtful person can question that the American economic system is under broad attack.* This varies in scope, intensity, in the techniques employed, and in the level of visibility.

There always have been some who opposed the American system, and preferred socialism or some form of statism

*Variouslly called: the "free enterprise system", "capitalism", and the "profit system". The American political system of democracy under the rule of law is also under attack, often by the same individuals and organizations who seek to undermine the enterprise system.



Lewis F. Powell, Jr.

Lewis Powell (hereinafter, Powell) was a corporate lawyer and board member of eleven corporations when he sent a memorandum (hereinafter, Powell Memo) to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce (hereinafter, Chamber) advising how to coordinate an aggressive campaign against, as what he named his Memo, the "Attack On American Free Enterprise System", dated August 23, 1971. The Powell Memo urged businesses to defend capitalism by coordinating together against what he saw as attacks on The System from academia, media, and government. In the decades that followed the Powell Memo became a Manifesto for the conservative movement to deeply establish the private interest of The System into American culture, politics, and law.

Justice Powell wrote the majority opinion in *First National Bank of Boston v. Bellotti*, 435 US 765 (1978) in which the Court held a Massachusetts law prohibiting corporations from influencing elections not related to their business interest violated the First Amendment rights to speak on public issues which thus allowed Banks that challenged the law to spend money to advertise opinions on ballot initiatives.

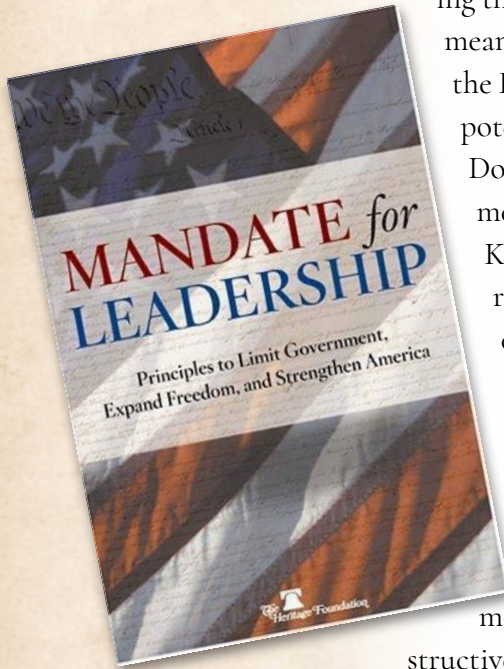
The Powell Memo rallied major corporations and the Chamber to create a Staff of Scholars who believe in The System. That idea grew into a collection of corporatists think tanks. Next the Powell Memo listed having a “Staff of Speakers” who would be of the “highest competency and would articulate the product of the scholars.” This concept evolved into the recruitment of celebrities into the political arena, as many voters tend to associate their admiration for individuals from sports or entertainment with support for those individuals’ involvement in shaping public policy. Powell saw universities as being unsympathetic to The System and wanted the Staff of Scholars to function as evaluators of college textbooks to impel authors and publishers to produce books more to the likings of The System. Powell recommended that the Chamber assertively demand equal speaking opportunities on campus, advocate for balanced faculty representation, request targeted courses to become available, and extend these efforts to high schools as well. National television shows and network news were subject to the same monitoring procedures as textbooks. Powell felt there was hostility or economic ignorance in the media, creating an erosion of confidence in The System and therefore strong complaints should be made to the Federal Communications Commission when programs are unfair and demand equal air-time when appropriate. Powell felt publications and advertisements directly to the public were essential but also the Chamber must engage a vigorous role in the political arena (candidates for office) and in the court system.

Four months after Powell mailed the Powell Memo, President Richard Nixon appointed him as a Justice to the Court. In 1978, Justice Powell wrote the majority opinion in *First National Bank of Boston v. Bellotti*, 435 US 765 (hereinafter, *Bellotti*) in which the Court held a Massachusetts law prohibiting corporations from influencing elections not related to their business interest violated the First Amendment rights to speak on public issues which thus allowed Banks that challenged the law to spend money to advertise opinions on ballot initiatives.



United States Supreme Court Building, Washington, D.C.

When reviewing conservative institutions formed after the Powell Memo, note that these organizations treat state-chartered entities as persons with rights. The Heritage Foundation (1973) is a right-wing think tank whose policies included the “Mandate for Leadership”, a 3,000 page blueprint for the incoming administration of President Ronald Reagan. His often-used phrase “get the government off of our backs” is directly related to that report and it means deregulations and lowering taxes of the rich and powerful corporations. Founded in 1973, the American Leg-



islatve Exchange Council is an organization that brings together conservative state legislators and others to create, exchange, and distribute example legislation to state governments. The Cato Institute (1977) is a libertarian think tank focusing on public advocacy, media exposure, and societal influence. It advocates for strong protection of civil liberties which extends to corporations as persons. The Federalist Society (1982) is a conservative and libertarian legal organization. It has chapters at more than 200 law schools. Its stated objectives are “checking federal power, protecting individual liberty and interpret-

ing the Constitution according to its original meaning.” Conservative Presidents rely on the Federalist Society to identify and vet potential judicial nominees. President Donald Trump’s Court appointments, Justices Neil Gorsuch, Brett Kavanaugh, and Amy Coney Barrett are all affiliated with the Federalist Society. Moreover, Justices Clarence Thomas, and Samuel Alito, and Chief Justice John Roberts, also have ties to the Federalist Society.

Today’s corporations are far more numerous, powerful and destructive of our economy, lives and Earth than all their predecessors combined – plus organized crime – yet they wail like a beast, “Get government off our backs,” and there is an “Attack On American Free Enterprise System.” Yes, there certainly is. The American Revolution, now in its 250th year, is a war challenging The System. If The System is our best bet for a strong economic future, then we should see it as a racehorse on the track. A dangerous beast that can harm people unless restrained by solid rail barriers (defined boundaries) and guided by a skilled jockey (strong government) holding a whip in one hand and a rein held tightly in the other (well regulated!)



Our Amendment must make The System well-regulated with no “rights” but only revokable privileges and when one needs to be put down it shall be put down and those involved in the wrong doings shall never invest in any businesses again or be involved in the operations thereof.



The Citizens United, Super PAC and Dark Money Attack



President Barack Obama

S on January 20, 2009, President Barack Obama became the first African American to become President. The “Southern strategy” of appealing to racism against African Americans to increase political support among white voters in the South finally failed. One year later Chief Justice John Roberts and Justices Anthony Kennedy, Antonin Scalia, Clarence Thomas, and Samuel Alito (hereinafter, Roberts Five) handed down their decision in *Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission*, 558 U.S. 310 (2010) (hereinafter, *Citizens United*). The Roberts Five enlarged the Court’s doctrine created by Powell in *Bellotti* holding that political communications by entities outside of a candidate’s official campaign, such as Super Political Action Committees (hereinafter, Super PACs) during elections is a form of the Super PACs free speech rights protected under our First Amendment. *Citizens United* declared unconstitutional parts of the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act (BCRA) that restricted corporate and union funding for “electioneering communications.”

The case centered on “Hillary: The Movie,” a documentary critical of Hillary Clinton during her 2008 presidential campaign, produced by the conservative nonprofit Citizens United. The impact of *Citizens United* has been a rapid concentration of force in billions of dollars primarily in television and online



political advertising, particularly through independent expenditures by ultra-rich persons, Super PACs and “dark money” groups (nonprofit 501(c)(6) corporations that do not disclose their donors), leading to more hard-hitting, often negative, attack ads targeting candidates and issues that are not supportive of its cause. Thus, *Citizens United* is the towering example of how perverted and detrimental the *Santa Clara* and *Pembina* corporate personhood doctrine is to the truths we hold to be self-evident, that all individual persons are endowed with equal non-

In a democratic system, substantial corporate funding originating outside a district often exerts more influence on representatives than the local electorate, affecting decisions regarding whom or what they prioritize in their representation.

transferable rights. As such, fighting against mega-money makes addressing climate change or any issues opposed by Super PACs, impossible. Thus *Citizens United* is the single most paramount threat to We the People, our democracy, and our Earth.

The analogies below help to explain what these Court majorities have created. In Biblical terms claiming power to make an inanimate property a person and then endow that graven image with a golden tongue of mega-money as its free speech intending full well that political candidates and office holders must loyally bow down to and serve that golden calf or lose elections is idol making; a violation of God's Second Commandment.

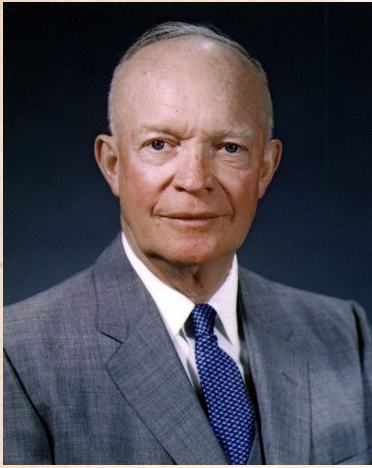


The Adoration of the Golden Calf by Nicolas Poussin

In literature, attributing human qualities to a corporation's charter or certificate of incorporation is referred to as the "Pathetic Fallacy." To freedom of speech corporate mega-money is the intervention disarming truth of its natural weapons: argument and debate among equal individual persons.

In a democratic system, substantial corporate funding originating outside a district often exerts more influence on representatives than the local electorate, affecting decisions regarding whom or what they prioritize in their representation. On a corporate balance sheet, it is recorded under Services Purchased — Lawmaking! In criminal law it includes bribery, a breach of public trust, and conspiracy to defraud. In Constitutional Law an organized betrayal to a sworn oath to protect and defend our Constitution to promote the international corporate takeover of America is conspiracy to commit sedition and/or treason. In political terms, the *Santa Clara*, *Pembina* and *Citizens United* doctrines of corporate personhood and Super PAC money protected by the First Amendment as political speech, and all laws of the United States and every State made in pursuance thereof, subjugated the truths we hold to be self-evident that government is instituted to secure the equal non-transferable rights of all individual persons and substituted in its place a corporatist dogma that government is instituted to charter business properties with "rights" transferred from its financially shielded shareholders with a mandate to lower corporate taxes and secure corporations from the laws of We the People.

Pragmatically speaking, the corporate personhood doctrine opened our borders to a disastrous rise of misplaced power: unlimited, unwarranted, and secret undis-



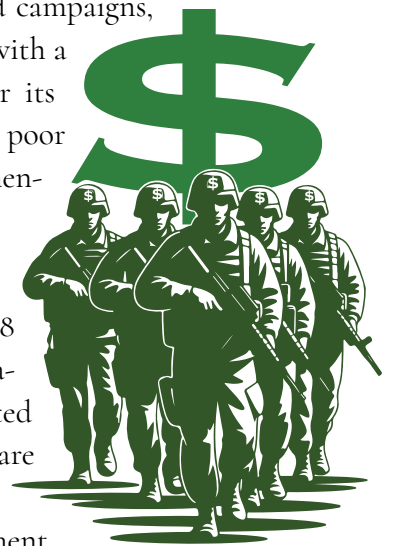
Dwight D. Eisenhower warned of the “military-industrial complex.”

closed billions of dollars in political spending which influence our elections and therefore control our lawmaking. These Court-fabricated and anti-American doctrines are the personification of what Jefferson warned about: “...monied corporations which dare already to challenge our government to a trial of strength, and to bid defiance to the laws of their country”, and what President Dwight D. Eisenhower warned us to heed in his farewell address in 1961: “Beware the military-industrial complex.”

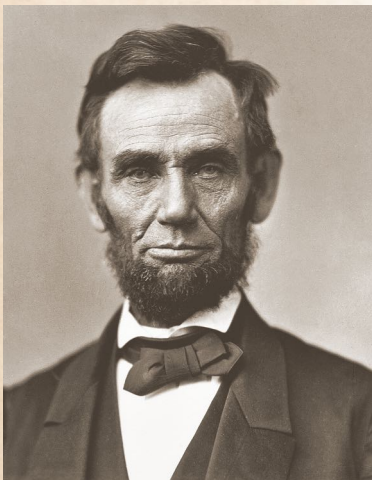
A significant number of these 500 companies are large multinational corporations whose financial influence is comparable to that of the United States government.

