



LIBERTY RULES!

BILL OF RIGHTS

BY MR. MARTY



Liberty Rules!

Bill of Rights

(An excerpt of *Liberty Rules!*)

By Mr. Marty

Many ^{*} ^{*} Means ^{*} Solution 

Many Moons Solution
373 S. Willow St., #262
Manchester, NH 03103
603.209.2478
www.ManyMoonsSolution.com



Liberty Rules! Bill of Rights (An excerpt of Liberty Rules!)

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by Martin F. Danahy
www.MrMarty.us

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Love and appreciation to:
My nephew Mark who suggested breaking out the Bill of Rights to be freely distributed electronically.

The Constitution is not an instrument for the government to restrain the people,
it is an instrument for the people to restrain the government –
lest it come to dominate our lives and interests.

Patrick Henry

Governor – Virginia: 1776 – 1779, 1784 – 1786
1736 – 1799

Welcome to *Liberty Rules! Bill of Rights. Liberty Rules!* is based on *our* constitution. It's not as if I created it. I went on an adventure to explore and understand the U.S. Constitution. *Liberty Rules!* captures what I discovered. This excerpt of *Liberty Rules!*, providing the Bill of Rights, is a portion of that publication.

A little history: It is generally held that the Revolutionary War broke out when the American colonialists engaged in armed combat with the British troops on April 19, 1775 in Massachusetts at Lexington (whether Minutemen returned fire here is still debated but 8 were killed) and then Concord (where 3 British were killed and the rest forced to retreat to Boston in defeat). Not bad, 50/50 for the opening day double-header...

There were other actions leading up to this, such as the widely known Boston Tea Party on December 16, 1773 and the new-to-me Fort Constitution, NH raids of December 14 & 15, 1774 for which Paul Revere was a catalyst. The Concord and Lexington skirmishes were quickly followed by the Battle of Bunker Hill on June 17, 1775, which is said to have used the gun powder seized from the British at the Fort Constitution, NH raids.

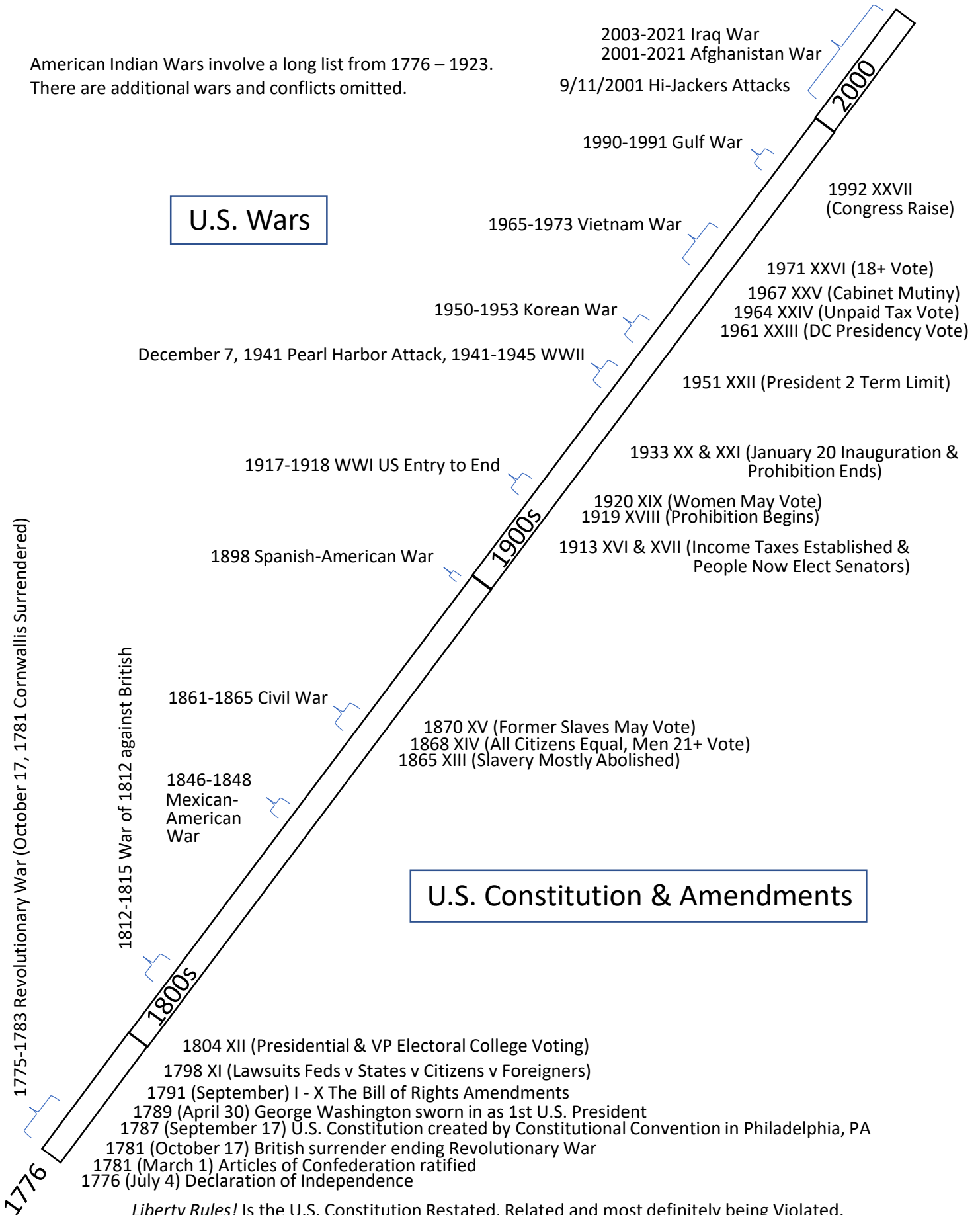
On July 4, 1776, we formally declared our independence as a nation with the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The 2nd Continental Congress then immediately went to work on creating the Articles of Confederation which were completed in 1777 and ratified by all thirteen states in early 1781. Following the surrender of the British to the Americans on October 17, 1781, with the winning of the Revolutionary War, we gained the independence we declared on July 4, 1776. The Treaty of Paris formalized it on September 3, 1783.

