- 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!"





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:

"<u>This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which</u> shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, <u>Shall be the Supreme Law of the Land</u>; 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 <u>public servant</u> VIOLATES the law, they **MUST be held to the highest standard, and held to account**.



Violating your Oath of Office is a Federal Crime!

All public office holders, law enforcement officers and military personnel 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. 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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OUR BILL OF RIGHTS

As part of <u>Our Constitution</u> 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 Shall Not Be Infringed.
- 3. No 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. In 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. Power not specifically granted by the Constitution to the Federal Government is to be retained by the States and the People.

Download the full text from: www.ConstitutionalLawEnforcement.us/docs/Bill-of-Rights-Full-Text.pdf



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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.)

PURPOSE OFTHE SUPREME LAW UNITED STATES CONSTITUTON **ISTO IMIT THE POWER** OFTHE FEDERAL $\mathbf{COV} = \mathbf{CVV} = \mathbf{CVV}$ **NOT OF THE** ANERICAN PEOPLE



- COMMITTEES OF SAFETY -

Committees of Safety, or like elements, existed throughout the history of colonial America. Though known by various names (Committees of Protection, Associations, or, as the case in Plymouth Colony, an unnamed civil body politic, and, in Jamestown, simply governing council), they had the characteristic of being a civil government absent a government established by the sovereign.

In the early eighteenth century, Committees of Safety were quite common, especially on the frontiers, where the possibility if Indian attacks were likely. The Committee would appoint watchmen, hog reeves, fence reeves, and, militia officers. These are functions that were taken on by more organized governments, in some towns, though were common through most of the colonies, leading up to the War of Independence.

Committees served, primarily, to fill in gaps that were left by existing colonial and county governments, providing services that were otherwise unavailable.

YOU CAN ORGANIZE IN YOUR COMMUNITIES

'Committees of Safety' which can be better described as:

- · 'Citizen Action Committees', 'Citizen Watchdog Committees', or
- · 'Committees of Government Accountability & Safety'

A 'Committee of Safety' can be briefly described as an association of concerned citizens brought together to hold their elected officials accountable, to act responsibly in the mutual self-defense of their Constitutional and God-given rights, and to respond to community emergencies whenever may become necessary.

These committees also operate following the structure of government from the local to the national level in various forms; Community-level, City/Town-level, County-level, State-level, and the National-level as a means to unify the state associations. The State-level unifies the County-level committees, the County-level committees unify the City/Town-level committees, and the City/Town-level committees unify the Community-level committees.

These committees operate not only as a means to hold their elected officials accountable, but to also act as a form of a legitimate parallel government whenever the government breaks down or fails to follow the **SUPREME CONSTITUTIONAL LAW** of the nation or the state... **SEE AND LEARN AT:** *CitizenActionNow.US* !



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 Nuremberg Code (1947) - Permissible Medical Experiments -

- The great weight of the evidence before us to effect that certain types of medical experiments on human beings, when kept within reasonably well-defined bounds, conform to the ethics of the medical profession generally. The protagonists of the practice of human experimentation justify their views on the basis that such experiments yield results for the good of society that are unprocurable by other methods or means of study. All agree, however, that certain basic principles must be observed in order to satisfy moral, ethical and legal concepts:
- 1. The voluntary consent of the human subject is absolutely essential. This means that the person involved should have legal capacity to give consent; should be so situated as to be able to exercise free power of choice, without the intervention of any element of force, fraud, deceit, duress, overreaching, or other ulterior form of constraint or coercion; and should have sufficient knowledge and comprehension of the elements of the subject matter involved as to enable him to make an understanding and enlightened decision. This latter element requires that before the acceptance of an affirmative decision by the experimental subject there should be made known to him the nature, duration, and purpose of the experiment; the method and means by which it is to be conducted; all inconveniences and hazards reasonably to be expected; and the effects upon his health or person which may possibly come from his participation in the experiment. The duty and responsibility for ascertaining the quality of the consent rests upon each individual who initiates, directs, or engages in the experiment. It is a personal duty and responsibility which may not be delegated to another with impunity.
- 2. The experiment should be such as to yield fruitful results for the good of society, unprocurable by other methods or means of study, and not random and unnecessary in nature.
- 3. The experiment should be so designed and based on the results of animal experimentation and a knowledge of the natural history of the disease or other problem under study that the anticipated results justify the performance of the experiment.
- 4. The experiment should be so conducted as to avoid all unnecessary physical and mental suffering and injury.
- 5. No experiment should be conducted where there is an a priori reason to believe that death or disabling injury will occur; except, perhaps, in those experiments where the experimental physicians also serve as subjects.
- 6. The degree of risk to be taken should never exceed that determined by the humanitarian importance of the problem to be solved by the experiment.
- 7. Proper preparations should be made and adequate facilities provided to protect the experimental subject against even remote possibilities of injury, disability or death.
- 8. The experiment should be conducted only by scientifically qualified persons. The highest degree of skill and care should be required through all stages of the experiment of those who conduct or engage in the experiment.
- 9. During the course of the experiment the human subject should be at liberty to bring the experiment to an end if he has reached the physical or mental state where continuation of the experiment seems to him to be impossible.
- 10. During the course of the experiment the scientist in charge must be prepared to terminate the experiment at any stage, if he has probable cause to believe, in the exercise of the good faith, superior skill and careful judgment required of him, that a continuation of the experiment is likely to result in injury, disability, or death to the experimental subject.

WARNING

TO ALL MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS DOCTORS AND NURSES ADMINISTRATORS, MEDIA, AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS Per the Nuremberg Code:

"I was just carrying out orders" <u>Is NOT a legal defense</u>! YOU WILL BE ON TRIAL FOR WAR CRIMES AND HELD ACCOUNTABLE! YOUR DUTY IS TO INFORM YOUR PATIENT AND THE PUBLIC THAT:

- **1. THE "VACCINE" IS UNTESTED AND EXPERIMENTAL** AS A PATIENT YOU ARE TAKING PART IN A TRIAL & CAN STILL CONTRACT THE DISEASE
- 2. NO GUARANTEE OF IMMUNITY FROM COVID-19 THE VACCINES CLAIM ONLY LESSENS THE SYMPTOMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE DISEASE
- 3. YOU CAN STILL SPREAD THE DISEASE TO OTHERS AND WILL NOT BE EXEMPT FROM PRECAUTIONS MANDATED BY THE GOVERNMENT
- 4. VACCINE DAMAGE AND DEATH ARE REPORTED DOCTORS & SCIENTISTS DO NOT KNOW WHAT SHORT OR LONG-TERM DAMAGE TAKING THE "VACCINE" CAN CAUSE, AS NO LONG-TERM STUDIES HAVE TAKEN PLACE. THIS CAN INCLUDE PERMANENT DISABILITY AND DEATH. VISIT https://vaers.hhs.gov. FOR A CURRENT LIST OF DAMAGE AND DEATH CAUSED BY COVID-19 VACCINES.

If you are unsure, please read article 6 of the UNESCO Universal Declaration of Bioethics and Human Rights: https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark/48223/pf0000146180

SEE INFORMATION ON CONSENT AS WRITTEN IN THE NUREMERG CODE THAT HOLDS YOU PERSONALLY RESPONSIBLE AND ACCOUNTABLE FOR YOUR ACTIONS

HARD TIMES CREATE STRONG MEN

STRONG MEN CREATE GOOD TIMES

GOOD TIMES CREATE WEAK MEN

WEAK MEN CREATE HARD TIMES