If we are to co-exist with modern fictitious creatures of statute then we must understand, despite all the public relations gimmicks and campaigns, the operations of such are like a well regimented army with a single mission command to win maximum profits for its shareholders. That method of operation combined with poor corporate regulations has too often proven to be detrimental to We the People, our democracy and our Earth.

The most recent “Fortune Global 500”, an annual ranking of the top 500 corporations worldwide, includes 138 headquartered within the United States. Many companies based abroad also operate extensively in the United States. A significant number of these 500 companies are large multinational corporations whose financial influence is comparable to that of the United States government.



Finally, Abraham Lincoln, in 1864, delivered a famous speech, “Address at a Sanitary Fair,” in which he said, “We all declare for liberty; but in using the same word we do not all mean the same thing.” The same is true with the word freedom. Liberty refers to freedoms protected by government whereas freedom itself is more a concept of being able to act without restraints. The term “freedom” is frequently employed in advertisements or rallies on university campuses to appeal to voters, particularly young people. To working class Americans, the word freedom includes freedom to breathe safe air, drink safe water, eat safe food, buy safe goods, swim in safe lakes, et cetera. To those of The System the word freedom inspires a rosy picture of creatures of statute operating free of regulations (laws written to protect people, the environment, and our Earth), free of corporate taxation and themselves free from personal responsibility. It should be noted that corporate taxes are in fact a trade-off where government wins by taxing both the corporation for its profits and the shareholders for their profits from their investment in the corporation, and shareholders win by the profits they receive plus not being personally responsible for bad acts of that state chartered creature of statute: negligence, products liability, pollution, personal injuries, wrongful death, et cetera.



“We all declare for liberty; but in using the same word we do not all mean the same thing.”

– Abraham Lincoln

The issue of labor unions or other organizations of individual persons attending an assembly relates to the First Amendment, “Congress shall make no law ... abridging the ... right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the



Government for a redress of grievances.” But again, it is the individual persons being endowed with equal non-transferable rights, not the assembly of them itself. For example, even that petition is a document signed (endorsed) by some of the individual persons attending the assembly of individuals. So yes, a petition or political endorsement from such individuals assembled is the speech of those individuals, and as such is protected by the First Amendment but must be signed identifying each individual person endorsing the document.



“A corporation, after all, is not endowed by its creator with inalienable rights.”

– Ruth Bader Ginsburg

During oral arguments of the *Citizens United* case Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg questioned the lawyer representing Citizens United, Inc., “...are you taking the position that there is no difference in the First Amendment rights of an individual? A corporation, after all, is not endowed by its creator with inalienable rights.” Justice Ginsburg was referencing the Declaration of Independence. Although those truths we hold to be self-evident, that all individual persons are endowed with equal non-transferable rights, is written in the Declaration, they were never written as law in the Constitution. Justice Ginsburg was arguing it as being the original intent, the glaring manifest principles for fighting the Revolutionary War and thus the foundation of our Independence that governments are instituted to secure rights endowed in individuals. Justice Ginsburg thus alerts us to the remedy for the corporate personhood doctrine lie: Amend our Constitution to make the original intent of our Declaration of Independence and Patriots who fought and died in our Revolutionary War, that all individual persons are endowed with equal non-transferable rights, the supreme law of the land.

After *Citizens United* the Roberts Five continued equating the spending of money with the expression of opinions and concluding it is protected by the Free Speech clause of the First Amendment. In *McCutcheon v. Federal Election Commission*, 572 U.S. 185 (2014), the Roberts Five held Section 441 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, which limited contribution amounts by individuals over a two-

year period to all candidates combined, parties, and PACs was unconstitutional. This opened the door for larger campaign contributions from various sources. The problem with the Roberts Five campaign finance decisions is they have taken the idiom, “money talks” and made it the supreme law of the land. Next there was a change on the Court.

Article II, Section 2, Clause 2 of the U.S. Constitution lists several powers among those of the Executive Office including a duty of “shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint ..., Judges of the supreme Court,...”. The word shall denotes a mandatory action, rather than “shall have power to...”, used more often in the Constitution which is a discretionary authority to act. The Clause may leave unstated whether the Senate has a duty or a discretion to act with its “Advice and Consent.” Justice Scalia died on February 13, 2016. On March 16, President Obama nominated Chief Judge Merrick Garland to fill the vacancy. Mitch McConnell, Senate Majority Leader, refused to hold confirmation hearings or a vote for the nomination, and the nomination expired. The nine-member Court was one Justice short for over a year until after Donald Trump became President on January 20, 2017, and appointed Judge Neil Gorsuch to the court on April 10, 2017. The Court issued four tie votes (4-4) during that term which results in the lower court’s ruling being upheld. Thereafter Justice Anthony Kennedy retired from the Court on July 31, 2018, and Judge Brett Kavanaugh filled the vacancy. Finally, Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg died on September 18, 2020, and five weeks later on October 27, 2020, less than three months before former Vice President Joe Biden took Office as President, Judge Amy Coney Barrett filled the vacancy (hereinafter, Roberts Six). Pending before the Roberts Six is *National Republican Senatorial Committee v. FEC* which challenges the last remaining limits on party-coordinated spending. It is expected to follow the cases before it. In other words, the Roberts Six are moving toward making another idiom, “the sky’s the limit”, the supreme law of the land.

Our Amendment must state no private sector enterprises of any kind have the right like an individual person to endorse or provide support for or against any candidate or ballot measure or engage in any form of political expression whatsoever and state that money is not speech under our Constitution. Plus, create systems of public campaign financing with limits on private political contributions of money or in-kind services. There must also be a Section that shall repeal certain Congressional powers of discretionary authority to act and replace with mandatory duties to act in cases such as filling vacancies within government within a reasonable amount of time.

*“the sky’s the limit”, the
supreme law of the land*



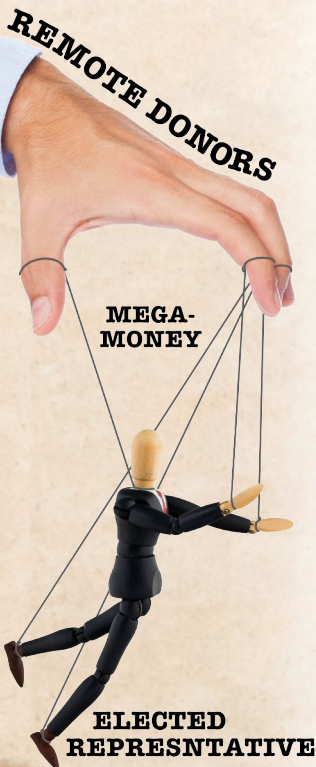
The Campaign Contributions Crossing State and District Lines Attack

Allowing campaign contributions to move across state and district boundaries raises legitimate concerns about whom, or what, elected officials truly represent in their daily duties.

Senators are intended to represent the citizens of their State and Representatives represent the State citizens of the district within the State for which they are elected. To represent means to stand, act in the place of, and/or to speak for others. Allowing campaign contributions to move across state and district boundaries raises legitimate concerns about whom, or what, elected officials truly represent in their daily duties. Accepting such funding frequently creates a clear impression of corruption. Moreover, even if out-of-State or out-of-district funding does not influence roll call behavior of the person elected, that does not mean such funding did not influence voters at the polls in electing that person over another who campaigned without such mega-money from another State or district.

Government attorneys are covered by statutes and regulations designed to prevent corruption or even the appearance of corruption. The reason is that even if no actual wrong has occurred the public trust in the legal system depends on perceived impartiality and honesty, fair play! In keeping with our ideal of all individual persons being endowed with equal non-transferable rights, it is not equal, not fair, for the speech of candidate “A” to have to compete in reaching voters against candidate “B” who has unlimited influence of Super PAC money (*Citizens United* “Speech”) from out of State/district Super PACs (Santa Clara “persons”).

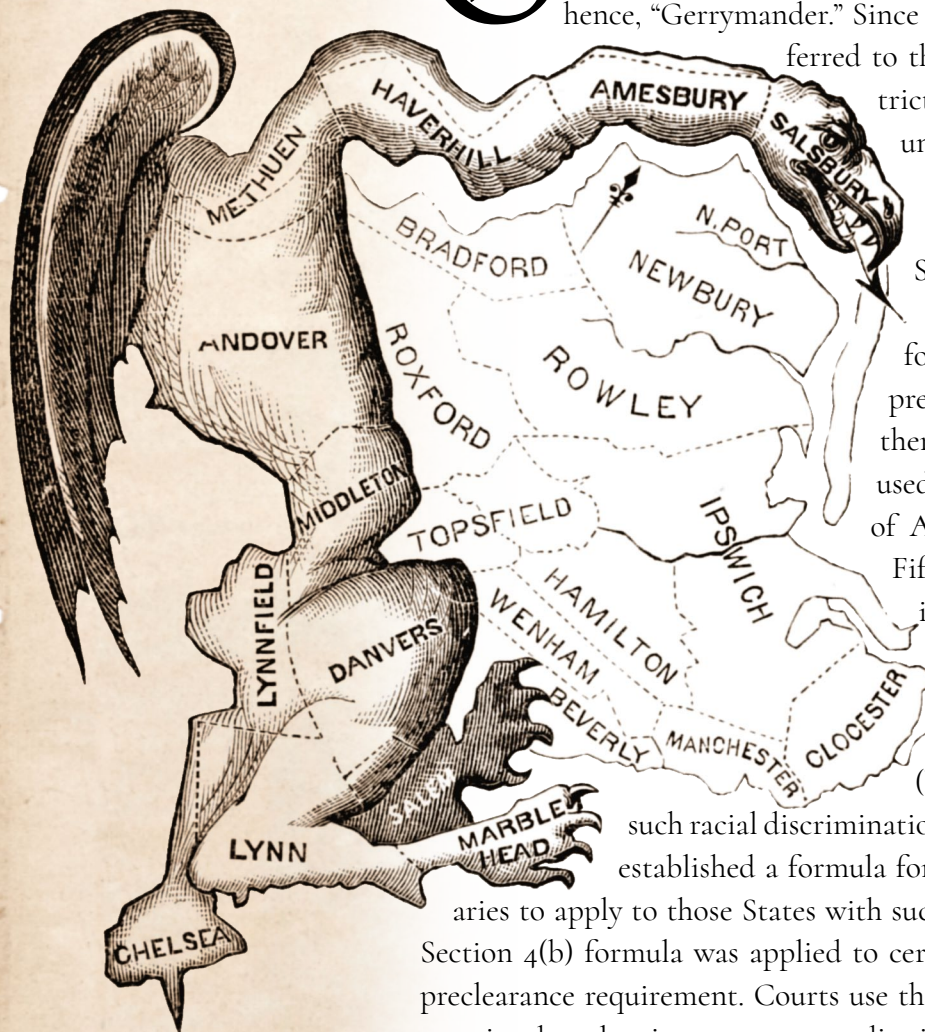
Our Amendment must define Republican form of government to include a democracy of fair elections, stop out of State/district influence on Federal and State political campaigns, limit the amount of campaign contributions and limit such contributions of money be only United States Dollars made only by individual Citizens residing within the State and/or district where such candidates or ballot measures appear upon their local ballots, and only the official campaign of the political and judicial candidates can employ persons or purchase services to promote the campaign, all political expression must identify the individual(s) expressing such opinions, if fictitious creatures of statute are to be permitted a revocable privilege to report political information it must be well regulated and required to identify all individual persons having substantial control of it and list the identities of all persons expressing the opinions being reported and provide equal reporting for all candidates of the electoral campaigns reported therein.