The Articles of Confederation provided for much independence and sovereignty of the thirteen states resulting in a weak federal government. The Constitutional Convention of 1787 created the U.S. Constitution with the aim of redefining the prescribed operation of the government of the United States of America to strengthen the federal government. The resulting U.S. Constitution was approved September 17, 1787 by the Constitutional Convention. Among the delegates who attended the entire proceedings, three refused to sign it. Two of them, Elbridge Gerry and George Mason, cited the absence of a Bill of Rights as the reason. George Mason had introduced one but it was quickly rejected.

The United States Constitution was subsequently ratified without a Bill of Rights and the new government went into operation in 1789 with President George Washington taking office on April 30, 1789. A couple of months later, James Madison (4th President), who was originally opposed to a Bill of Rights, introduced nine Amendments of the constitution to the 1st Congress. Later in 1789, a total of twelve amendments were approved by Congress as required by the new constitution with over two thirds approval by the House of Representatives and the Senate. They were then submitted to the thirteen states for ratification. Ten of the twelve proposed amendments were ratified in September of 1791 and became known as The Bill of Rights. The Bill of Rights limits the powers of the federal government by spelling out the broad guaranteed rights of the people and the states.

The Liberty Rules! It's About Time/Line

American Indian Wars involve a long list from 1776 – 1923.
There are additional wars and conflicts omitted.



Liberty Rules! Is the U.S. Constitution Restated, Related and most definitely being Violated.
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A WORD

A Word by someone who has thoroughly exercised his Bill of Rights and in the process gained street cred with activities supporting the Occupy movement. The man whom I'm proud to say made me an Uncle, my nephew, Mark Propper:

Fellow Americans, Citizens of the Word & Enemies,

In a world now heavy with information, the struggle to remain informed and competent in the political arena becomes nearly impossible. Publishers, physical and electronic, have become malignantly irresponsible for their words to the detriment of all. Politicians armed with anthropologists, psychologists, and market researchers have assembled against freedom against Americans and all Peoples of this world in negligence serving personal victory, continued power and profits. Society is the expense; and our lives within it as those without the power and condition to escape the world built for and by those who believe they are above us. We are much better armed with education than with weapons. It is even possible that education can raise the species beyond the need for violence, the ultimate oppressor. It is in educated armament that I am proud of this work.

