FIRST AMENDMENT PETITION FOR REDRESS OF VIOLATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BY ALL THREE BRANCHES OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Pursuant to Article I, Article II, Article III, Article IV, Article VI, Article VII, and the Ninth, Tenth, and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution for the United States of America, the undersigned, as citizens of United States, residents of the State of Missouri, and residents of the County of Benton within the State of Missouri, hereby exercise our constitutionally protected “right” to petition our government (i.e. County Commissioners) for redress of violations of the Constitution for the United States of America.

**WHEREAS**, in accordance to Article VII of the Constitution for the United States the Constitution is a compact that required ratification by the Parties to it (i.e. the States) and as James Madison clarified this founding principle he asserted “The Constitution of the United States was formed by the sanction of the states, given by each in its sovereign capacity. It adds to the stability and dignity, as well as to the authority, of the Constitution, that it rests on this legitimate and solid foundation. The states, then, being the parties to the constitutional compact, and in their sovereign capacity, it follows of necessity that there can be no tribunal, above their authority, to decide, in the last resort, whether the compact made by them be violated; and consequently, that, as the parties to it, they must themselves decide, in the last resort, such questions as may be of sufficient magnitude to require their interposition,”[[1]](#footnote-1) and

**WHEREAS**, during the Debates on the Adoption of the Federal Constitution the proponents for the Constitution in each of the States that vigorously debated the Constitution, clearly asserted that the Constitution was an enumerated Constitution not a general Constitution; in which, the States delegated specific roles, responsibilities, powers, and property (RRPP’s) to the general government to exercise and possess; consequently the following citations are provided as academic evidence to this fact:

Mr. Archibald MacLaine stated during the North Carolina Debates on the federal Constitution in 1788:

“The powers of Congress are limited and enumerated. We say we have given them those powers, but we do not say we have given them more. We retain all those rights which we have not given away to the general government.”[[2]](#footnote-2)

Mr. James Wilson stated during the Pennsylvania Debates on the federal Constitution in 1787:

 “Whoever views the matter in a true light, will see that the powers are as minutely enumerated and defined as was possible, and will also discover that the general clause, against which so much exception is taken, is nothing more than what was necessary to render effectual the particular powers that are granted.”[[3]](#footnote-3)

Mr. James Madison stated during the Virginia Debates on the federal Constitution in 1788:

“the powers of the federal government are enumerated; it can only operate in certain cases; it has legislative powers on defined and limited objects, beyond which it cannot extend its jurisdiction.”[[4]](#footnote-4)

Mr. George Nicolas stated during the Virginia Debates on the federal Constitution in 1788:

“In England, in all disputes between the king and people, recurrence is had to the enumerated rights of the people, to determine. Are the rights in dispute secured? Are they included in Magna Charta, Bill of Rights, &c.? If not, they are, generally speaking, within the king's prerogative, In disputes between Congress and the people, the reverse of the proposition holds. Is the disputed right enumerated? If not, Congress cannot meddle with it.”[[5]](#footnote-5)

Mr. John Marshall stated during the Virginia Debates on the federal Constitution in 1788:

“Can they make laws affecting the mode of transferring property, or contracts, or claims, between citizens of the same state? Can they go beyond the delegated powers? If they were to make a law not warranted by any of the powers enumerated, it would be considered by the judges as an infringement of the Constitution which they are to guard. They would not consider such a law as coming under their jurisdiction. They would declare it void.”[[6]](#footnote-6)

To be clear, in scouring the Ratification Debates on the adoption of the federal Constitution, there was no testimony provided whatsoever by the proponents of the Constitution that was contrary or conflicted with the aforementioned assertions, and

**WHEREAS**, the limitations placed upon the federal government were succinctly defined as well by George Nicolas, when he testified during the Virginia Ratification Debates stating the following:

“The worthy member says, that they can make a treaty relinquishing our rights, and inflicting punishments; because all treaties are declared paramount to the constitutions and laws of the states. An attentive consideration of this will show the committee that they can do no such thing. The provision of the 6th article is, that this Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all the treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land. They can, by this, make no treaty which shall be repugnant to the spirit of the Constitution, or inconsistent with the delegated powers.”[[7]](#footnote-7)

Thus, confining any and all treaties made by the federal government to be directly tied to the enumerated RRPP’s within the Constitution; consequently, if a treaty is created and ratified by the Senate that is not within the enumerated RRPP’s in the Constitution or its ratified amendments, then the treaty is fraudulent, and