The Gerrymandering to Neutralize Votes Attack

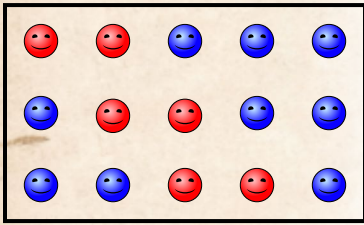
Gerrymandering is a term associated with an 1812, voter redistricting bill signed by the Governor of Massachusetts, Elbridge Gerry, resulting in one of the districts resembling a mythical salamander: hence, “Gerrymander.” Since then, the term “gerrymandering” has referred to the deliberate redrawing of electoral district boundaries to give the ruling group an unfair advantage in elections. The constitutional basis for a state’s power to draw voter district boundaries is in Article I, Section 4, Clause 1. It states, “The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; ...” Several states have historically used gerrymandering to diminish the impact of African American votes. Based on the Fifteenth Amendment prohibition of denying the right to vote based on race or color, and the Fourteenth Amendment clause for equal protection of the laws, the Voting Rights Act (1965) (hereinafter, Act) became law to prohibit such racial discrimination by those States. Section 4(b) of the Act established a formula for court oversight of new district boundaries to apply to those States with such a history of voter discrimination. The Section 4(b) formula was applied to certify Section 5, which contains the Act’s preclearance requirement. Courts use this provision to decide whether a state is permitted to alter its current voter district boundaries.



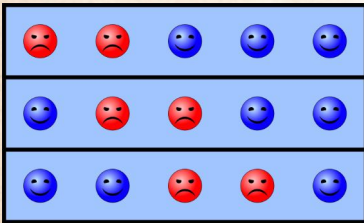
This 1812 political cartoon led to the coining of the term “gerrymander,” depicting the district created by the Massachusetts legislature to favor the incumbent Democratic-Republican party candidates of Governor Elbridge Gerry over the Federalists in 1812.

Two years after its decision in *Citizens United* the Roberts Five handed down *Shelby County v. Holder*, 570 U.S. 529 (2013) (hereinafter, *Shelby County*) which holds Section 4(b) of the Act is unconstitutional arguing the “preclearance” requirement for voting law changes was outdated. Thus holding Section 4(b) unconstitutional makes Section 5 inoperable. *Shelby County* resulted in a rapid number of States again gerrymandering voter district boundaries which decreased the number of

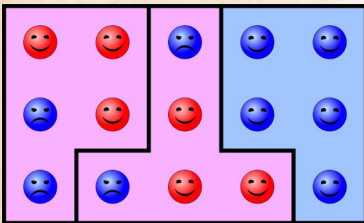
How Gerrymandering Works (or Doesn't)



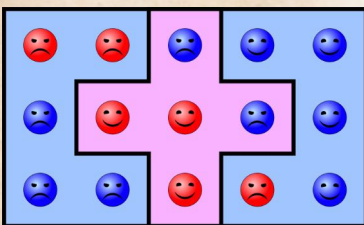
This is the State of Rectangland. Each face represents an equal number of thousands of voters. The majority, or 60% of the population typically vote Blue. For natural, social and economic reasons, Red and Blue voters are concentrated in different areas. Based on its total population, the state is entitled to three representatives.



When the majority party draws district boundaries, the map appears to be "fair" at first glance. But it disregards the geographical presence of the minority voters. They have no say in their governance.



When the minority party contorts the district lines in a gerrymander, the voice of the majority is unfairly suppressed and has little say in their governance.



A nonpartisan voting map drawn by an independent committee acknowledges the minority and gives them a proportionate say in their governance.

Representatives elected by African Americans to the House of Representatives and in State legislatures.

In 2019, the Roberts Five, with Justices Gorsuch, Kavanaugh replacing Justices Scalia and Kennedy, went further in *Rucho v. Common Cause*, 588 U.S. 684, ruling that while partisan gerrymandering may be "incompatible with democratic principles," the federal courts cannot review such allegations, as they present political questions outside the jurisdiction of federal courts thus leaving the issue to state courts and legislatures. Since democratic principles are the core of a Republican Form of Government, which the Federal government is Constitutionally mandated by the Guarantee Clause to assure to every State, then the Roberts Five might have ordered the parties to brief the court as a matter under the Constitution and finally properly apply the Guarantee Clause. It surely was wrong to create another Court Doctrine that Federal Courts have no authority over such gerrymandering thereby again ignoring the truths we hold to be self-evident, that governments are instituted to secure equal rights, including not having your vote intentionally neutralized.



The United States Supreme Court as of June 30, 2022, by photographer Fred Schilling, for the Supreme Court Collection. Highlighting of Roberts Six added. Front, L to R: Associate Justice Sonia Sotomayor, Associate Justice Clarence Thomas, Chief Justice John G. Roberts, Jr., Associate Justice Samuel A. Alito, Jr., and Associate Justice Elena Kagan. Back, L to R: Associate Justice Amy Coney Barrett, Associate Justice Neil M. Gorsuch, Associate Justice Brett M. Kavanaugh, and Associate Justice Ketanji Brown Jackson.

Finally, Roberts Six is currently considering whether a Louisiana case, *Louisiana v. Callais*, focused on Section 2 of the Act is constitutional. It is anticipated that the Roberts Six will rule that creating district boundaries using race — even as a remedy for previous discrimination — violates the Constitution. This would make gerrymandering the law of the land. Gerrymandering creates an unstable pendulum swing back and forth of frequent & untried changes in laws and politics every time a different political party or group gains power in a State Legislature.

Our Amendment must require strict restrictions on the frequency of redistricting, and the method used by States Legislatures must be computer-generated and structured to assure no intentional bias is programed into the resulting district boundaries.



The Taxation Without Representation Attack



Portrait of King George III, painting by Allan Ramsay

The Articles of Confederation (1777) were adopted because the thirteen States feared having a strong central government as it would only invite a form of British-style tyranny over them.

In the years prior to 1776, the motto “No taxation without representation” became a principle uniting the Patriots in support of independence. In our Declaration of Independence where Jefferson applied the rights of individuals against a long list of violations of them by King George III, one is, “... imposing Taxes on us without our Consent.” The colonies had no direct representation in the British Parliament, which meant they faced taxation without representation — something regarded as outright tyranny. The Parliament held the belief that it was the supreme legislative body for the entire British Empire, and therefore its actions were for the common good of all British subjects. That is called “virtual representation.” The Articles of Confederation (1777) were adopted because the thirteen States feared having a strong central government as it would only invite a form of British-style tyranny over them. Even though the thirteen States urgently had to unite as one and required the help of France to fight to be the independent “United States,” the people still held a strong belief they had won thirteen independent state sovereignties. Then Shays’ Rebellion deeply influenced the framing of the Constitution which brought about virtual representation American style.



Two Tax Collectors by Marinus van Reymerswaele ca. 1540.

For example, only white landowning adult males were allowed to vote and only persons of that group were elected to the United States Congress and Presidency. Then they acted as a supreme legislative body for all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Moreover, it was not until after the Civil War that the first African American Representative was elected, Joseph Rainey, 1870; first Native American Representative, Charles Curtis, 1892; first female Representative, Jeannette Rankin, 1916; first Asian American Representative, Dalip Singh Saund, 1956; first openly LGBTQ+ Representative, Stewart McKinney, 1971; first openly transgender Representative, Sarah McBride, 2024; and, the first African American president of the United States, Barack Obama, 2008. Persons of these identities no doubt served in every war defending the United States since the American Revolution began and are finally being recognized as equals. Thus, the truths we hold to be self-evident, that all men are created equal has been, with our independence and democracy, slowly evolving toward a more self-evident truthfulness that all persons are created equal. Yet today there is virtual representation in the United States.



Joseph Rainey



Charles Curtis



Jeannette Rankin



Dalip Singh Saund



Stewart McKinney



Sarah McBride



Barack Obama

... taxation without representation since 1913: an absolute tyranny for over 113 years!

The Fourteenth Amendment (1868) states that all persons born or naturalized in the United States are “citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.” Note again the dual citizenship of being a citizen of both the Federal government and a State government. The Sixteenth Amendment (1913) granted powers to Congress “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.” That means the States ratified (virtual representation) that We the People as workers and/or investors within the United States pay income tax to their Internal Revenue Service (IRS) plus we pay some type of taxes to the State wherein we reside, a dual taxation and a dual citizenship. Combining being taxed directly by the Congress of the federal government with never having any direct representation as “Citizens of the United States” in that federal government it amounts to “He (the Federal government of the United States) has imposed Taxes on us (citizens of the United States) without our Consent,” taxation without representation since 1913: an absolute tyranny for over 113 years! We the Citizens of the United States have been recognized as such since the Fourteenth Amendment was ratified over 157 years ago. Yet we have never had any direct representa-

tive whatsoever in the Federal government which taxes us because there has never been a single Federal election in our United States “Republic,” thus, virtual representation of We the Citizens of the United States.

The States ratified the Sixteenth Amendment in part because the Civil War between them created a massive debt. The debt surged from \$65 million when the Civil War began to \$2.7 billion four years later at the end of the war in 1865, which the United States needed somebody to pay. Moreover, our federal government had grown larger to address the needs of a new industrialized society, and the United States needed somebody to pay for that too. The U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 9, Clause 4, restricts Congress from directly taxing the income of everyone but now the Sixteenth Amendment repealed that. Before the Sixteenth Amendment the only revenue from direct taxes the Federal government was allowed was like property taxes, apportioned by state population plus tariffs on imported products. Thus, the enlarged Federal government was unable to pay its debt. The central goal of the campaign to ratify the Sixteenth Amendment, endorsed by President Woodrow Wilson, and a political coalition led by the Democratic Party,

was that it would thereafter allow many tariffs to be lowered which would result in lower prices on imported goods leading the economy to improve.

After the Sixteenth Amendment was ratified tariffs were lowered but then World War I began a year later. Congress used its power of a direct tax upon We the People to fund the new war effort. Then finally after the war there were more tariff reductions which, with other factors like worldwide trade policies, led to lower prices

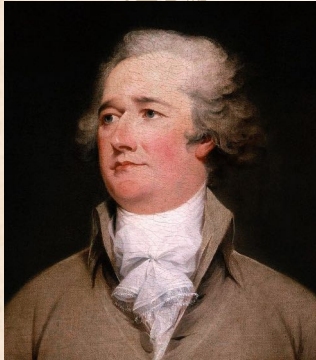
and economic expansion through increased trade. Consider today President Donald Trump’s “One Big Beautiful Bill” significantly lowered and made permanent income tax cuts for wealthy individuals and mega-corporations and created new corporate tax breaks leading to substantial tax reductions for the ultra-rich persons of the United States. To replace the lost revenue from lowering taxes on the ultra-rich it reduces social programs including Medicaid, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, Medicare, Student Loan Programs, and Environment Programs. Then President Trump unconstitutionally re-imposed tariffs on imported goods which we learned before the Sixteenth Amendment is a tax ultimately paid by the consumers, We the People who are already paying income tax to the IRS.

Our Amendment must address a means for We the Citizens to be Represented in the Government we have been paying the bills for since the Civil War.

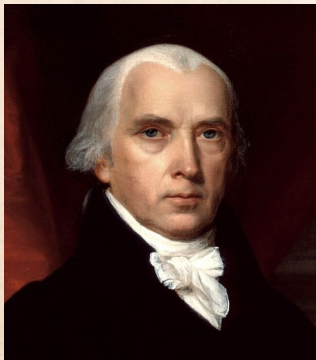




The Making of a King Attack




Alexander Hamilton



James Madison



Gouverneur Morris



All the “executive Power” of our government is vested in one person, “a President of the United States of America” (U.S. Constitution, Article II, Section 1, Clause 1.). Then Clauses 2-4 focus on how the President is elected: not by We the People but rather in a process of “Electors” of each State. Alexander Hamilton, in Federalist Paper No. 68, explained the intent of the system of Electors. He argued the Electors would be “most likely to possess the information and discernment requisite to so complicated an investigation.” He added, “The process of election affords a moral certainty ... that there will be a constant probability of seeing the station filled by characters pre-eminent for ability and virtue.” He believed Electors would safeguard the executive branch from a populist or tyrannical leader gaining power through emotional mass appeal resulting in a demagogue becoming President. The Elector system has since become significantly altered by nine amendments to the Constitution. Former Secretary of State, Hillary Clinton, A Yale-educated attorney, and former Senator won the popular vote in 2016, but New York real estate developer and reality TV celebrity Donald J. Trump won the Elector vote.

