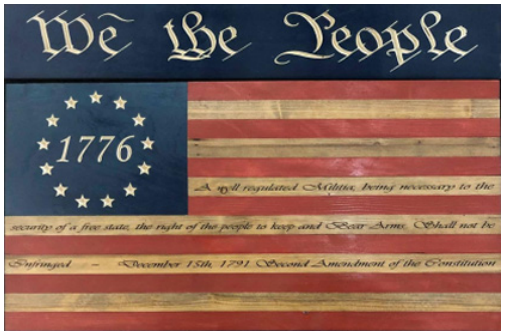
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- LEGAL FACT SHEETS -



POLICE – SHERIFFS – MILITARY – JUDGES GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS! REMEMBER AND HONOR YOUR SACRED OATHS TO OUR CONSTITUTION AND OUR COUNTRY!!!

Our U.S. Constitution is the Supreme Law and the Foundational Basis for Our Government

THE LAW

Violating your Oath of Office is a Violation of the U.S. Constitution is a Violation of Law, and is a Federal Crime!

"The First Step in Protecting and Defending Your Freedom, Liberty, Your Country, And Your Family is to Educate Yourself!"



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TAKE NOTICE
AND BE ADVISED
THE U.S. CONSTITUTION IS
THE 'SUPREME LAW' OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Constitution for the United States of America is the first and foremost legal and binding contract between the states and the Federal Government. As such, it is in effect the basis for the creation and the framework for the operation of our entire Federal Government. In addition to this, the Constitution has been established by our Founders and agreed to by the states as the 'Supreme Law of the Land' on which all other laws are to be based.

The Supremacy Clause of the United States Constitution

(Article VI, Clause 2) establishes that the Constitution, federal laws made pursuant to it, and treaties made under its authority, **constitute the supreme law of the land**. It states:

> *"**This Constitution**, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, **Shall be the Supreme Law of the Land**; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding."*

This means that "UNCONSTITUTIONAL" actually means that it's 'ILLEGAL'. And when a 'Public Servant' VIOLATES the law, they **MUST be held to the highest standard, and held to account.**



Principles of Liberty

The 28 Principles of Freedom our Founding Fathers said must be understood and perpetuated by every people who desire Peace, Prosperity, and Freedom. Learn how adherence to these beliefs during the past 200 years has brought about more progress than was made during the previous 5,000 years.

1. The only reliable basis for sound government and just human relations is Natural Law.
2. A free people cannot survive under a republican constitution unless they remain virtuous and morally strong.
3. The most promising method of securing a virtuous and morally stable people is to elect virtuous leaders.
4. Without religion the government of a free people cannot be maintained.
5. All things were created by God, therefore upon Him all mankind are equally dependent and to Him they are equally responsible.
6. All men are created equal.
7. The proper role of government is to protect equal rights, not to provide equal things.
8. Men are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights.
9. To protect man's rights, God has revealed certain principles of divine law.
10. The God-given right to govern is vested in the sovereign authority of the whole people.
11. The majority of the people may alter or abolish a government which has become tyrannical.
12. The United States of America shall be a constitutional republic.
13. A constitution should be structured to permanently protect the people from the human frailties of their rulers.
14. Life and liberty are secure only so long as the right of property is secure.
15. The highest level of prosperity occurs when there is a free market economy and a minimum of government regulations.
16. The government should be separated into three branches: legislative, executive, and judicial.
17. A system of checks and balances should be adopted to prevent the abuse of power.
18. The unalienable rights of the people are most likely to be preserved if the principles of government are set forth in a written constitution.
19. Only limited and carefully defined powers should be delegated to government, all others being retained in the people.
20. Efficiency and dispatch require government to operate according to the will of the majority, but constitutional provisions must be made to protect the rights of the minority.
21. Strong local self-government is the keystone to preserving human freedom.
22. A free people should be governed by law and not by the whims of men.
23. A free society cannot survive as a republic without a broad program of general education.
24. A free people will not survive unless they stay strong.
25. "Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations: entangling alliances with none."
26. The core unit which determines the strength of any society is the family; therefore, the government should foster and protect its integrity.
27. The burden of debt is as destructive to freedom as subjugation by conquest.
28. The United States has a manifest destiny to be an example and a blessing to the entire human race.

THE PURPOSE OF THE

SUPREME LAW UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

IS TO LIMIT THE POWER OF THE

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

NOT OF THE

AMERICAN PEOPLE!

(AND THIS APPLIES TO STATES AS WELL AS MEMBERS OF THE UNION)

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TAKE NOTICE AND BE ADVISED

OUR BILL OF RIGHTS

As part of Our Constitution which is Established as Supreme Law of the Land

- Bill of Rights (and Violations of) Summarized -

1. **Every citizen has the Right to Freedom of Speech**, Freedom of Religion, Freedom of Press, Freedom of Assembly, and to petition the government for redress of grievances.
2. **Every citizen has the Right to Bear Arms** (Every citizen has the Natural Right of Self-Protection and Self-Defense) and **And it Shall Not Be Infringed**.
3. **N**o soldier in time of peace nor in time of war shall be quartered in a private citizen's home without consent.
4. **Every citizen has the Right to be secure in their persons**, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, and Personal Property cannot be searched without a warrant.
5. **No person shall be made to testify against themselves** in a court of law, nor shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without Due Process of law, nor shall they be subject to trial for the same offense twice.
6. **A defendant has the Right to a fair and speedy public trial by an impartial jury**; to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.
7. **I**n suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved.
8. **No excessive bail or cruel and unusual punishment shall be imposed.**
9. **No one can be denied their basic Constitutional Rights.**
10. **P**ower not specifically granted by the Constitution to the Federal Government is to be retained by the States and the People.

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TAKE NOTICE
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ALL PUBLIC OFFICE HOLDERS

Violating your Oath of Office is a Federal Crime!

All public office holders, law enforcement officers, military personnel, and government employees swear an oath of office to uphold the Constitution.

Federal law regulating oath of office by government officials is divided into four parts along with an executive order which further defines the law for purposes of enforcement. 5 U.S.C. 3331, provides the text of the actual oath of office members of Congress are required to take before assuming office.5 U.S.C. 3333 requires members of Congress sign an affidavit that they have taken the oath of office required by 5 U.S.C. 3331 and have not or will not violate that oath of office during their tenure of office as defined by the third part of the law, 5 U.S.C. 7311 which explicitly makes it a federal criminal offense (and a violation of oath of office) for anyone employed in the United States Government (including members of Congress) to "advocate the overthrow of our constitutional form of government". The fourth federal law, 18 U.S.C. 1918 provides penalties for violation of oath office described in 5 U.S.C. 7311 which include: (1) removal from office and; (2) confinement or a fine.

Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution
Section 3

No Person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof.

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TAKE NOTICE
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18 U.S. Code § 242

Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law

Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or to different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such person being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and if bodily injury results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include the use, attempted use, or threatened use of a dangerous weapon, explosives, or fire, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, **shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.**

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 696; Pub. L. 90–284, title I, § 103(b), Apr. 11, 1968, 82 Stat. 75; Pub. L. 100–690, title VII, § 7019, Nov. 18, 1988, 102 Stat. 4396; Pub. L. 103–322, title VI, § 60006(b), title XXXII, §§ 320103(b), 320201(b), title XXXIII, § 330016(1)(H), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 1970, 2109, 2113, 2147; Pub. L. 104–294, title VI, §§ 604(b)(14)(B), 607(a), Oct. 11, 1996, 110 Stat. 3507, 3511.)

https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/242