**WHEREAS**, questions arose in 1820 regarding the Constitutionality of the Missouri compromise along with legal rulings and opinions that conflicted with concerned citizens understanding of the Constitution, where Mr. John G. Jackson appealed to James Madison to release his personal notes taken during the Constitution Convention to allow the people to obtain a better understanding on the issues at hand to determine the veracity of rulings from the courts at the time. James Madison’s response in a letter to Mr. John G. Jackson stated:

“But whatever might have been the opinions entertained in forming the Constitution, it was the duty of all to support it in its true meaning as understood by the Nation at the time of its ratification. No one felt this obligation more than I have done; and there are few perhaps whose ultimate & deliberate opinions on the merits of the Constitution, accord in a greater degree with that obligation.”[[8]](#footnote-8)

In this assertion James Madison was clearly pointing to fundamental tenants of contract law, that when a contract or compact was further defined during the ratification process those terms and definitions became legally binding, and

**WHEREAS**, the defined powers within the Constitution regarding foreign relations and grounds for treaties were specified and enumerated as the following powers “to declaring war” (i.e. beginning and ending war), to “regulate Commerce with foreign Nations” (i.e. treaties regarding the importation and exportation of commerce), and the regulating the value of “foreign Coin” (i.e. treaties for the exchange and payments for foreign currencies), and

**WHEREAS**, in accordance with Article I Section 9 of the Constitution all U.S. citizens were forbidden to “accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.” Thus, ensuring that the public servants were legally unable to enter into any relationship or service with any foreign entity – safeguarding the sovereignty of the nation and each sovereign State in the union, and

**WHEREAS,** no powers whatsoever have been delegated to the federal government within the Constitution or its ratified amendments, granting them the authority to enter into a treaty with any foreign polity or government – to simply surrender to it the sovereignty of the United States or any State that is a Party to the Constitution, making either subjects to a foreign government or any form of foreign governance and laws. In accordance to Article VII, V, and the Ninth and Tenth Amendments, only the States can delegate this power to the federal government, it cannot be assumed, and

**WHEREAS,** not only were treaties with foreign polities such as the United Nations, North Atlantic Treaty, Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, and many others outside the delegated powers within the Constitution, but the Presidents, Supreme Court, and the members Congress who failed to seize and stop these treaties of subjugation to a foreign polity along with any and all elected and appointed public officials have been in violation to the Constitution and their oath to support the Constitution – were and still are culpable in committing rebellion against the Constitution, and

**WHEREAS**, During the Congressional Debates of the Fourteenth Amendment, as section 3 was clarified and defined of its meaning and intent by Senator Howard who asserted:

“It seems to me that where a person has taken a solemn oath to support the Constitution for the United States there is a fair moral implication the he (or she) cannot afterward commit an act which in its effect would destroy the Constitution for the United States without incurring the guilt of at least moral perjury;”[[9]](#footnote-9)

and

**WHEREAS,** the consequences and language for moral perjury clearly stated in Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution for the United States of America as:

“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 for the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability;”[[10]](#footnote-10)

and

**WHEREAS,** in accordance with Article II of the Constitution, the President is legally bound to:

“faithfully execute the office of the President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States;"[[11]](#footnote-11)

furthermore, in accordance with Article VI of the Constitution, all members of Congress and federal jurists are formally required to “be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution,”[[12]](#footnote-12) making each legally obligated to support the Constitution and all laws and codified process within it, and

**WHEREAS,** living Presidents former and current are and were constitutionally and legally required to support the Constitution for the United States; consequently, submitting treaties for ratification or operated within the terms of unconstitutional treaties that were not within the enumerated powers was and is a violation of their oath of office; thus, at the minimum these Presidents have committed a high crime or misdemeanor and in cases were the United States became or acted as subjects to other governments was and is outright treason and these Presidents past and present must be charged and tried for each of these violations, and

**WHEREAS,** Congress, and federal Jurists are also constitutionally and legally required to support the Constitution for the United States, and during their tenure of office failed to do everything within their powers to eradicate these unconstitutional treaties or worse, vote for and support operations and functions of these unconstitutional treaties; thus, in accordance with Section 3 of the 14th Amendment made themselves ineligible to be in any office or public trust by violating the Constitutional and legal requirement “to support the Constitution,” and