The executive Powers and qualifications and the Elector system, were drafted by well-educated and/or experienced persons. Three key figures at the Constitutional Convention were James Madison (hereinafter, Madison), Gouverneur Morris (hereinafter, Morris), and Washington. Madison graduated from what today is known as Princeton University, he studied law but focused on being involved in politics. Madison is known as the “Father of the Constitution” as he provided most of its framework including the bicameral legislature, two separate chambers with one being the House of Representatives reflecting a State’s population and the local interest within the districts thereof, and the Senate with two Senators from each State thereby providing the equal representation of each State regardless of its demographics. Morris, at 16 years old graduated from what today is known as Columbia University, then completed a Master’s degree before studying law and becoming a lawyer at the age of 19. Morris drafted the final text and preamble of our Constitution. Washington had no college degree but was self-educated in

geometry, trigonometry, surveying, military war tactics, agriculture, and politics. Washington's résumé included leading Virginia's militia in the 1750s against French forces and their Indigenous allies, including tribes like the Shawnee and Delaware, and in 1776 becoming Commander in Chief of the Continental Army. At that time the name "Washington" was synonymous with "Independence." No doubt that is why Washington sat as President of the Constitutional Convention. It is reasonable to conclude it is also why Madison and Morris framed the Constitution's requirement to be a President in Article II, Section 1, Clause 5, as only being thirty-five years old, natural born citizen, and live fourteen years within the country. After all, who at the Constitutional Convention would dare have told Washington he is not qualified to lead the country. Unfortunately, there may never be another George Washington.



On Christmas Eve, 1776, during a severe winter storm Washington led the Continental Army across the ice-choked Delaware River. That next morning they successfully attacked Hessian forces in Trenton, New Jersey.

When Washington became President there were four executive Departments: State, Treasury, War, and Attorney General (Justice). Today there are fifteen modern and very powerful executive Departments requiring special knowledge, including the United States Departments of:

- State (Diplomacy, Foreign policy, international law and relations),
- Treasury (Economics and finance, accounting, taxation),
- Defense (Military science and strategy, engineering, logistics, intelligence),
- Justice (Criminal and civil law, law enforcement, criminology),
- Interior (Natural resource management, environmental science),
- Agriculture (Agricultural science, forestry, food science),
- Commerce (Economics and statistics, trade policy, intellectual property law),
- Labor (Labor relations, sociology, occupational safety, employment law),
- Health and Human Services (Public health, medicine, biomedical research),
- Housing and Urban Development (Urban studies and planning, real estate, sociology),
- Transportation (Civil engineering, logistics, urban planning, Air Traffic Control and safety),

When Washington became President there were four executive Departments: State, Treasury, War, and Attorney General (Justice). Today there are fifteen ...



Energy (Physics, chemistry, nuclear science, energy policy, and environmental science),

Education (Pedagogy (theories of education), sociology, education policy, and statistics),

Veterans Affairs (Medicine, healthcare administration, psychology, public administration)



Homeland Security (Cybersecurity, law enforcement, border security, counterterrorism).



The U.S. military alone has six official branches: the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force, Space Force, and Coast Guard. Combined, this amounts to more power than any king ever imagined could exist. Today we would not take our pets for shots unless the vet had a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree. Yet with all the science, technology, and experience needed to properly run the Departments that keep us safe, all it still takes to be a President is be natural born and at least thirty-five years old.



In 2024, the Roberts Six heard argument in *Trump v. United States*, 603 U.S. 593, (hereinafter, *Trump v. U.S.A.*) which involved a Federal grand jury’s criminal indictment against President Donald Trump for efforts to overturn the 2020 election, including conspiracy to defraud the U.S., conspiring to obstruct an official proceeding (the Senate certification of votes by State Electors for a Presidential election), conspiracy against rights, and obstruction of/attempts to obstruct an official proceeding, which was all being tested as an issue of whether “official acts” of the executive Office granted absolute presidential immunity from these criminal charges. The Roberts Six created categories of immunity for official vs. private acts. The Roberts Six held that under the separation of powers of our constitutional structure, the nature of executive powers entitles a former President to absolute immunity from criminal prosecution for official actions taken within the conclusive and preclusive constitutional authority of the executive branch. Recall John Adams emphasizing the intent of the separation of powers, “to the end it may be a government of laws and not of men,” thus no king, no tyrants. Recall Federalist: No. 47, James Madison wrote, “...the preservation of liberty requires that the three great departments of power should be separate and distinct.” Recall President Theodore Roosevelt, saying, “No man is above the law ...” Justice Sonia



Supporters of Donald Trump storm the U.S. Capitol Building following his speech on January 6, 2021.



Sotomayor wrote in a dissenting opinion that “In every use of official power, the President is now a king above the law.”

What Justice Sotomayor points to in saying every use of official power is what is especially troubling with *Trump v. U.S.A.*, a case about multiple criminal indictments. Consider an armed peace officer in hot pursuit of a suspect and within a matter of seconds having to decide whether to draw that weapon. No doubt, such peace officers have certain standards they are trained to follow. If there were no standards, then the suspect might already have been dead. Even the Court has established a standard of “levels of judicial scrutiny” for different issues before the Court. (*United States v. Carolene Products Co.* (1938)). For example, “strict scrutiny” is applied to the facts of a case when a law is challenged as violating rights. That means Federal courts must view the law as presumptively invalid unless the government demonstrates: 1, the law is necessary to achieve a “compelling state interest;” 2, the law is “narrowly tailored” to achieve that compelling state interest, and; 3, that it uses the “least restrictive means” to achieve that purpose. Failure to meet this standard means the law is unconstitutional. The “rational basis” standard is used when the case does not involve fundamental rights. All of that is consistent with being a government of laws, and not of any persons. The fact that the Roberts Six failed to distinguish any levels of importance in how official Presidential powers may impact we the people is beyond problematic, it reveals the intent to create a President above the law in every use of official power.

“In every use of official power, the President is now a king above the law.”

– Justice Sonia Sotomayor



The rationalization of *Trump v. U.S.A.* is not based on the text of the Constitution or even Congressional law, but prior Court-made doctrines about civil law. That is the same way the Roberts Five rationalized *Citizens United* connecting former holdings of prior Court majorities which are ultimately based upon *Santa Clara*. Here the Roberts Six cited a precedent written by Justice Powell in *Nixon v. Fitzgerald*, 457 U.S. 731 (1982), a civil law matter for wrongful termination in which the conservative majority of the Court held a President has absolute immunity for all acts within the outer perimeter of his duties of Office. To support that holding, the Court reasoned a need to ensure independent, decisive executive action without fear of politically motivated litigation. It added that “In dividing official from unofficial conduct, courts may not inquire into the President’s motives.” By citing this civil law case, the Roberts Six developed its criminal law doctrine of presidential immunity in finding it was necessary to prevent the president from being constrained by undue threats of criminal prosecution to undertake the “bold and un-

The job of the Court is to spot the issue and then find the law to resolve the case. That means to interpret and apply the Constitution and federal laws made in pursuance thereof to the facts of the case and ensure equal justice in doing so.

hesitating action” required to effectively execute the duties of the Office. The U.S. Constitution, Article II, Section 3, states the President “... shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed ...” Article II, Section I, Clause 8, requires the President to take the Oath of Office, “... to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution ...” Thus in the least, no matter how uninformed or apprenticed a particular President may be of the law, they have accepted a duty to surround themselves with persons more knowledgeable of the law, and knowledge in subjects of the executive Office, than themselves so that they can have immediate access to consultation on any subject a President may encounter.

The ratification of the Constitution was about creating a republican form of Government, a separation of powers, to the end of it being a government of laws, and not of any persons, yet the Roberts Six dares to second-guess the Framers of the Constitution and the original thirteen States that ratified it as “the Supreme law of the land” (U.S. Constitution, Article VI, Clause 2). The job of the Court is to spot the issue and then find the law to resolve the case. That means to interpret and apply the Constitution and federal laws made in pursuance thereof to the facts of the case and ensure equal justice in doing so. Here the Roberts Six, Republican appointees who all attended fine law schools including two at Harvard, three at Yale and one at Notre Dame, were all very well aware of the original intent of the separation of powers, “a government of laws and not of men,” and that the “rule of law”, not the rule of a monarch, dictator, or tyrant, is the bedrock and foundational principle of American government, yet they intentionally ignored it and, as President Theodore Roosevelt would say, took a “backward step.” Backwards as before July 4, 1776.

The Framers intended Congress to be the most powerful branch reasoning it would be the closest to the people, yet today the President controls four to five times more Federal Departments and Agencies than President Washington did. The sum is more powerful and complex than the Framers ever imagined could exist and having all that power makes the President more powerful than Congress. The corporate business model provides a remedy to not only restore the equal power in the checks-and-balance system of our Republic but also to protect our executive Departments against risk.



The Fairchild Air Force Base Honor Guard presents opening colors at Skyfest 2017 Air Show and Open House July 28, 2017, Washington.

In finance, diversification is the process of allocating capital in a way that reduces the exposure to risk. That means rather than having all your eggs in a single basket it is safer to divide them into several baskets so that if any one basket fails the rest

of the eggs remain safe. Whereas vesting power over all fifteen executive Departments and many Agencies of today in one executive invites instability and risk to all executive Departments, diversification of our executive Powers would be wise to protect against such potential risk. Moreover, having a single executive vested with power over so many different Departments of our modern, industrialized, high-tech, superpower with the most powerful military in the world, and having multi-cultural regions and demographics, thus a multitude of national needs creates the same unstable pendulum swing back-and-forth of frequent and untried changes in laws and politics every time a different President is elected as gerrymandering creates every time a different political party or group gains power in a State Legislature..



Switzerland has a Federal Council of seven executives. Each executive vested with a diversified allotment of the powers of the executive branch. Our fifteen Departments being diversified among multiple executives in restructured and separate executive Offices elected by We the Citizens of the United States in a Federal Election would secure our many modern Departments of government and thereby secure us and the nation but also be more in line with the intent of the Framers that the legislative Powers be the most powerful branch of the United States government. Change is difficult but consider knowing what we know today if we had seven specialized executives for the last century it would be more difficult to consider squeezing the fifteen Departments and all other executive powers into the hands of one person not required to have any special knowledge or experience. As Jefferson wrote, "...laws and institutions must go hand in hand with the progress of the human mind ... we might as well require a man to wear still the coat which fitted him when a boy, as civilized society to remain ever under the regimen of their barbarous ancestors."

Our Amendment must repeal Trump v. USA, with clear English that we have a government of laws, not of any persons, repeal the Elector system, repeal the single executive being vested with all the modern powers of the executive Office, and diversify the executive Powers of fifteen Departments and more into seven executive Offices, establish a Federal election lasting fourteen (14) days when the citizens of the United States of voting age elect a seven member Executive Powers Council with each member required to have a minimum level of knowledge and experience fit for the Office they seek (E.g., Attorney General must have been either a State attorney General, A judge for five years, or trial attorney for ten years) each running for Office on separate political tickets, with each having one Vice executive on the same ticket. Many may indeed find some of the Founders to have been barbarous. The issue that should be focused upon is what as One People, United, can WE the People do now with the Republic they risked their lives for us to amend as needed: it's on us, not them.