My uncle, Martin Danahy's ultimate purpose is to present, as cleanly as possible, the legally binding word of the laws and our rights as Americans, seasoned with humor and his insight. As a member of this Republic, Martin Danahy acts in the way Machiavelli believed one should act - towards the benefit of society through one's work - and not the way Machiavellianism - the self-serving undercutting squirm - criticizes the potentials of abuse and actions dictated in a Republic for which he is normally associated. For, it is neither necessary nor beneficial for self-benefit as the means to an end of an individual in a society. If so, we become segregated from our moralities. We may petition financially and in favor, to the detriment of others, claim this is an inherent morality and war amongst one another. Freedom becomes a law against somebody else. Eventually, despite all our victims and victories, we will still remain addicted and unfulfilled.

It is with pride that I am able to contribute to something that is free.

In this truncated version, we become reestablished with an intention and spirit unquestionably humanist. It is here this book has value: to describe an intention against abuses by government against the proper function of an individual. To describe universal rights in a society described by a Government who were protecting its citizenry against the State they sought to maintain.

Quick and dirty, this book can be used to create rational discourse between we confined to this society. "Do you know the law?" should be a question asked of anyone speaking of it. This book becomes effective in clearing up misunderstandings, protecting one's self and others, and, at times, of restoring sacred silence against verbal blight.

This is being written in 2017, a time of terrible political crisis as well as political despair. The enforced two parties maintain a tight hold over political discourse rife with emotion, false dichotomies, dislogic, pride in ignorance, market control, a campaign finance reform reformed to maximize bribery and minimize paperwork related to said bribery, the slaughter of science, and an infringing Theocracy. There are now those who boast pride and legislate against other's they disagree with. The Supreme Court is now a debauched pit of intentionally politicized interpretation, each side guilty and claiming it is the other side doing it. And then they speak of Patriotism, public duty, the good of America, and their golden plan. Machiavelli was right.

A WORD (continued)

“The Prince” has come. Just as Orwell’s “1984” seems more like an instruction manual than fiction today, “The Prince” is an effective manual for modern American behavior.

I, for one, am against these means of “winning friends” and “influencing people.”

As for my time in Occupy, I say I have seen many rights violated. Friends and comrades in peaceful protest arrested. I, thrice on my way home, was chased through my neighborhood by police. I saw the Tampa City Council protect the rights of the Republican National Convention over those who were legally free to take action in peaceful opposition. We slept on a sidewalk over a period of several months, awoken by police trying to enrage us into illegal behavior. And, not once was I arrested, because I was educated by fellow Activists about Police behavior and educated in the Law and our Rights.

And since then, I have seen an armed standoff between a farmer defending their right for cattle to expel feces on protected lands. I saw the militant. I became terrified. I have had friends assaulted by police for carrying signs. If Occupy had become armed, would we have won?

No. Political victory though violence would have been failure. The degree of force used to install a philosophy is the degree of force needed to maintain a philosophy. There is no greater degree of degradation to philosophy than the necessity of the destruction of others for its maintenance. That philosophy is failed when it cannot serve all.

So, finally, I must speak of the beauty of selfless Liberty. Liberty is never gained in removing it from another. Liberty is only increased when it is granted. So, do not despise those who need liberties you may never need, for they may grant you liberties they may never need. And though you may never benefit directly from liberties that you do not need, you will benefit and be carried forth by the Spirituality inherent in a society of those who care about one another and set one another free, each to each, than a society comprised of those deigned to thwart.

Be armed with wisdom and fact. May you have every Freedom you desire and have need. And may we all live - in safety - beyond each other’s control.

I urge all to support the ACLU.