**WHEREAS,** with every Right there is a remedy and any Right that is not enforceable is not a Right; and

**NOW THEREFORE,** in accordance with Article IV Section 4 of the Constitution for the United States, the United State each States are guaranteed a Republican form of government, in which our elected County Commissioners are our direct representatives, who in accordance with Article VI of the Constitution for the United States are also Constitutionally and legally required to take an oath “to support” the Constitution for the United States, we the petitioners’ demand that ALL our County Commissioners who represent the people of Benton, in the State of Missouri; unite together to petition the State Legislature, the Governor, Secretary of State, and the State Attorney on our behalf, who have also taken the same oath to support the Constitution for the United States that in accordance with Article II, Article III, Article IV, Article VI, and Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution for the United States of America, and demand that first and foremost the United Nations and all foreign officers and persons associated to the United Nations be removed from the soil of the United States and that Congress declare that the United States membership to the United Nations and all other foreign polities is an egregious violation to the Constitution and that the United States will abandon all ties and relations with the United Nations and other polities. Furthermore, Congress must also declare all other treaties that were not within the enumerated powers delegated in the Constitution are unconstitutional and ALL Parties to the Constitution (i.e. the States) must unite together to determine which treaties are void and of no force and direct Congress which treaties must be rescinded and abandoned and that those members of the Senate be prepare to be charged for treason to their State and be extradited to stand trial in their State of residency for the charges of treason, insurrection, and or rebelling against the Constitution for the United States and failure for their failure to support the Constitution and or giving aid and comfort to those exercising this rebellion against the Constitution and to ban both jurists and these Congressional members from public service for the reminder of their lives in accordance with Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment; and that these County Commissioners report back to petitioner’s and citizens of the county, any and ALL public servants (i.e. Governor, Secretary of State, State Legislators, and County Commissioners) who failed to fulfill their oath of office to support the Constitution for the United States and did vote or act as required by the Constitution for the United States, to ensure that these public servants also are removed from office or public trust for their failure to fulfill their oath of office, in accordance with Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment.

**FURTHERMORE BE IT ENACTED**, As We the People ofBenton County exert our First Amendment inalienable and constitutionally protected civil right of petitioning our government for the redress of grievances; we therefore demand the County Commissioners of Benton County do the following to fulfill their oath of office to actively “support” the Constitution for the United States or we will demand their removal from office in accordance with Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment:

**First**:

As a united body of Commissioners of Benton County, you must call for and organize a standing Federal Review Committee from the community (voluntary or reimbursed for expenses), to initiate specific directed efforts to 1) **definitize** which Constitution the County of Benton will recognize and 2) **audit** the Constitution for the United States to identify all violations of the Constitution.

**Definitize**: The definitive Constitution can only be the original Constitution and all of its ratified amendments; therefore, the committee must declare that only original Constitution and its ratified amendments are authorized by the county and the committee must also include the legally provided terms and definitions to the Constitution in accordance with the founding documents of the Constitution (i.e. ***only*** the Ratification Debates of the federal Constitution) as to what each clause meant as the Federalists provided to the body of delegates for each State as to what these words and clauses meant. Consequently rejecting any and all attempts to redefine the Constitution for the United States and declaring that the Federalist elucidations in the Ratification Debates are the only legal terms and legally stipulated what each word and clause meant. Thus, assisting the delegates to make the ultimate decision to ratify or reject the federal Constitution.

**Audit:** Equally critical to the process of definitizing the Constitution, the committee must also extrapolate and deduce what RRPP’s are granted within the original Constitution for the United States and ratified amendments in accordance to the terms and definitions specified in the Ratification Debates and identify all RRPP’s currently exercised or possessed by the Federal Government that ***are not delegated*** within the enumerated RRPP’s of the Constitution for the United States and identify them for disposition by the States during the “Republic Review process.”[[13]](#footnote-13) Furthermore, it is incumbent upon those who stand in public service who govern We the People, must have access and be profoundly familiar with the Definitive Constitution and its terms and definitions to help educate the Citizens, that within a Republican Form of Government, to know the law and processes without question what is Constitutional and what is NOT and why.

The “Federal Review Committee roles and responsibilities”[[14]](#footnote-14) as well as the “Federal Review Committee Flowchart”[[15]](#footnote-15) is available as well as direct guidance can be obtained from Reclaiming the Republic from their “Contact us”[[16]](#footnote-16) page.