Our fifteen Departments being diversified among multiple executives in restructured and separate executive Offices elected by We the Citizens of the United States in a Federal Election would secure our many modern Departments of government ...

We Must Amend Our Constitution

We the Citizens of the United States are, and have always been, recognized around the world as One Nation, One State, a democracy named the “United States of America.” Just as in 1776, when The Company, a mega-corporation, sought to hold a monopoly over us, today there are many mega-corporations seeking to do the same. Our Constitution of 1789 has not only failed to stop this current assault but has been distorted by, and then used by corporatist operatives inside our government in committing the assault. The System is using a divide-and-conquer strategy to corral us into fearing and distrusting our federal government and our heroic military with the aim of weakening Federal law protections of workers and the environment, thereby allowing corporations to take over fifty divided States more easily.



Coat of Arms of the East India Company, the the motto: "By command of the King and Parliament of England"

Our survival depends upon our identity and unity as Americans with the best Constitution in the world; our history of *e pluribus unum* (out of many, one) of various peoples, ethnicities, and ideas forming a single, cohesive American identity having a common past, present and future; our strong National defense; our common desire for opportunities, including equal access to all levels of education, emergency services, public safety, clean air and water; affordable healthcare, safe transportation systems and proper social services in the future for ourselves and our posterity.

Many of our American institutions are among the High-Value Targets of The Attack by The System. The Department of Education, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Treasury Department, the Department of Commerce, the Department of the Interior, the Department of State, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, and more are part of this Attack. These institutions are not only the United States government we know but like every Federal Department and agency, each secures us as One People in this modern and dangerous world of today and protects our democracy from the greedy overreach of mega-corporations. Some of our agencies actually need to be expanded as part of our government protections. For example, the Peace Corps established by President



Our survival depends upon our identity and unity as Americans with the best Constitution in the world ...

John F. Kennedy in 1961, should perhaps become a Department with a joint purpose of development of peace at home and around the world. With the United States being composed of peoples with cultural variations across regions and demographics reflecting the population of the world, and with the 2020 U.S. Religion Census counting 372 faith groups, we need to secure peace among ourselves as much as with the rest of the world. By doing that, we inform the world we all can unite in peace and we at home become stronger as One People.

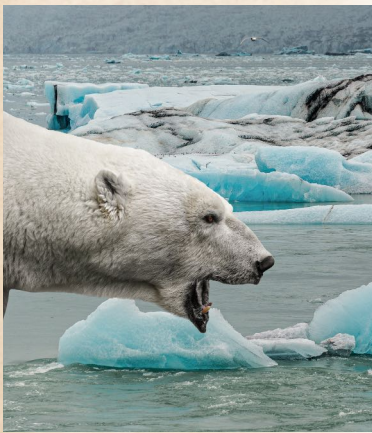


The goal of The System by eliminating or weakening major Departments of the United States government is to weaken the level of protection We the People and the 50 States have against corporations.

The goal of The System by eliminating or weakening major Departments of the United States government is to weaken the level of protection We the People and the 50 States have against corporations. For example, by eliminating the strict enforcement of federal education laws (such as anti-discrimination laws) by the Department of Education over public schools within the States We the People become less united as One People and more divided as Fifty. A part of The Attack is to close the United States Department of Education and transfer public tax dollars supporting public education into a system of tens of millions of vouchers being spent at thousands of different private schools, each with its own view of how to educate children of America for the world of tomorrow. The goal is to lower the American standard of education which then opens the door for corporations to more easily take over State governments and thus create 50 divided States with no nationwide standard of healthcare, education, social services, no affordable healthcare, unsafe transportation systems, unhealthy air and water, no opportunities for children; thus making it easier for corporations to control workers with lower pay and less benefits so corporate shareholders win more profits, plus control State legislatures and therefore the State's Electors who elect the President.

Another major reason we must remain as One People, one state, is the military powers of our enemies. In 1776, as citizens of thirteen separate colonies we urgently united for our Independence, but we also required help from states possessing significant military power comparable to the British military. The states of France, Spain, Prussia, Russia, and Austria all had such military powers. The states

... unlike the days of the Monroe Doctrine ... when war ships took over a month to sail across the Atlantic, an ICBM makes an attack between enemies in different hemispheres less than fifteen to thirty minutes away.



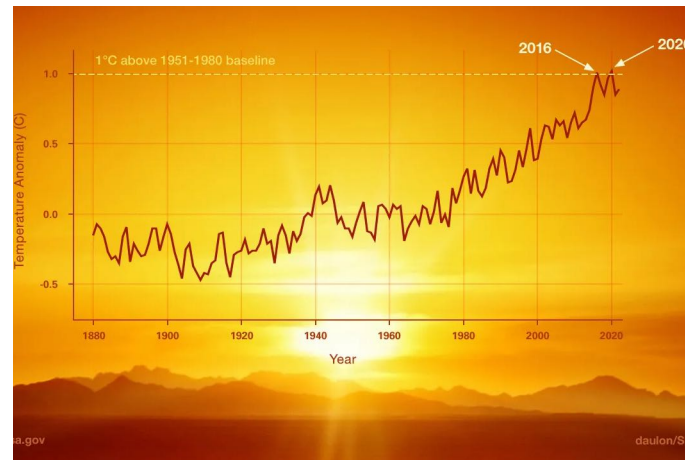
A polar bear cries out in distress from habitat erosion and short food supply.

of France (1778) and Spain (1779) officially allied with the United States and the Dutch Republic (1780) also officially recognized our independence and expanded the war on a global level. Perhaps if any one of them had joined with the Kingdom of Great Britain our independence would never have been won. Today the United States and seven other states are nuclear-armed and have intercontinental ballistic missiles (hereinafter, ICBM), with some having a range greater than 3,400 miles and speeds of 13,000 to 18,000 mph. Thus, unlike the days of the Monroe Doctrine (1823) which focused on our security by controlling the Western Hemisphere, when war ships took over a month to sail across the Atlantic, an ICBM makes an attack between enemies in different hemispheres less than fifteen to thirty minutes away. Moreover, those seven other states with ICBMs have an economic influence that can transform the economies of other states, even the world. As for us, not even California, the world's fourth or fifth largest economy, when viewed as a so-called "sovereign state," with its California National Guard and California State Guard, could survive a military or economic attack from any one of those seven states with ICBMs without the unity of We the People as One People.



Russian Topol-M intercontinental ballistic missile launchers roll through a village during a 2010 victory parade.

Finally, our lives and our Earth depend upon our acting as One People. Many among us say climate change is the existential threat of our time. That means it's a risk high enough to potentially cause our extinction. Indeed, each of the last four decades has



been successively warmer than the decade before. The past decade has been ranked as the warmest on record in the 145 years since records have been recorded. However, consider The Attack on us by the Court and its decision creating Corporate Personhood, and the more recent Attack by the Roberts Five in *Citizens United* claiming money is the protected speech of Super PACs and Dark Money of non-profit groups to influence elections and law-making. Consider the Roberts Five Attack with its decisions on Gerrymandering neutralizing votes being the intent of our Constitution. Combine that with the fact that to address the catastrophic

threat of Climate Change we need the control of our elections, and it becomes clear that the United States Supreme Court is the existential threat of our time. The only way to override the Court is by Amendment. Recall the Fourteenth Amendment discussed previously and how it overrode *Dred Scott*. That was necessary because even if some different judges in the future overturn a prior Supreme Court opinion, then likewise it can all be flipped again by some newer Justices appointed thereafter.

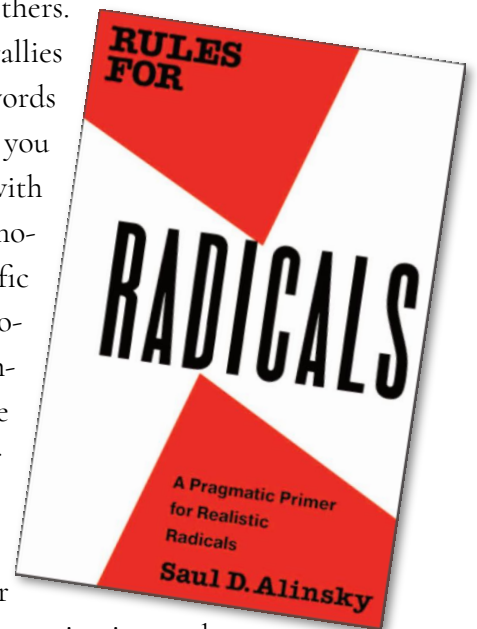
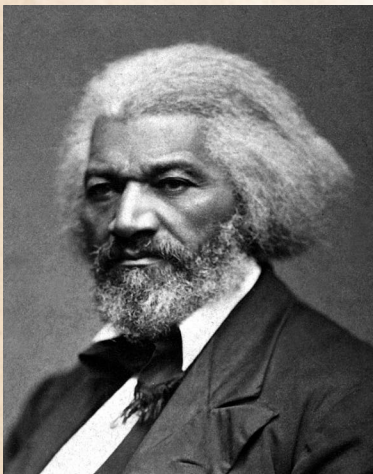
Frederick Douglass, before his death in 1895, was asked by a young man for advice on what to do with his life. The advice was whispered, "Agitate! Agitate! Agitate!" We must unite as One People, organize and agitate. Do so within your Congressional District to assure your Representative represents you. A good read is *Rules for Radicals* by Saul Alinsky. Knock on doors in your local area and talk with neighbors. Organize together with one or two others. Reach out to family and friends also. Attend rallies with creative picture signs or maybe a few words only, thus making it more readable. For a rally you and your group can organize, an indictment with people testifying with researched concise memorable lines alerting the public and press of specific bad deeds resulting from deregulation of corporations which have been destructive of our economy, lives and Earth. For example, encourage people to become knowledgeable of one or more of the concerns in this Memorandum and speak as a lineup of witnesses on The Assault against We the People, our Constitution, our Republic, and our Democracy. Focus always on growing in numbers: use word-of-mouth, handouts, technology, social media, and 60-second YouTube videos to reach out to others, do what you do best! Network with other groups near you so that if a flash rally is needed then more of us can be there. The goal is to go big with 35 or more persons in your group and hold District town hall meetings inviting your district Representative. Request a meeting in their office also

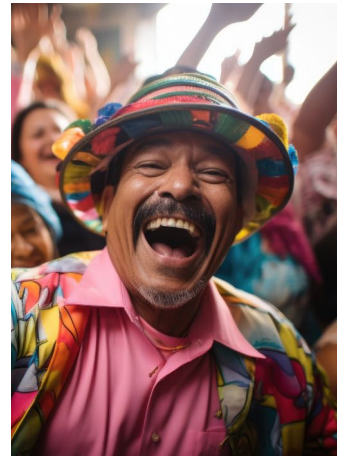
"Agitate!

Agitate!

Agitate!"

– Frederick Douglass





with your group. Share this PDF on social media, on rally signs, and when knocking on doors. This Memo and the model amendment below are intended as a start to inspire the much-needed thinking and conversation about our remedy against these Attacks; United We Amend.

The power to amend the Constitution is found in Section I, Article V. In Federalist No. 43, Madison explained the reason for this power: “That useful alterations will be suggested by experience, could not but be foreseen. It was requisite, therefore, that a mode for introducing them should be provided.” Also, being well aware that no government is perfect, Jefferson wrote to “Henry Tompkinson” (Samuel Kercheval), in 1816 saying, “I am certainly not an advocate for frequent and untried changes in laws and constitutions ... but I know also that laws and institutions must go hand in hand with the progress of the human mind ... we might as well require a man to wear still the coat which fitted him when a boy, as civilized society to remain ever under the regimen of their barbarous ancestors.”

We have far outgrown the “coat” fitted to us in 1789. The Court doctrines of Corporate Personhood and of mega-money of Super PACs being protected under the First Amendment as freedom of speech amount to anti-American alterations to our Constitution and to our American ideals. Either of these issues are good cause to amend but when taken together there is no room for doubt that for the reasons stated herein, and more, we must unite as One People and amend our Constitution to save our Republic, our Democracy, with an amendment reflecting our Revolutionary Values.