Mark Propper

Anarcho-Collectivist

Organization with Key Words (this excerpt's Table of Contents)

The <i>Liberty Rules!</i> It's About Time/Line - U.S. Wars vs. U.S. Constitution & Amendments		Page 4
A WORD – By Mark Propper		Page 5
 The Liberty Rules Amendments; The Bill of Rights, Amendment I – X		
Liberty Rules Amendment #1 (LRA1) (1791). Freedom of religion, free speech, free press, the right to protest or party, petition the government	[Huh? #20]	Page 9
LRA2 (1791). Government won't mess with rights to possess, carry and use weapons, state militias		Page 11
LRA3 (1791). Soldiers, homeowner's consent		Page 12
LRA4 (1791). Right to privacy	[Huh? #21]	Page 13
LRA5 (1791). Right to remain silent, due process		Page 14
LRA6 (1791). Defense attorney, speedy public trial by impartial jury, hear, see, subpoena witnesses		Page 15
LRA7 (1791). Civil lawsuits, federal court consideration		Page 16
LRA8 (1791). Bail, fines, cruel and unusual punishments		Page 17
LRA9 (1791). The free to be me amendment. Unbounded rights	[Huh? #22]	Page 18
LRA10 (1791). [Outside] constitution, powers will go to the states or the people	[Huh? #23]	Page 24
 Election References Matrix		
		Page 25
Information Mobility – Time/Line - U.S. Communications vs. U.S. Transportation		Page 26
 Proposed Amendments & Commentary		
		Page 27
Proposed LRA28. Term limits for Representatives and Senators	[Huh? #29]	Page 29
Proposed LRA29. All juries must reach unanimous decisions	[Huh? #30]	Page 31
Proposed LRA30. Voting Harmonization, Election Day Restoration, 16+ Vote, Candidate Age Reductions, Candidate Residency Increases, Felon Eligibility, Governors' Responsibilities	[Huh? #31]	Page35
 <i>Liberty Rules!</i> Full Contents		
		Page 43
U.S. Constitution & Amendments original transcripts links		Page 48



The citizens of the United States of America have a right to applaud themselves for having given to mankind examples of an enlarged and liberal policy—a policy worthy of imitation.

All possess alike liberty of conscience and immunities of citizenship.

It is now no more that toleration is spoken of as if it were the indulgence of one class of people that another enjoyed the exercise of their inherent natural rights,

for, happily, the Government of the United States,

which gives to bigotry no sanction,

to persecution no assistance,

requires only that they who live under its protection should demean themselves as good citizens in giving it on all occasions their effectual support.

George Washington

August 18, 1790 Letter to the Jews of Newport

Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army

1st President

1723 – 1799

Liberty Rules Amendment #1 (1791): We'll practice freedom of religion, free speech, free press, the right to get together to protest or party and the right to petition the government if we feel we were done wrong.

Huh? #21: In 1954, what is known as “The Johnson Amendment” came into existence. It carries the name of then Senator Lyndon B. Johnson (D-TX, 36th President). It's not an amendment to the constitution, it's a late change to a tax law that, I'd argue, is an affront to the constitution. Specifically, it's an amendment to H.R. 8300 bill before the 83rd Congress and became part of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. It forbids 501(c)(3) tax exempt organizations from speaking ill or kindly of politicians.

Johnson was known as a strong politician. It's further reported that it was a specific reaction to silence opposition that he experienced in Texas during a political campaign. It's said to have been passed July 2, 1954 without debate. The 1st Amendment specifically and clearly states that “Congress shall make no law ... abridging the freedom of speech...” I'm not twisting the words, I'm exactly quoting the words relevant to this discussion and I see no other words that affect the meaning of these words in the 1st Amendment. We know that randomly yelling “fire” in a movie theater creates a public safety hazard which isn't protected within the bounds of free speech. However, saying “Lyndon B. Johnson something or another” from the pulpit doesn't create an immediate public safety hazard. The 1st Amendment doesn't go on to say, unless of course you're a preacher or a non-profit organization. It applies to all. I see nothing remotely constitutional about this law. In 2017, President Trump agreed. His Executive Order 34 (#13,798) eased the restrictions.

The Sedition Act of 1798? That plus this book and I'd be up the river for good. Jefferson pardoned those jailed.

Bill of Rights Introduction and Amendment I (1791) text on next page.

Bill of Rights Introduction:

Congress of the United States begun and held at the City of New-York, on Wednesday the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine.

THE Conventions of a number of the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best ensure the beneficent ends of its institution.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all, or any of which Articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution; viz.

ARTICLES in addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.

Amendment I (1791)

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Americans have the right and advantage of being armed –
unlike the citizens of other countries
whose governments are afraid
to trust the people with arms.