**Second**:

Concurrently, while forming the standing Federal Review Committee, the Commissioners of Benton County must promulgate this Petition with an endorsement cover letter to all other county Commissioners within the State of Missouri, asserting that they must join Benton County in coordinating a simultaneous efforts to 1) begin acquiesce with other counties upon the Definitive Constitution as legally stipulated during the federal Ratification Debates to precisely clarify all unconstitutional RRPP’s are violations to the Constitution – as their oath of office demands, 2) fully report concurrence or refusal to this Constitutional requirement with clear documentation of each public official as to their position regarding their requirement to support the Constitution, and 3) take immediate action to obtain full clarity as to what RRPPs are Constitutional and which are not through the audit and definitizing process or refusal to support these efforts.

**Third**:

After appealing to all the counties of State Missouri, the Commissioners of Benton County must then promulgate this Petition with an endorsement cover letter to the State Legislature of Missouri, demanding that they also form a permanent Federal Review Committee to seek and ensure full compliance to the Constitution for the United States. This committee must unite and lead the coordination with all county Commissioners regarding the definitizing and audit processes to ensure the accuracy of each finding and share these findings with all counties who will then, as the representatives of the people of the counties of the State of Missouri petition the Legislature for the State of Missouri for and on the behalf of the citizens of Benton County.

**Fourth**:

Concurrently, the Missouri State Legislature must pass the following legislation to fulfill their oath of office in 1) “supporting the Constitution” and 2) demanding all public servants and governments within the State of Missouri as well as all none government entities be in full compliance to the Constitution; thus:

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI:**

There is hereby created a joint federal review committee to:

(1) Review all federal action to determine if the sovereignty of the state of Missouri and the powers, rights, and liberties of its citizens, as legally defined during the ratification debates of the several states in ratifying the United States Constitution, are being infringed upon or diminished;

(2) Determine and make findings as to which federal actions are not consistent with the roles, responsibilities, and powers of the federal government enumerated in the United States Constitution. This duty shall be exercised without regard for any decision by a federal court or by the Supreme Court of the United States that attempts to interpret federal action; and

(3) Sponsor legislation, report to the Legislature, and advise the legislature consistent with any determinations and findings concerning the constitutionality of federal actions.

For the purposes of this section, the term, federal action, means all new and existing federal laws, resolutions, rules, regulations, decrees, orders, mandates, executive orders, or any other federal dictate having the full force and effect of law.

The joint federal review committee consists of five members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the speaker of the House of Representatives and five members of the Senate to be appointed by the president pro tempore of the Senate. The members of the joint federal review committee shall be appointed biennially for terms expiring on January first of each succeeding odd-numbered year and shall serve until their respective successors are appointed and qualified. No more than three from each legislative body may be from the same political party.

The joint federal review committee shall be co-chaired by one member of the House of Representatives, chosen by the speaker of the house, and one member of the Senate, chosen by the president pro tempore of the Senate, and shall be provided with staff assistance from the Legislative Research Council. This will ensure that “We the People” of the State of Missouri will use First Amendment Petitions for the redress of grievances to guarantee that the County and State public servants will be held to the rule of law. Those who refuse to support the Constitution which they are legally bound to support, must be removed from office or public trust for their failure to fulfill their oath of office, in accordance with Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment. A working copy of the Bill that needs to be passed, as well as the roles and responsibilities of this Committee that will demand full compliance to the Constitution as well as a flowchart depicting the byproducts of this committee can be found on the Reclaiming the Republic.[[17]](#footnote-17)

**Fifth**:

Concurrently, while the Missouri State Legislature forming a standing committee and initiating the audit of the Constitution for the United States and in addition to definitizing the Constitution and its terms and definitions as stipulated in the Ratification Debates, that the State Legislature of Missouri must promulgate this Petition with an endorsement cover letter to all other States in the union; calling upon all States to unite with Missouri, in taking all necessary measures to obtain full compliance to the Supreme Law of the land the Constitution for the United States as it was legally stipulated and defined in the Ratification Debates in accordance with the Constitution and the fundamental tenants of contract law.

**Sixth:**

All public servants while under their legal oath of office or falsely serving in office are to be removed from office in accordance to Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment are no longer eligible to be in office for violating their obligation to support the Constitution for the United States. Public servants are neither afforded an impeachment process nor due process, since this is the enforcement of Constitutional eligibility as defined in Congress while the Fourteenth Amendment was being debated for passage.

