TREASON

by

Ralph Boryszewski

- On June 21, 1788, the American people ratified the Constitution which makes no mention of the office of attorney general, attorney for the government, nor "officer of the court," attorney or lawyer. The people absolutely believed that under the new Constitution, there would be no conducting of any legal business, except by a non-lawyer Judge and Jury, who would together administer a simple and understandable judicial process.

- In fact, Article I, Section 6, Clause 2, forbids a sworn judicial officer from taking a second oath as a lawmaker

- The Constitution defines a process by which the President would nominate, and the Senate confirm only laypersons to serve as Judges.

- In the best interest of Justice, non-lawyer Justices on the U. S. Supreme Court would better honor and preserve the intended purpose and wishes of the people. The delegates who ratified the U. S. Constitution did so with full knowledge that without the presence of an attorney general and U. S. attorneys for the government, the federal courts would not be able to conduct or assume positions as adversarial parties. Laypeople instead, would sit, as a hearing jury and directly question the accused and witnesses, to decide the validity of a charge or claim. If the people decide guilt, they would then examine the criminal record of the accused, in order to fit the punishment to the crime. Under such a people's legal system, every person would receive a just and speedy trial by Jury. Under our existing debauched system, over 90 percent of the accused, never even see a Jury.

- The Department of Justice, unconstitutionally established in 1870, with the Attorney General at its head, has given the attorneys the perfect place to cover-up their own criminal acts and to attack or obstruct honest citizens who want to see justice served.

- A separation of powers is basic to a Constitutional government, so it was the Supreme Court's duty to speak out against the establishment of a Justice Department in which "officers of the Court" would be in command of the Executive power. The Constitution commands that "the Executive power shall be vested in a President." No Constitutional amendment for that change was ever presented for the people's approval.

- By this time, all organizations should realize it is useless to humbly petition a criminal government. The lawyers who are running it, aren't about to give up their seats and go to prison.

- The Foundation complains that the Federal Judiciary, since 1870, has usurped complete domination of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial departments, so that lawyers in their various roles can and do commit criminal acts with impunity.

- The Foundation for Rights' primary mission is to educate citizens in matters relating to the maintenance of the separation of power. Our members know an Executive Order of a President is not a law, nor can a rule by a Supreme Court have the force of law.

- They also know that every Congress has been dominated by lawyers who have each and every time failed to order the President and Supreme Court that they are in violation of the basic law when they assume the legislative power.

- Across the United States, during the last two centuries, thousands - perhaps millions - of organizations have sought governmental reform. Most instead, have handcuffed themselves from peacefully bringing any major change.

- Most instead, have handcuffed themselves from peacefully bringing any major change. None have properly informed their membership how best to contain lawyers, the biggest enemy to any Constitutional system. Lawyers have always been warning organizational and civic leaders that "they must work the system." It is the lawyers who have caused all of our problems, by not working within the Constitutional system. The lawyers are in violation of the Constitution's major premise: a separation of powers to provide for a system of checks and balances.

- It commenced on February 5, 1790; the U. S. Supreme Court's third day of doing business. The first three "practitioners before the Bar were admitted as counselors... and Rules of Court were adopted as to the form of writs and as to the admission of counselors and attorneys." At that time, without any Constitutional authority whatsoever, five United States Supreme Court Justices and Chief Justice John Jay, all former crown lawyers (sworn to serve the King of England), "ordered... it shall be requisite to the admission of attorneys or counselors to practice in this court, that they shall have been such for three years past in the Supreme Court of the State to which they respectively belong..." (Warren, Charles. The Supreme Court in United States History. Vol. 1, p. 49.) That was the beginning government by lawyers. Ours was supposed to be a government of the people, so with the advice and consent of the Senate, the President had appointed Justices of the Supreme Court. No other Constitutional qualifications or limitations exist for those who would be a Judge.

- The word "lawyer," and the qualification for them, does not appear once in the Constitution, and for good reason. The Constitution does not authorize the Courts to make rules for conducting its business. But as its first business, the Jay Court brazenly and unconstitutionally made and adopted rules "as to the form of writs and as to the admission of counselors and attorneys." (Warren, Charles. The Supreme Court in United States History. Vol. 1, p. 49.)

