

**FIRST AMENDMENT PETITION FOR REDRESS OF VIOLATIONS OF  
THE CONSTITUTION FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BY ALL  
THREE BRANCHES OF FEDERAL OFFICERS REGARDING FOREIGN  
ENTANGLEMENTS**

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 \_\_\_\_\_, and residents of the County of \_\_\_\_\_ within the State of \_\_\_\_\_, 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,”<sup>1</sup> 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:

“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.”<sup>2</sup>

“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

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<sup>1</sup> James Madison, Report on the Virginia Resolutions, Jan. 1800Elliot 4:546--50, 579 <https://press-pubs.uchicago.edu/founders/documents/v1ch8s42.html>

<sup>2</sup> 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](https://constitution.org/1-Constitution/rc/rat_nc.htm)

nothing more than what was necessary to render effectual the particular powers that are granted.”<sup>3</sup>

“...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.”<sup>4</sup>

“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.”<sup>5</sup>

“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

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<sup>3</sup> 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](https://constitution.org/1-Constitution/rc/rat_pa.htm)

<sup>4</sup> 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](https://constitution.org/1-Constitution/rc/rat_va_05.htm)

<sup>5</sup> 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](https://constitution.org/1-Constitution/rc/rat_va_08.htm)

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.”<sup>6</sup>

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

**WHEREAS**, 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

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<sup>6</sup> 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](https://constitution.org/1-Constitution/rc/rat_va_17.htm)

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.”<sup>7</sup>

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

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<sup>7</sup> Mr. George Nicholas, June 19 1787, Debates in the Convention of the State of Virginia, on the Adoption of the Federal Constitution

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.”<sup>8</sup>

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

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<sup>8</sup> Letter from James Madison to John G. Jackson, 28 December 1821  
<https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Madison/04-02-02-0367>

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 Articles V, VII, 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;”<sup>9</sup> 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;”<sup>10</sup> 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

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<sup>9</sup> Howard J. (1866). Congressional Globe. Retrieved 30 June, 2020, from page 2898 [A Century of Lawmaking for a New Nation: U.S. Congressional Documents and Debates, 1774 - 1875 \(loc.gov\)](#)

<sup>10</sup> The Constitution for the United States of America, [https://constitution.org/1-Constitution/constit\\_.htm](https://constitution.org/1-Constitution/constit_.htm)



United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States;"<sup>11</sup> 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,"<sup>12</sup> 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

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<sup>11</sup> The Constitution for the United States of America, [https://constitution.org/1-Constitution/constit\\_.htm](https://constitution.org/1-Constitution/constit_.htm)

<sup>12</sup> The Constitution for the United States of America, [https://constitution.org/1-Constitution/constit\\_.htm](https://constitution.org/1-Constitution/constit_.htm)

unconstitutional treaties or worse, vote for and support operations and functions of these unconstitutional treaties; thus, in accordance with Section 3 of the 14<sup>th</sup> 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 \_\_\_\_\_ **County**, in the State of \_\_\_\_\_; unite together to petition the State Legislature, the Governor, Secretary of State, and the State Attorney General 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 that 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 remainder 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.

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