James Madison

The Federalist, No. 46 at 243- 244

4th President (1809 – 1817)

U.S. Secretary of State for President Thomas Jefferson (1801 – 1809)

U.S. Representative (VA, 1st – 4th Congress, 1789 – 1797)

1751 – 1836



Liberty Rules Amendment #2 (1791): The government won't mess with the rights of people to possess, carry and use weapons. This ensures the capability to form self-equipped state militias.



Amendment II (1791)

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

The Third Amendment, which forbids the 'quartering' of 'soldiers' in private homes without the owner's consent, is often the butt of jokes because it is so rarely litigated. But in this case, a Nevada family claimed that local police had violated the Amendment by forcibly occupying their home in order to gain a "tactical advantage" against suspected criminals in the neighboring house.

Ilya Somin

The Washington Post – Article 3/23/15
Professor of Law at George Mason University School of Law
ANTHONY MITCHELL, et al. Plaintiffs, v. CITY OF HENDERSON, et al., Defendants.
Born 1973



Liberty Rules Amendment #3 (1791): No soldiers are permitted to expect a place to crash without the homeowner's consent, except, perhaps in time of war, as prescribed by law.



Amendment III (1791)

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Statutes authorizing unreasonable searches
were the core concern of the framers
of the Fourth Amendment.

Justice Sandra Day O'Connor

Dissenting opinion (Illinois v. Krull, (No. 85-608)), March 9, 1987

First woman to serve as a Supreme Court Justice

Supreme Court Justice 1981 – 2006

1930 – 2023

Thank you Sandra.



Liberty Rules Amendment #4 (1791): We have the right to privacy except if a warrant is issued with probable cause, but then only search and seizures as described in the warrant may be carried out.



Huh? #21: In 1791, it was physically possible for the government to bust your door down and raid your personal and private belongings, but they chose to include the 4th Amendment in the Bill of Rights to specifically prohibit that. Nowadays, it's technically possible for the government to bust through a back door into your phone or computer and raid your personal and private belongings. They act like because they can utilize technology to do it that makes it okay. What difference does it make how they raid your stuff? Either way, it's clearly unconstitutional.



Amendment IV (1791)

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Pay attention.

If ever you should find yourself in a serious jam, remember this:
The First Amendment gives you the right to speak freely.
The Fifth Amendment reminds you that you need to know when to shut up.



Liberty Rules Amendment #5 (1791): You have the right to remain silent. If you're accused of murder or other felony, you gotta be indicted by a grand jury to be prosecuted for it, except for servicemen when in war or during times of public danger. You can only be tried once for an offence. Your life, liberty, and property cannot be seized without due process and if they take your property for public use you gotta be paid a fair price for it.



Amendment V (1791)

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

He [George Washington] has often declared to me that he considered our new constitution as an experiment on the practicability of republican government, and with what dose of liberty man could be trusted for his own good; that he was determined the experiment should have a fair trial, and would lose the last drop of his blood in support of it.

Thomas Jefferson

3rd President (1801 – 1809)

2nd VP to President John Adams (1797 – 1801)

1st U.S. Secretary of State for President George Washington (1790 – 1793)

Declaration of Independence author (1776)

1743 – 1826



Liberty Rules Amendment #6 (1791): You have the right to a defense attorney and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury where the alleged crime was committed. You gotta be told what the charges are, you can hear and see what the witnesses against you have to say and you may subpoena other witnesses in your defense.



Amendment VI (1791)

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and 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 defence.

We need a law that will permit a voter
to sue a candidate
for breach of promise.

Mark Twain

American Author
1835 - 1910

Liberty Rules Amendment #7 (1791): Civil lawsuits may be tried by a jury and, once concluded, the facts established may not be re-examined. The lawsuit must be greater than seventy-five thousand dollars to gain eligibility for federal and, potentially, Supreme Court consideration. A minimum amount in controversy was established by the Judiciary Act of 1789 in the amount of five hundred dollars and was raised for the fifth time to this level in 1996 by Congressional degree 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a).

Amendment VII (1791)

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Hi, it's me again.

I am tortured by the thought that the inhumane atrocities by terrorists makes their torture justifiable.



Liberty Rules Amendment #8 (1791): Excessive bail and fines are forbidden as well as cruel and unusual punishment.