- The people had ratified the Constitution, because it clearly provided that a layperson would be the elected President and laypeople would be the elected members of Congress. Most importantly, laypeople would sit as judges on every Grand and Trial Jury Body. The Jay Court made rules that were copies of British writs and also admitted "Officers of the Court" who would obediently follow British writs. So the Supreme Court, that was supposed to protect the American people from a Congress, or President who would violate the Constitution, became the biggest threat to the new Constitutional system of, and by the people.

- The Supreme Court, in one stroke, denied forever, the American people, a proper and honest judicial forum in which they could challenge and obtain Constitutional redress without the intercession of high-priced lawyers and complicated self-serving rules.

- Supreme Court itself was the first to violate Article I, Section 6, Clause 2.

- Can anyone expect the Supreme Court to give an honest redress to a petitioner who would seek a lawful separation of powers? Even today, both Houses are dominated by "officers of the Court," who were admitted in violation of this Clause.

- Without a separation of powers, meaningful checks and balances are an impossibility.

- On September 23, 1790, the Independent Chronicle asked if, "it is prudent to trust men to enact laws, who are practicing on them in another department. Let common sense answer, If Congress does consist of practicing attorneys, the laws enacted may, in a great measure, depend on the particular causes such individuals may have to manage in the Judiciary; this being the case, the property of the people may, in a few years, become the sport of Law-Makers, acting in the capacity of interested attorneys."

- American people fought the Revolution to rid the government of the English system and all its lawyers. The people believed that under the new Constitutional system, lawyer prosecutors, lawyer judges and lawyers in general, would no longer be tolerated.

- When the first lawyer was admitted by the Supreme Court in February, 1790, to become an Officer of the Court, he was required to take a Judicial oath to honor and uphold the Constitution. Therefore, he could not be elected, or enter the Congress to take a second oath, in violation of Article I, Section 6, Clause 2.

- And, if he was already a member of Congress, he would be required to give up his seat when he became a sworn member of the Judiciary. As an inferior Officer of the Court, a lawyer cannot be a member of either House. As a Congressman, he is required to perform the Constitutional function of disciplining or impeaching Judges, U. S. Attorneys, and other high Judicial officials. He is in conflict, because Judges and the above named officials are his superiors when he is engaged in the practice of law. As a Congressman, a lawyer can also profit from the laws he makes. The U. S. Constitutional system requires a strict separation of powers. For two centuries, lawyers have denied that separation and have been in complete control of the three branches of government - Federal, State and Local that as Madison stated in Federalist Papers, #47, "is the essence of tyranny."

- Today, 800,000 lawyers in the U. S. without any Constitutional authority whatsoever, are in complete command of a government consisting of some 300 million Americans. The people have allowed themselves to be enslaved, for lack of knowledge.

- In 1912, author Gustavus Myers, in his book, History of the Supreme Court, objectively researched and presented facts about our Founders that other historians never made public. Page 211, second paragraph, briefly explains how the rich and powerful have gained and held power for over 200 years:

- But, while such of the working class as were enfranchised, were duped into supporting one side or the other, the leaders of both political parties obstinately refused to pass any laws ameliorating the condition of the workers, at the same time using legislation to manufacture laws vesting in themselves enormous and perpetual powers and privileges. To this day, nothing has changed.

- The Bill of Rights - not the Constitution - had to be declared and judged as the supreme law of the land. To be a direct and effective people's check on the Constitutional officials, the Bill of Rights had to be separate from, and supreme over, the Constitution.

- In that way, lawyers would not have been able to usurp and assume command of all three departments of government. Nor could they have falsely placed their fellow lawyers as judges, attorneys general, and prosecutors in commanding positions over the people.

- When the People's Bill of Rights was recognized on December 15th, 1791, the President's power to pardon, was automatically voided.

- Before the people would ratify the Constitution, they demanded a Bill of Rights to be their direct check against Constitutional abuse.

- This protection was provided in Article IX, of the Bill of Rights. It states that, "the enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."

- I would propose that to be successful in seeking reform, the people of both political parties must join forces to repeal the act of June 22nd, 1870, to rid the government of the Department of Justice. This department has been an ideal place to cover up corruption by members of the legal profession.

- The Revolutionary War wasn't fought just to end excessive taxation. The people also wanted to get rid of the entire English Judicial system, under which they were terribly abused.