UnitedWeAmend.org

Rampart Resolution

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to; 1, the Equal rights of all individual persons; 2, Government having no power to create or transfer rights of individuals to assemblies thereof or fictitious creatures of statute; 3, define Republican Form of Government to include a separation of powers among a legislative, executive and judicial branches, to create a government of laws, and not of persons; 4, Congress enacting and providing funding for systems of public campaign financing; 5, Candidates having free access to National Public Radio and the Public Broadcasting System; 6, Campaign contributions may only consist of United States Dollars; 7, Campaign contributions restricted to be made only by Citizens who can vote for such candidates on their local ballots; 8, Money is not a protected form of speech under the Constitution; 9, Congress shall limit the sum of such Campaign contributions but no contributions to a candidate or ballot measure may exceed the sum of the Federal minimum hourly wage multiplied by one hundred twenty five; 10, Only the official campaign of candidates can employ persons to promote the campaign; 11, All political expression must include the identification of the individual(s) expressing such opinion; 12, Well-regulated fictitious creatures of statute may be granted a revocable privilege to report political information in the press but with requirements that the identities of persons reported be provided and that equal reporting be provided for all such candidates; 13, All electoral redistricting shall be computer-generated one-time after the census; 14, All district boundaries within the states to be drawn parallel to the lines of the Geographic coordinate system; 15, Establishing Executive Departments; 16, Power of the United States, every State and every insular area within the jurisdiction of the United States to charter fictitious creatures of statute shall be limited to Well-regulated charters of revokable privileges and having no rights and when a charter is revoked for criminal activities or the wrongful death of a person then those persons involved in such wrong doings shall never invest in any businesses again or be involved in the operations thereof; 17 Protection of Public lands; 18, Assure equal health services; 19, Equal education for every American child; 20, Equal voting rights among each State; 21, Establishing a Federal election for Citizens of the United states; 22, Establishing an Executive Powers Council of seven executives to replace the single President; 23, Repealing the Elector system of electing the President and vice-President.

We the People of the United States of America, as One People, must resolve how we shall heal the many wounds which were inflicted upon our Constitution, our Republic, our Democracy by the Supreme Court of the United States and the free enterprise system. This model Rampart Amendment is respectfully offered for your consideration, deliberation, and exchange among family members, friends, neighbors, acquaintances and especially your elected officials.

Section 1

We hold these truths to be self-evident, All individual persons are endowed with equal non-transferable rights, To secure these rights the Government of the United States of America has been granted just powers from the consent of the governed, The Governments of the United States, every State, and every insular area within the jurisdiction of the United States has no powers to create, grant, apply or transfer any of these equal non-transferable rights of individual persons to an assembly thereof, or to property, private sector enterprises, creatures of the state, anything manufactured, artificial intelligence, or to allow any property, private sector enterprises, or creatures of the state to endorse or provide support for, or against, any candidate for public political or judicial office or ballot measure, or to engage in any form of political expression within the United States, every State, and every insular area within the jurisdiction of the United States.

The legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the Government of the United States of America shall each assure that this government, all State governments, and governments of every insular area within the jurisdiction of the United States, are a Republican Form of Government in which the just powers granted thereto by the consent of the governed, are separated among the legislative, executive and judicial branches, to the end it shall be a government of laws and not of any persons acting above the law, thus no monarch, dictator, or tyrant shall exist within the jurisdiction of the United States, and through secure, fair, open and transparent democratic elections elect officials to make laws, and the enforcement and application of the laws in every jurisdiction thereof, are to be of Blind and Equal Justice under the law, and the Courts of the United States, every State, and every insular area, Shall enforce the rights of all individual persons secured by the Constitution of the United States against any majority vote.

All laws and judicial holdings and decisions of the United States, every State and every insular area within the jurisdiction of the United States inconsistent with this section are hereby repealed. Neither the United States nor any State or any insular area within the jurisdiction of the United States shall assume or pay any claim of loss by this repeal; but all such asserted debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void. Nothing in this section shall be construed to interfere with or deny any of the equal non-transferable rights of individual persons enumerated in this Constitution or disparage other equal fundamental non-transferable substantive rights including the rights of life – the pursuit of happiness, retained by individual persons.

Section 2

Congress shall by appropriate legislation enact and provide funding for systems of public campaign financing, including half or more of such funding by Vouchers provided to registered voters to use in support of political campaigns of their choosing for candidates of the legislative and executive branches of the United States.

Congress shall by appropriate legislation establish and provide funding for the National Public Radio and the Public Broadcasting System and Streaming Service/Platform, and all political campaigns shall have no cost access to services thereof offered to serve the territory of their campaign.

All campaign contributions to the campaign of a legislative or executive candidate of the United States, or a political or judicial candidate of every State, or insular area within the United States, may only consist of United States Dollars, and may only be made by individual Citizens residing within the State and/or district where such candidates or ballot measures appear upon their local ballots, and Congress shall have power to establish limits on such contributions for legislative or executive candidates of the United States, but all limits shall be uniform throughout the United States, and the States shall have power to establish limits on such contributions for candidates of the States.

No political contributions of anything of value or in-kind services can exceed the sum of the Federal minimum hourly wage multiplied by one hundred twenty-five for any campaign within the United States, and no loans of money or services can be made to any political or judicial campaigns, and all contributions and expenditures are to be reported by all political campaigns to the Federal Election Commission.

Only the official campaign of political and judicial candidates can employ people or purchase services to promote their campaign or advocate the defeat of their opponents.

Democracy requires fair play, therefore the Free Speech Clause of the First Amendment does not protect, and the United States, and the States, and all insular areas of the United States, shall not allow, any entities outside of a candidate's official campaign to engage in electioneering communications, referring to a clearly identified federal or State candidate, to reach voters within the territory of such candidate's campaign within ninety (90) days of a pending election.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to interfere with or deny any person, or assembly thereof, to express support for the election or defeat of a political or judicial candidate or ballot measure, but all political expression by individuals whether singularly or assembled must include identifying information of each person expressing or endorsing such opinions.

Well-regulated creatures of the state may be granted a revocable privilege to publish organic, independent news about political information but must be required to provide the identifying information of all persons having substantial control of the creature of the state reporting such information, and list identifying information of all persons expressing the opinions being reported, and provide equal reporting for all candidates of the electoral campaigns the subject thereof.

All laws and judicial holdings and decisions of the United States, every State and every insular area within the jurisdiction of the United States inconsistent with this section are hereby repealed.

Section 3

A principle of one person, one vote in local democracies being necessary for the trust of the citizenry in the Government of the United States and of every State, and every insular area within the jurisdiction of the United States, the electoral redistricting of the districts for Representatives and all single-member electoral districts of the States shall be apportioned among the States according to the States respective numbers, counting the whole number of all persons in each State, and the district boundaries shall be computer-generated one-time forthwith following the publication of every official decennial census of the United States, and each district to be as nearly as practicable to have equal population of persons, and all such district boundaries within the State's borders to be drawn parallel to the lines of the Geographic coordinate system with a maximum of four boundaries for each district, and all boundary lines are to be uninterrupted from State border to State border, and accordingly with the borders of every insular area, and vertical boundary lines must be equally spaced within the State's borders, a vertical line shall be drawn first followed by a horizontal line with an alternating order thereafter, and in the case of an odd number of districts the most northern horizontal boundary line shall be the termination point for all vertical lines. Article I, Section 2, Clause 3, to the Constitution of the United States, as to Apportionment of Representatives, is hereby repealed. Each State shall have at Least one Representative, and the sum of the population of the United States at the last Census divided by the population of the least populated State Shall determine the total number of Representatives to be apportioned among the States according to the States respective numbers, counting the whole number of all persons in each State as nearly as practicable.

Section 4

To ensure continuity of a modern Republic certain services are vital for national security, peace, health, education, justice, fair elections, and opportunities for all, therefore upon ratification of this Section the government bodies of the Executive Branch listed below Shall become permanent government bodies of the United States, and the Government of the United States Shall provide all necessary funding for the continuous operations thereof, including the Departments of State,

Treasury, Interior, Agriculture, Justice, Commerce, Labor, Defense, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Transportation, Energy, Education, Veterans Affairs, and Homeland Security, and all Agencies, Bureaus, Commissions, Corporations, Authorities, Boards, Administrations that are necessary and proper within these Departments shall also be provided for. The Congress Shall establish seven separate Executive Offices for the Executives of the future Executive Powers Council with each having an Office of Management and Budget, and Council of Economic Advisers for each Executive of the Executive Council, and the Office of the President shall include the National Security Council, and the Office of the Homeland President shall include the Homeland Security Council, and Congress Shall provide for all other Departments which shall become necessary and proper to establish as permanent government bodies which are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law.

Upon inauguration of the First Executive Powers Council the government bodies listed below shall be organized as permanent Executive Departments of the United States:

National Aeronautics and Space Agency Shall become United States Department of National Aeronautics and Space,

Environmental Protection which Shall become Department of Environmental and Nature Protection,

Federal Election Commission Shall become United States Department of Elections,

United States Postal Service Shall become United States Department of Postal Services,

Bureau of the Census Shall become United States Department of Census,

Securities and Exchange Commission Shall become United States Department of Securities and Exchange,

National Railroad Passenger Corporation Shall become United States Department of Rail Commuting,

Consumer Financial Protection Bureau Shall become United States Department of Consumer Protection and be reorganization with a dual mandate of Financial Protection and product safety,

Bureau of Indian Affairs, to be United States Department of Indian Affairs,

Peace Corps Agency, and the Agency for International Development, to be joined with a joint mission of both domestic and world peace and friendship through community-based development and intercultural understanding and Shall become United States Department of Peace,

Upon inauguration of the First Executive Powers Council the government bodies listed below shall be organized as:

Election Assistance Commission to be under the Department of Federal Elections as Election Assistance Agency,

Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board to be Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Agency,

Upon ratification of this Article Congress Shall establish the United States of America Election Publishing Office to be organized under the Office of the Public Services General.

Representation of the people being fundamental in a republic, and to the law, while Congress and the Courts are in session any Member of either House of Congress, or any judge of the courts, who has been absent for Fifty (50) consecutive days without permanently returning, Shall by operation of this Section be considered to have vacated their seat and the process for filling the vacancy shall begin forthwith.

To ensure the continuity in the full operation of Government, Congress Shall when an Executive transmits to the Congress a name of a person being nominated to fill a vacancy within the Government the Congress shall either confirm or reject the nominee within six weeks from the date of receiving the nomination, and if a second nomination for the same vacancy is rejected then the Executive shall select and appoint a qualified person of their choosing to fill the vacancy.

The Congress Shall regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the States; establish and maintain Post Offices and post Roads; raise and maintain an informed Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force, Space Force, and Coast Guard that their primary duty is to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution; make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land, naval, air and space Forces; provide for the equal health, welfare and education of the people;

When vacancies in the representation of any State in the Senate or the House of Representatives occur the Governor of the State shall within ten business days appoint a temporary replacement and order a special election to be held within 60 days to elect a permanent replacement.

The text of An Act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies (1890) and Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (2010) as modified by the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act (2018) Shall upon ratification of this Section be the supreme Law of the Land; the Judges of the United States, every State, and every insular area within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be bound thereby. Any chartered creature of the state of the United States, every State, and every insular area

of the United States, shall be well-regulated with revokable privileges and if convicted of any criminal violations including fraud, environmental violations, bribery, obstruction of justice, and jury tampering, or adjudged liable for gross negligence, or recklessness, where company leaders were aware of a mortal danger but chose to prioritize profits over human life resulting in death, such creature of statue shall be in violation of this section and shall be joint and severally liable for triple damages, and all persons involved in such crimes or civil torts of said chartered creature of the state are to be prohibited in the future from investing in, or being involved in the operation of, any governmental or private business establishments.