Amendment VIII (1791)

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

The very purpose of a Bill of Rights was to withdraw certain subjects
from the vicissitudes of political controversy,
to place them beyond the reach of majorities and officials,
and to establish them as legal principles to be applied by the courts.
One's right to life, liberty, and property, to free speech, a free press, freedom of worship and assembly,
and fundamental rights may not be submitted to vote;
they depend on the outcome of no elections.

Justice Robert H. Jackson

319 U.S. 624, *West Virginia State Board of Education v. Barnette* (No. 591) (1943)

Supreme Court Justice 1941 – 1954

1892 – 1954



Liberty Rules Amendment #9 (1791): The free to be me amendment! People have unbounded 'rights' and authority of self-determination in all matters concerning their *being* at or below the skin, seen and unseen. They extend to all matters relating to their consenting relationship(s).



Huh? #22: Thank goodness for the 2022 Roe vs. Wade Overturn (xRvW). I think it sucks! However, it made me seriously reconsider Amendment 9 & 10, 1791, Amendment 14, 1868 and the behavior of the Supreme Court here and in general. Overall, I've concluded Amendment #9 is mighty fine! It's been hiding in plain sight. The quote above seemed to nail it so well, I overlooked its true magnificence.

Although the subject of a woman's right to abortion was confirmed nationwide by the original Roe vs. Wade decision dated January 22, 1973, the subject's continued to fester as a socially, emotionally, religiously and politically charged concern. For very good and justifiable reasons, there are many groups that have coalesced with very strong convictions in their position on the subject. There are religious and faith based groups that for their beliefs or simple direct willful submission to the doctrine of their religion hold a blind faith opposition to the notion of abortion. On the opposite end, there are groups for similarly justifiable reasons that adhere to a strict doctrine of "my body my choice." Between them, there exists no middle ground, or happy medium, that can please either of them. However, there are several other loosely defined groups that promote compromise positions on abortion. Whether driven by reason, accommodation, compassion, or tradition, they take a somewhat pragmatic approach to draw some line in between where, under certain circumstances, or up until a certain time in gestation, abortion should be permissible country-wide.

The subject itself is such a delicate matter. Any woman or couple faced with even the momentary hesitation of a decision rather than pure joy, wonder, excitement and anticipation is surely in a difficult heart wrenching moment.

Any state or federal policy other than a hardline yes or no is inherently arbitrary in all circumstances. Regardless of where any line may be drawn, those at the extremes will persistently drive to relentlessly move that line incrementally towards their absolutely black and white, yes or no position. It becomes a never ending negotiation. Ultimately and necessarily, government is the arbiter. That makes it an even stickier issue.

Liberty Rules Amendment #9 (1791) (continued)

Every one of many aspects of regulation are cause for lengthy debate. Regarding the age of the woman, whether they should have any obligation to share a decision with either a parent, if very young, or the lover at any age. Should there be any obligation to be counseled or mull it over a bit? In cases of rape or incest there's often wide consensus that it's an entirely different situation and most make an accommodation for that instance without question. Medical circumstances where decisions are driven by preserving the health of the woman are also among the typically widely accepted recognized exceptions. There's also the valid concern that to make it illegal may make it unsafe for those who seek it or financially impossible for economically insecure women.

The issue has crossed the bench of the Supreme Court many times. Roe vs. Wade largely settled it from the critical aspect that it became legally available in all states. That made it safe and accessible for all women.

Over the decades after RvW, all had to accept it but some of the practices regarding it became justifiably offensive as well. There's tax-payer funding objections. Undercover videos emerged where the counseling and coaching of young adults clearly encouraged abortion nearly to the point of pressuring women to get it. Genetic engineering advances bring other questions of underlying motives and benefits that may exist in "harvesting" human embryos or fetus for stem cells or other genetic therapy measures for the living.

If you could indulge me for a moment, and try to put all that aside, as I'm trying to do, I'd like to share with you a few of my observations from my best effort to thoroughly read only two of the very many decisions related and cited on the subject and glean from them what I may on the subject from a constitutional stand point. The Law of the Land's provisions for the Rights of the People. One could easily dedicate the rest of their lives trying to understand the world, USA and Supreme Court histories and precedence. I'm not that guy!

The high impact abortion decisions are given as follows (**my shorthand** // typical shorthand // formal case).