- On September 8th, 1974, one month after Nixon resigned, Ford, a President by an act of usurpation, issued a pardon to ex-President Nixon for all Federal crimes that he "committed, or may have committed" while President. This act by Ford, a lawyer, was in reality, a grant of immunity. Ford usurped the Constitutional power of a Vice-President and then a President, and then usurped Grand Jury power in his grant of immunity to Nixon. On August 20th, President Ford, in another act of usurpation, nominated Nelson Rockefeller, to be his Vice-President. Rockefeller became the second non-elected Vice-President on December 19th, 1974.

- Article II, Section 1, Clause 1, was never repealed, and as such, was to be a safeguard that all Presidents and Vice-Presidents were to be elected by the people. Congress, in proposing the 25th Amendment, authorized a majority of its own members to vote approval of a Vice-President, nominated by the President. But the proposed amendment was in violation of the aforementioned part of the Constitution. Again, the Supreme Court failed in being a Constitutional guardian, since it did not declare the 25th Amendment unconstitutional.

- Upon being successfully elected, Schumer then voted against conviction of impeachment charges. Schumer received millions in campaign funds from Clinton, the first known President that bribed members of the Senate trial body to escape conviction of impeachment charges. You can bet that most members of that Senate trial body were lawyers.

- I told them the Judges, Attorneys General, and lawyers are breaking the law every day. The Supreme Court does not have the power to make law. The Court is only supposed to decide the case before it, with the application of existing laws. The Congress knows this, and the members of both Houses must submit the controversial substance contained in the Court's Miranda decision as a Constitutional Amendment to Conventions of people, for their approval and ratification.

- Instead, the lawyers who dominated both Houses, let the Court's Miranda decision stand, as if it was an actual

amendment to the Constitution. The Supreme Court, of course, remained silent.

- The organized criminals of the bench and bar violate the separation of powers in managing and controlling the Congress, Courts, and Justice Department. This relatively small alliance of lawyers is growing stronger every day. But the day is coming when the people will awaken to discover that treason and tyranny are occurring.

- For our cause, we could have obtained National publicity where we could have urged other member States belonging to the National Police Conference to join with us in putting a check on Miranda and the entire Federal Judiciary that completely violates the separation of powers. As an aside, one effect of the Miranda Ruling is that it forces police officers to shill for lawyers.

- The Foundation For Rights is the only organization in the Country that claims the Bill of Rights is separate from the Constitution and supreme in its authority.

- During the last 200 years, the Judiciary has told the American people so many lies they don't know what to believe. Constitutional historians have never honestly informed Americans that since February of 1790 the people have been governed simultaneously by the provisions of two separate and different Constitutions, the reason being that neither Constitution, by itself, was capable of fulfilling its purpose and nobody can dispute this.

- On June 21st, 1788 the first Constitution was ratified. The people of nine States ratified it because Constitutional power was placed in the hands of lay people. A lawyer, in fact, wasn't even an entity. The words lawyer and attorney are not to be found in any provision of the Constitution or Bill of Rights.

- During most of our history, there has been a second Constitution that has wrongfully put lawyers, instead of lay people, in complete charge of our government. The second Constitution was a creation of a seven-member Senate Committee. The committee met for the first time on April 7th, 1789 and for the next five months, labored in secret sessions behind locked doors of the United States Senate. The seven-man committee was dominated by lawyers. Two of the lawyers, Oliver Ellsworth and William Paterson, were the chief architects of the second Constitution. Both were former members of the Philadelphia Convention where they could have easily established a Supreme Court of six Justices. That would have been acceptable to the people, but not to the Founding Fathers. The Founders, mostly lawyers, had to establish inferior Courts so the States could be divided into thirteen Federal Judicial districts, and a Judge in each District would become a vital link to the US Supreme Court.

- The people would have strongly opposed the First Constitution if inferior courts were an established part of it. The people had their own State Courts and they had insisted that the Federal government be very limited in its powers. The former Crown lawyers had first to get the people to ratify the Constitution in which the people believed they would be in control. Once this was done election of a Congress and a President would be in order.

- Senator Ellsworth's second Constitution contained twenty-one pages of fine print and consisted of thirty-five sections - approximately 8,500 words - about double the words contained in the original Constitution, signed on September 17th, 1787. The second Constitution established a Supreme Court of six Justices. Inferior Federal courts were also created. The office, qualifications and duties of an Attorney General of the United States were created, along with the office, qualifications and duties of an attorney for the

government to be active in every Judicial District. Judges were given the broadest of powers.