All lands owned by the United States and designated as public lands, including National Parks, National Wildlife Refuges, lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, and units of the National Park System are hereby totally encumbered such that they are never to be sold and are to be preserved to protect vital ecosystems and wildlife, and provide our posterity with recreation, education, and inspiration, and balance conservation with public enjoyment and scientific study.

The freedom of speech, or of the press secured in the First Amendment of the Constitution, and again here, secures the ability of individual persons to express, or to not express, what is in their minds without unreasonable restraints.

Healthy individuals being necessary to the security of a free State, when the government of the United States provides any health care coverage for any persons which requires the States to provide such coverage, each of the States, and every insular area within the jurisdiction of the United States, shall provide such coverage.

The United States guarantees to every State a Republican Form of Government, all States, and every insular area within the jurisdiction of the United States, Shall provide elections for public office to include at a minimum a vote by mail option and polling places remaining open for thirteen hours each day for fourteen consecutive days.

Equal Education and tolerance being vital to the security of a modern plural society, the Department of Education Shall create and implement standards to assure all public schools receiving financial assistance from the United States government provide as nearly as practicable an educational experience personifying the plural society in which students live, and a basic minimum national level of age-appropriate knowledge throughout primary and secondary education to be well-prepared for entering adult life and higher education.

All laws and judicial holdings and decisions of the United States, every State and every insular area within the jurisdiction of the United States inconsistent with this section are hereby repealed.

Section 5

The first United States of America Election shall begin including voting in person at Federal polling places, or by mail-in ballot using First Class Mail, postage paid, United States Post Office Mail, or using a United States ballot drop box, or by authorizing another adult to return the ballot, in each time zone of the United States of America at 7:30 am to 8:30 pm on the third Tuesday in October and continue the same each day until 8:30 pm on the first Tuesday in November of the year in which the presidential election would have occurred following the presidential election after this section is ratified, on that date Article II, Section 1, Clauses 2-4, to the Constitution of the United States shall then be repealed. Citizens of the United States, eighteen years of age or older may vote in the United States of America Election for candidates for the seven member – Executive Powers Council, and for Vice Executives thereof, including:

President of the United States of America and Vice President of the United States of America:

Homeland President of the United States of America and Vice Homeland President of the United States of America:

Treasurer of the United States of America and Vice Treasurer of the United States of America:

Attorney General of the United States of America and Vice Attorney General of the United States of America:

Interior General of the United States of America and Vice Interior General of the United States of America:

Human Services General of the United States of America and Vice Human Services General of the United States of America:

Public Services General of the United States of America and Vice Public Services General of the United States of America,

with the various qualifications, duties and limitations among those candidates for being elected to one of those Seven separate Offices is listed further below. Upon their inauguration at noon on the following 20th day of January, when the terms of the President and the Vice President shall end, the existing executive Power, including all Departments and Agencies of the United States, and others which may be established by Law, shall by operation of this Section be restructured and diversified to seven separate executive Offices of the Executive Powers Council, and all prior references to “President” and “Vice President in the Constitution of the United States, and laws made pursuant thereto, shall then be repealed, and all laws and judicial holdings and decisions of the United States, every State and every insular area within the jurisdiction of the United States inconsistent with this section are hereby repealed and the Powers and limitations among those of the

Seven separate executive Offices shall be separately vested in the persons elected separately to those Offices as follows;

The executive Powers of the United States Departments of State, Defense, Energy, and Veterans Affairs, and the Executive Office of the President shall be vested in a President elected together with the Vice President.

To be eligible to the Office of President, or Vice President, prior to registering as a candidate a person must have served one full term as either a, Secretary, Deputy Secretary, General Counsel, or an Under Secretary of one of the Departments of the Office of President, or have served full-time for ten years or more as an Officer in the United States military or as a Foreign Service Officer for the Department of State.

Before entering on the Execution of the Office of President, the following Oath or Affirmation shall be taken: I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States of America, and will to the best of my Ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the strategic security and sovereignty of the United States, and I will promote the good reputation of the United States and peace and cultural responsiveness among nations of the world.

The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States, and the National Guard units of the States when being called into the actual Service of the United States, but absent exigencies of modern warfare against the Homeland of the United States the Power to deploy armed forces or engage in battle in foreign lands requires a declaration of war by Congress. Power to deploy any Armed Forces within the jurisdiction of the United States shall require a joint request of the Homeland President, the Attorney General and the State's Governor. No State's National Guard units shall be deployed within another State unless by the signed consent of the Governors of all the States involved.

The President shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers and shall Commission all the Officers of the Office of the President.

The President 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 shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, the Administrator of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Agency, and all other Officers of this Office, 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, or in the Heads of Departments of the Office.

In case of a vacancy of both the President and Vice President the following line of Succession shall ensure continuity of leadership: Secretary of State, Secretary of

Defense, Secretary of Energy, Homeland President, Vice Homeland President, Treasurer, Vice Treasurer, Attorney General, Vice Attorney General, Interior General, Vice Interior General, Human Services General, Vice Human Services General, Public Services General.

The executive Powers of the United States executive Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Labor, Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, National Aeronautics and Space, Homeland Security, and Peace, and the Executive Office of the Homeland President shall be vested in a Homeland President elected together with the Vice Homeland President.

To be eligible to the Office of Homeland President, or Vice Homeland President, prior to registering as a candidate a person must have served either one full term as a Secretary, Deputy Secretary, General Counsel, or an Under Secretary, or have served ten years or more in one of the Departments of the Office of Homeland President or worked for twenty years in one of the industries serving the Departments.

Before entering on the Execution of Homeland President Office, the following Oath or Affirmation shall be taken:— I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of Homeland President of the United States and will to the best of my Ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the strategic security and sovereignty of the Homeland of the United States, and I will promote the reputation of the United States government among the States and peace and cultural responsiveness among the Citizens of the United States.

The Homeland President shall take Care that immigration laws be faithfully executed.

In case of a vacancy of both the Homeland President and Vice Homeland President the following line of Succession shall ensure continuity of leadership: Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Labor, Secretary of Transportation, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, Secretary of National Aeronautics and Space, Secretary of Homeland Security, Secretary of Peace, Treasurer, Vice Treasurer, Attorney General, Vice Attorney General, Interior General, Vice Interior General, Human Services General, Vice Human Services General.

The executive Powers of the United States executive Department of the Treasury and Executive Office of the Treasurer shall be vested in a Treasurer elected together with the Vice Treasurer.

To be eligible to the Office of Treasurer or Vice Treasurer, prior to registering as a candidate a person must have served one full term as either a Secretary, Deputy

Secretary, General Counsel, or an Under Secretary of the Department, or have worked full-time for ten years or more in financial management, public finance, capital markets, economics, or government operations or have been a tenured Professor of Economics at an Institution of Higher Education within the United States.

Before entering on the Execution of the Treasurer Office, the following Oath or Affirmation shall be taken:— I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of Treasurer of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and promote financial literacy and responsibility among the Citizens of the United States.

In case of a vacancy of both the Treasurer and Vice Treasurer the following line of Succession shall ensure continuity of leadership: Attorney General, Vice Attorney General, Interior General, Vice Interior General, Human Services General, Vice Human Services General

The executive Powers of the United States executive Departments of Justice, Securities and Exchange, and Consumer Financial Protection, and the Executive Office of the Attorney General shall be vested in an Attorney General elected together with the Vice Attorney General.

To be eligible to the Office of Attorney General, prior to registering as a candidate a person must have either worked full-time for the prior four years as a State Attorney General, or an Article III judge, Solicitor General of the United States, or served a full term as a General Secretary, Deputy Secretary, General Counsel, or an Under Secretary within one or more of the Departments or Agencies of the Office, or a have worked as full-time trial court attorney, or have been a tenured Professor of Law at an Institution of Higher Education within the United States for the prior ten years or longer.

Before entering on the Execution of the Attorney General Office, the following Oath or Affirmation shall be taken: I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of Attorney General of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Laws of the United States made in Pursuance thereof.

The Attorney General shall take Care that the Laws of the United States be faithfully executed.

The United States Government being one of laws, and not of persons, the Attorney General shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for convictions of Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment, but no Reprieve or Pardon can be granted unless new evidence supports a reasonable belief that if it had been presented at trial the jury would not have convicted, and there shall be no preemptive Reprieve or Pardons.

Shall represent the United States in legal matters, Supervise and direct the administration and operation of the Department of Justice, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Drug Enforcement Administration, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, Bureau of Prisons, Office of Justice Programs and the United States Attorneys and Marshals Services.

Represent or supervise the representation of the United States Government in the Courts of the United States and all other courts, foreign and domestic, in which the United States is a party or has an interest as may be deemed appropriate.

In case of a vacancy of both the Attorney General and Vice Attorney General the following line of Succession shall ensure continuity of leadership: Secretary of Justice, Secretary of Securities and Exchange, Secretary of Consumer Financial Protection, Solicitor General, Associate Attorney General, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, Director of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, Director of the Marshals Service, Interior General, Vice Interior General, Human Services General, Vice Human Services General, Public Services General.

The executive Powers of the United States Departments of the Interior, Environmental and Nature Protection, Indian Affairs, and the Executive Office of the Interior General shall be vested in an Interior General elected together with the Vice Interior General of the United States of America.

To be eligible to the Office of Interior General, or Vice Interior General, prior to registering as a candidate a person must have served one full term as Secretary, Deputy Secretary, General Counsel, or an Under Secretary of one of the Departments of the Office of Interior General, or have served ten years or more within one of the Departments or worked full-time in one of the industries serving the Departments for twenty years.

Before entering on the Execution of the Interior General Office, the following Oath or Affirmation shall be taken: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of Interior General of the United States and will to the best of my Ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and I will promote and defend the responsible and sustainable use of natural resources, and stability of nature for our posterity and the reputation of United States with the World."

In case of a vacancy of both the Interior General and Vice Interior General the following line of Succession shall ensure continuity of leadership: Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Indian Affairs, Human Services General, Vice Human Services General, Public Services General.

The executive Powers of the United States executive Departments of Health and Human Services, and Education, and the Executive Office of the Human Services

General shall be vested in a Human Services General elected together with the Vice Human Services General.

To be eligible to the Office of Human Services General, prior to registering as a candidate a person must either have served one full term as either a Secretary, Deputy Secretary, General Counsel, or an Under Secretary of one of the Departments of the Office, or have served full-time for ten years or more in one of the Departments or worked full-time as a licensed medical doctor or credentialed teacher within the United States, or have been a tenured Professor in the Natural and Health Sciences or Education Sciences of Curriculum and Instruction at an Institution of Higher Education within the United States.

Before entering on the Execution of Human Services General Office, the following Oath or Affirmation shall be taken: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of Human Services General of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and promote the physical and mental health and well-being of all persons in the United States and advance equal academic achievement among all public school students in the United States."

In case of a vacancy of both the Human Services General and Vice Human Services General the following line of Succession shall ensure continuity of leadership: Director of Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Commissioner of Food and Drugs - Food and Drug Administration, Administrator of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, National Institutes of Health, Director of the National Cancer Institute, Director of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, Secretary of Education.

The executive Powers of the United States executive Departments of Elections, Postal Service, Census, and the Executive Office of the Public Services General, shall be vested in a Public Services General elected together with the Vice Public Services General.

To be eligible to the Office of Public Services General, prior to registering as a candidate a person must have either served one full term as Secretary, Deputy Secretary, General Counsel, or an Under Secretary of one of the Departments of the Office of Public Services General, or have been an Attorney General of the United States or of any State, or a State Governor.

Before entering on the Execution of Public Services General Office, the following Oath or Affirmation shall take: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of Public Services General, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and promote fair, open and transparent democratic elections."

The Public Services General shall assist the Registering of Citizens of the United States eighteen years or older, maintaining voter files, and conducting the tallying of votes following the United States Election every two years.