**Seventh**:

Furthermore, We the People demand that our county Commissioners and the Missouri State Legislature create and pass a law to observe and apply the enforcement of Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment, empowering the people to be able to initiate the enforcement of this law that when “We the People” that when “We the People” report public servant(s) who have violated their oath by failing to support the Constitution - that they are immediately suspended. Moreover, when an assertion is made that a public servant has violated their oath: 1) the assertion must be fully investigated by a State Common Law Grand Jury 2) that at least one member of the jury is a citizen and resident of each county to ensure a Grand Jury full represents all counties of the State of Missouri, 3) the Grand Jury only needs to declare that the oath was violated or not, 4) if the Grand Jury finds evidence of a crime that it will submit an indictment for prosecution, 5) all public servants found guilty of violating their oath or falsely serving in office will be removed and banned in accordance to Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment, 6) the Secretary of State will maintain a list of all public Servants who were removed and banned from office in the State of Missouri, and 7) because this process is not one that would deprive the public servant of life, liberty, or property – they are not entitled to due process – only in the following criminal proceedings will they be entitled to due process.

**Eighth**:

We demand the full and transparent documentation be kept, stored and made accessible to We the People in reviewing and accounting for the actions of all public servants regarding what they do and do not do in response to each step of this petition; that both a hard and softcopy be provided back to [organizational name and address as well as POC name and phone number] delivering this petition.

If assistance, clarification, or guidance is needed regarding these requirements please contact the submitters of this petition.

Respectfully submitted this \_\_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , 20\_\_ by:

1. James Madison, Report on the Virginia Resolutions, Jan. 1800Elliot 4:546--50, 579 <https://press-pubs.uchicago.edu/founders/documents/v1ch8s42.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Mr. MacLaine, July 28 1788, Debates in the Convention of the State of North Carolina, on the Adoption of the Federal Constitution <https://constitution.org/1-Constitution/rc/rat_nc.htm> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Mr. James Wilson, December 4, 1787, Debates in the Convention of the State of Pennsylvania, on the Adoption of the Federal Constitution <https://constitution.org/1-Constitution/rc/rat_pa.htm> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Mr. Madison, June 6 1787, Debates in the Convention of the State of Virginia, on the Adoption of the Federal Constitution <https://constitution.org/1-Constitution/rc/rat_va_05.htm> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Mr. George Nicholas, June 10 1787, Debates in the Convention of the State of Virginia, on the Adoption of the Federal Constitution <https://constitution.org/1-Constitution/rc/rat_va_08.htm> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Mr. John Marshall, June 20, Debates in the Convention of the State of Virginia, on the Adoption of the Federal Constitution <https://constitution.org/1-Constitution/rc/rat_va_17.htm> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Mr. George Nicholas, June 19 1787, Debates in the Convention of the State of Virginia, on the Adoption of the Federal Constitution <https://constitution.org/1-Constitution/rc/rat_va_17.htm> [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Letter from James Madison to John G. Jackson, 28 December 1821 <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Madison/04-02-02-0367> [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Howard J., 30 May 1866, Congressional Globe, page 2898, <http://rs5.loc.gov/ammem/amlaw/lwcglink.html#anchor39> [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. The Constitution for the United State, Fourteenth Amendment <https://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th_century/amend1.asp#14> [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. The Constitution for the United States, Article II Section I, <https://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th_century/art2.asp#2sec1> [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. The Constitution for the United States, Article VI, <https://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th_century/art6.asp> [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Reclaiming the Republic, The Description of the Republic Review Process, <http://www.reclaimingtherepublic.org/PDF_Docs/Bullet_Points_Republic_Review_Model_Process_Chart.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Reclaiming the Republic, Federal Review roles and responsibilities doc, <http://reclaimingtherepublic.org/PDF_Docs/Bills/Repubilic_Review_Committee_Roles_and_Responsibilities_Outline.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Reclaiming the Republic, Federal Review flowchart, <http://reclaimingtherepublic.org/PDF_Docs/Bills/Federal_Review_Committee_Flow_Chart.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Reclaiming the Republic, <http://www.reclaimingtherepublic.org/contact.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Reclaiming the Republic, <http://www.reclaimingtherepublic.org/action.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-17)