- But the people weren't informed that the Constitution they had ratified in June of 1788, was to be secretly amended by thirty-five new sections and actually put into force in February 1790, still minus a Bill of Rights. The new sections drastically changed the Constitution that was to be administered by, of and for the people, to a Constitution that was to be operated by lawyers for the benefit of lawyers. If the people had been so informed, they would have rebelled. The lawyers in Congress had to keep such An Act of law containing thirty-five additional sections, had secretly been passed off as a Constitutional Amendment. It should have properly been called a second Constitution since all three departments of government would be seriously affected by the additional sections.

- In quietly signing it, President Washington purposely deceived the people into accepting an act of law to serve as a Constitutional Amendment. The First President and First Congress intentionally robbed the sovereign people of their right to govern themselves. Instead they placed lawyers as the sovereign authority by creating and placing a Consolidated Federal Judiciary in complete command of the new government. In time, the Consolidated Judiciary would control both the central government as well as the States. The members of the First Congress and President Washington were not properly under a "Constitutional oath" that they were required to obey, during the planning and passing of the First Judiciary Act. That in itself made the Act void.

- In the last 212 years, an Act of Law has wrongfully been allowed to serve as an amendment to the Constitution without the consent of the people. Instead of protecting us, the Supreme Court remained silent during those years of outrageous deceit.

- The First Judiciary Act was passed on September 24th, 1789. Section 35 of the First Judiciary Act provides for the office, qualifications and duties of persons who shall act as attorneys for the United States. Also provided is the office, qualifications and duties of a person "to act as Attorney General for the United States."

- Eighty-one years later, the "Department of Justice was established by the Act of June 22nd, 1870 with the Attorney General at its head. Prior to 1870 the Attorney General was a member of the President's cabinet, but not the head of a department, the office having been created under the authority of the Act of September 24th, 1789. ... The chief purpose of the Department of Justice is to provide means for the enforcement of the Federal laws ... " Not true.

- Thus lawyers have, over a long period of time, succeeded in gaining complete control of the three branches of government. Madison stated in his #47 Federalist Papers: "The accumulation of all powers, legislative, executive and judiciary, in the same hands ... may justly be pronounced the very definition of tyranny." Lawyers are responsible for the tyranny that exists in

- Today, persons interested in reform are not organized and have no leaders to follow. This is the time for all good people to join in the support of the Foundation For Rights.

- It's a waste of time, effort and money to organize a million man or million woman March on Washington. It just tires the people, and accomplishes little. Radio and TV talk show hosts may arouse their audience but they don't know the means and methods to have their audience follow through a course of common action.

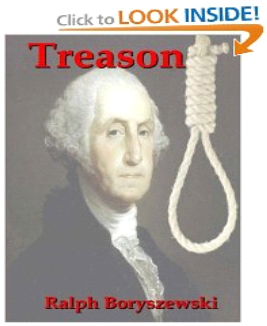
- It is the duty of 280 million Americans to honor, obey and enforce the Bill of Rights as the ultimate law, designed for individual protection against governmental usurpation and tyranny. We state that the Bill of Rights is the ultimate law because it puts limits on the Constitution and is therefore superior to it.

- Under the overall authority of the ninth Article of the Bill of Rights, a Grand Jury is empowered to indict any official who would wrongfully use his authority to deprive any person of his life, liberty or property.

- The people have never learned the number one lesson that a separation of powers must always be maintained. Lawyers who dominate all three departments will not work for reforms, neither will they will surrender their usurped powers. They have become rich and powerful.Most Americans have never heard of the Titles of Nobility Amendment. Amazingly, after fifty years of publication as an official amendment, the original 13th Amendment suddenly disappeared from the Constitution in the aftermath of the Civil War.

- Every American has steadily been losing ground to a relatively small group of judicial officers whom our forefathers intended and actually voted to exclude from the new government. We therefore must awaken to the task before us: banish lawyers stop their corruption, endless laws and paperwork, waste and debts. And most importantly - end the great divisions they have purposely placed between us.

- Remember in the beginning the people desired and worked to form and maintain a very limited government to prevent the tyranny that big government eventually forces upon its people. We need to reinstate the old rallying motto: “Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty” and be prepared this time to put all lawyers out of business

- 

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