In case of a vacancy of both the Public Services General and Vice Public Services General the following line of Succession shall ensure continuity of leadership, Secretary of Elections, Secretary of the Postal Service, Secretary of Census.

Upon ratification of this section the President shall nominate, and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, appoint an Interim Public Services General who shall hold Office until an elected Public Services General is inaugurated and have Power to coordinate the United States Postal Service, Bureau of the Census, Federal Election Commission, Election Assistance Commission, and the Election Publishing Office, in conducting the first United States of America Election, and shall create and, with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, implement the federal standards for the United States of America Election, and including registering voters, and the secure design, manufacture, and implementation of election equipment and technologies to assure a secure, open and transparent Election process.

Each of the seven executives of the Executive Powers Council shall be vested with the exclusive executive Powers of their Office, and have been born within the jurisdiction of the United States, shall have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, be ten years younger than the most recent average life expectancy of Americans Estimated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, have been a Resident within the United States for the fourteen consecutive years or more prior to being elected.

Shall have power to nominate, and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make appointments of all other Officers and Administrators of their elective Office, 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 Executives alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of the executive Departments.

The President, Vice President, Treasurer, Vice Treasurer, Interior General, and Vice Interior General shall hold Office during the Term of four Years. The Public Services General shall conduct a United States of America Election every two years thereafter. The first Term in Office of the Homeland General, Vice Homeland General, Attorney General, Vice Attorney General, Human Services General, Vice Human Services General, Public Services General, and Vice Public Services General shall be six Years, and each of them elected thereafter shall hold Office during the Term of four Years. The rotation in office of executives and Vice executives elected thereafter shall begin at noon on the 20th day of January, following their Election, and end at noon on the 20th day of January, four Years thereafter.

In case of a vacancy in the Office of an Executive, the Vice Executive of that Office shall become the Executive of that Office.

In case of a vacancy in the Office of a Vice Executive, the Executive of that Office shall nominate a Vice Executive who shall take Office upon confirmation by a majority vote of the seven Executives and six Vice Executives.

Whenever a Vice Executive and a majority of either the principal officers of the Executive Departments of that Executive's Office transmits to the Public Services General their written declaration that the Executive is unable to discharge the powers and duties of that Executive Office; the Vice Executive shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the Office as Acting (Executive Title) of said Executive Office.

Thereafter, when the Executive transmits to the Public Services General a written declaration that no inability exists, the Executive shall resume the powers and duties of the Office unless the Vice Executive and a majority of the principal officers of the Executive Departments of that Office, transmit within four days to the Public Services General their written declaration that the Executive is unable to discharge the powers and duties of that office. Thereupon the other six members of the Executive Powers Council, and the seven Vice Executives, shall decide the issue by a majority vote within forty-nine hours for that purpose. If the Executive Powers Council, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration determines by two-thirds vote that the Executive is unable to discharge the powers and duties of that Office, the Vice Executive shall continue to discharge the same as Acting (Executive Title) Executive of said Office: otherwise, the Executive shall resume the powers and duties of that Office.

Whenever any one of the seven Executives transmits to the Public Services General a written declaration that they are unable to discharge the powers and duties of the Office vested in them, and until such time that executive transmits to their Public Services General a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice executive as Acting Executive of that Office. Whenever any one of the Executives are unable to discharge the powers and duties of the Office vested in them for Sixty consecutive days such Office shall be deemed vacant.

The Executives of the Executive Powers Council and Vice Executives, shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which they shall have been elected, and they shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any State, or any insular area within the jurisdiction of the United States, or any private party, or any other government, or member of royalty.

No person shall be elected as an executive of the Executive Powers Council more than twice unless being elected to the Office of Public Services General after serving as Attorney General, and no person who has served in the Office of President

prior to the ratification of this Section, for more than two years of a term to which they or some other person was elected President shall be elected to the Office of an executive of the Executive Powers Council more than once, unless they had served a full term for which they were elected as President and in such case are ineligible to serve as an executive under this Section. No person's tenure as an executive in one of the seven executive Offices shall be more than ten years unless they first serve as Attorney General and then elected to the Office of Public Services General.

A person filing to become a candidate for any of the seven executive or seven vice executive offices of the United States shall nine months prior to the Election provide evidence, to be determined by Congress, and supported by a Statement and Declaration under penalty of perjury as to the truth thereof, to the Public Services General of having a healthy body and high mental capacity, submit official sealed academic transcripts of all places of higher learning which they have attended and allow the public plenary access of their academic history, adult criminal records from all jurisdictions worldwide and throughout their life, and all Federal and State income tax records for the prior fifteen years.

The United States of America Election shall be funded by the United States Congress and be held in each of the States, insular areas within the jurisdiction of the United States, all United States Embassies, consulates and military installations. Every Federal service office and State public schools receiving Federal educational funding shall be a polling place every business day during these Elections. All voting equipment shall be Uniform throughout the country, including vote by mail, ballot drop boxes, and the Tally of Ballots shall be Transparent, and voters are to be provided a means to verify their secret ballot was tallied as cast.

A consensus among the President, Homeland President and Attorney General shall have Power to nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Justices of the supreme Court, and inferior Courts of the United States. Each of the seven executives shall have exclusive power to nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Secretaries to head the Departments of their Office and all other Officers of their Office, 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 executives alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments and Agencies.

Each of the seven executives shall at least once each year provide to the Congress Information of the State of the Union related to duties and Powers of their Office and recommend to their Consideration such Measures judged as necessary and expedient, any of the seven Executives 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, then may adjourn them to such Time as thought proper.

The executives, and vice executives, all civil Officers of the United States, all Judges of the Federal Judiciary, and Senators and Representatives shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, engaging in or attempting, seditious conspiracy, insurrection, rebellion, a coup d'état, Election interference, treason, bribery, breach of their oath of Office and/or of the public trust, untruthfulness on their Statement and Declaration of fitness, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors against the United States, or any State, or any insular area within the jurisdiction of the United States. When any of the seven executives is tried by the Senate for Impeachment, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present that the truth of the evidence presented is clear and convincing. Once any impeachment begins it is to be the primary business of Congress. 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, or any State, or any insular area within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the facts supporting conviction shall be referred to the Attorney General to be investigated for liability thereof and if proper be subject to criminal indictment.

All appropriation Bills providing funding for any of the seven Executive Offices, which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall be presented to all seven executive Officers, if each of the seven executives approves the Bill then each shall sign it in counterparts, but any Bill not signed by all seven executive Officers shall be returned, with Objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, and Congress shall perform such duties as provided under Article I, Section 7, clause 2. All other Bills within the purview of one or more of the seven executive Offices and/or Agencies under their Administration, which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall before it become a Law, be presented to the executive Officer(s) of that, or those, Offices, if the executive Officer(s) approve the Bill then it shall be signed by each Officer, but any Bill not signed shall be returned, with Objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, and Congress shall perform such duties as provided under Article I, Section 7, clause 2. If any Bill shall not be returned to that House which it shall have originated within twenty business days after it shall have been presented to the executives, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if the executives had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

There shall be no impoundment of any appropriations made by Congress. Any appropriation for a Continuing Resolution shall provide sufficient detail referencing Previous Acts. Congress shall not cease necessary funding to command and control the Armed Forces of the United States. Each of the seven executives shall have exclusive Power to fill up all Vacancies within the purview of their Office, or any appointments of their office.

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 seven executive Offices, and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by them, or being disapproved by them, shall be re-passed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

The vice executives shall be Executive Officers of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless the Senate be equally divided. In the case of an equally divided Senate over an appropriations Bill then all seven Executive Officers of the Senate shall vote. In the case of an equally divided Senate over all other Bills then only the Vice Executive(s) of the executive Office(s) which is within the purview of the Bill has a vote as an Executive Officer(s) of the Senate.

If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the seven executive Offices, if any of the seven executives elect shall have died, the Vice executive elect shall become the executive of that Office. If an executive shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of the term, or if the executive elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice executive elect shall be the executive of that Office, and the Public Services General may by law provide for the case wherein neither a executive elect nor a Vice executive elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as executive of that Office, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until an or Vice President shall have qualified.

All individual persons being endowed with equal non-transferable rights, the right of citizens of the United States, eighteen years of age or older, to register to vote and to vote, in the United States of America Election, and every public election of the States, and insular areas within the jurisdiction of the United States, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State, or any insular areas by reason of failure to pay any tax, take any test, on account of ethnicity, national origin, skin color, ancestry, gender or gender identity, personal opinions.

The Public Services General of the United States of America shall assure a fair, open and transparent election process within the jurisdiction of the United States, every State, and insular areas within the jurisdiction of the United States.

The Congress shall enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article

Appendix

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About the Author

Albert “Bert” R. Killackey is an attorney enjoying the retired life. But to say that he took the “scenic route” to get to this stage is an understatement.

Bert’s love for American history and the United States Constitution awakened in his Eighth Grade government class at El Monte, California. But architectural drawing competed for his attention. His widowed father knew exactly what to get him: a drawing board and tee-square, and a book of edited Supreme Court opinions. When Bert was a high school freshman, his father passed away, leaving him to be cared for by his older brothers. To finish high school, Bert switched to night classes so he could care for his wife and son by working as a window glazier at a large manufacturing facility. There, he became the union shop steward, winning every worker safety grievance he filed on behalf of the rank and file. His marriage ended after three years, and Bert wrote his own divorce and custody arguments which his lawyer filed with the court. He was then a single dad with sole custody of two children.

As a result of spinal surgery, Bert was unable to stand all day, so he took a job installing HVAC systems, working his way up to crew leader. About this time, he married the love of his life, Suzie, who has shared his life for 50+ years. They bought a vacant lot and began designing a home for their family which had grown to include four children, making drawings on the board Bert’s father had given him. Four years later, construction began. They had Christmas in their new home, minus a kitchen, which took several more months to complete.

Bert became a champion of gender equality when he learned of exclusive father/son and mother/daughter activities scheduled at his son’s public school. He filed a complaint with the California State Department of Education, eventually persuading the department to end sex-segregated activities in favor of inclusive events. The National Organization for Woman awarded Bert their Golden Gazelle award for his work in sex equity in education rights.

Years later, a neurologist discovered that Bert had an inherited nerve disorder, CMT, causing progressive nerve damage. His neurologist told him to “Go back to school as this disease has no effect on the mind.” Forbidden to work in the construction trades he loved, Bert fell into depression. Suzie talked him into taking a class in American Sign Language (ASL) at Rio Hondo Community College. Bert had always been hearing-impaired and felt ASL was the only way he could make it through college. His ASL professor had a different idea. She knew of a program to help students who could not afford hearing aids and helped him apply. Two years later, as a hearing aid user with nearly all “A’s”, but one “B”, Bert transferred to Cal State University, Los Angeles with a dream of becoming a high school civics

teacher. Bert then earned a B.A. degree majoring in Social Science but also completed enough units to list a minor on his degree of either Pre-Law, Women's Studies or Chicano Studies. Bert's mentor, his Constitutional Law professor, told him to include the Pre-Law minor and apply to law schools.

When studying for the Law School Admission Test (LSAT) Bert quickly saw a strong connection in the mental processes of architectural drawing, construction work and the LSAT. It all involves the same analytical and logical reasoning skills: foresight and problem solving. At Loyola Law School, Los Angeles Bert focused on Constitutional law, Disability Rights Law, and Children and the Law. In 1997, Bert graduated and then became a member of the California Bar. In Bert's first decade as a lawyer he represented children in the County Dependency Court system while employed at Law Offices of Kenneth P. Sherman, of the Children's Law Center of Los Angeles. Thereafter Bert and his son Mike, who followed him to Loyola Law, founded their own firm, Killackey Law Offices, L.L.P.

Now, as grandparents, Bert and Suzie, in view of the direction their beloved country is headed, are deeply concerned about the future for their grandchildren. That concern led Bert to write this memorandum.