1/22/1973: RvW // Roe vs Wade // Jane ROE, et al., Appellants, v. Henry WADE.

Summary Impact: Made abortion legal in all 50 states. Created a trimester framework for latest abortion date.

Historical context of 1/22/1973: 1969 Summer of Love culmination of the psychedelic experimenting, free loving, civil rights & Vietnam War protesting 1960s is still fresh in people's minds. Republican President Richard Nixon's 2nd term inauguration happened the day before. The unpopular Vietnam War is still on-going.

6/29/1992: Casey // Planned Parenthood vs. Casey // PLANNED PARENTHOOD OF SOUTHEASTERN PA v CASEY

Summary Impact: Preserved RvW but changed trimester framework to a viability test to refer to length into pregnancy after which the fetus could live outside the womb for latest abortion date.

Historical context of June 1992: The 1980s were deemed the "Me Generation." In those days kids got into playing video games at home. After 2 terms of Republican President Ronald Reagan, and about 6 months before the end of his VP's 1st term as President, George H. W. Bush was in campaign mode for his losing bid for a 2nd term. The Berlin Wall came down November 11, 1989 which was declared the end of The Cold War.

6/24/2022: xRvW // Dobbs vs. Mississippi // THOMAS E. DOBBS, STATE HEALTH OFFICER OF THE MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, ET AL., PETITIONERS v. JACKSON WOMEN'S HEALTH ORGANIZATION, ET AL.

Summary Impact: Overruled RvW & Casey and returned the authority to legislate on abortion from legal nationwide to each of the 50 states to decide.

Historical Context of the 21st Century: 2000-2025 in a nut shell... it's been nuts!!!

Liberty Rules Amendment #9 (1791) (continued)

The Roe vs. Wade Overturn decision (xRvW) led me to read the Barnette decision cited here regarding doing the Pledge of Allegiance and then read the xRvW decision's Opinions and Dissent in their entirety. That led to an epiphany of the true depth and intent of this 9th Amendment and the sharp distinction of it versus the 10th Amendment. Once there, I laid out "The *Liberty Rules!* Timeline" of U.S. Wars versus the U.S. Constitution and its Amendments dates located at the beginning of this excerpt on Page 4. That helps to demonstrate the outrageousness of Justice Alito's ignorance of the Pearl Harbor attack of December 7, 1941 in his Opinion for the court. He cites Barnette in his justifications and gross misrepresentation of its decision being a primary example demonstrating the Supreme Court overturning earlier decisions justifying the RvW overturn. In the xRvW Opinion, he asks rhetorically, what happened between 1940 and 1943 as if it was some vacuum in time of quaint serenity. Additionally, the timeline shows the contextual reality of how Amendment 14, 1868 should be viewed as a direct result of the Civil War and applied more limitedly forward going.

I've been carrying a deep seated suspicion of the lapses of integrity of the Supreme Court over our history. Past decisions, possibly influenced by private interests, have been stood on to justify and perpetuate serial 'right' killing principles and political feeding frenzies. xRvW was such a blatant political hack job, which I fully realized the moment I reached the xRvW Opinion declaration, or edict, that the decision exclusively impacts abortion, that it inspired the deep dive to confirm that. I still stand by that assessment. If one is to judge something in earnest, you may be forced to consider if the 999 good points allow the 1 deviant point to be overlooked or if the one deviant point is the unraveling of the true intent and nature of the judged. I'm raising the glaring deviant points and omissions that call it all into question.

Bottom line assessment: Two wrongs didn't make it right!

xRvW Beneficial Revelations:

A – This Supreme Court has gone on record that they've got it wrong before, they'll get it wrong again. They can, on occasion, correct past bad decisions of the court when necessary. 'Stare Decisis' as they say. 'Stare' as in look. 'Decisis' as in cease and desist. "STOP LOOKING AT THAT!" with regard to prior precedence cases.

B – This Supreme Court has clearly made one very good constitutional point. The Opinions describe the RvW original decision as looking like a piece of legislation rather than a court decision. That's clearly outside of the role of the Judicial Branch per the U.S. Constitution. If the Supreme Court stays in their lane, maybe the Executive and Legislative branches will revert to staying in their lanes and truly holding each other accountable as they should always be doing per the U.S. Constitution defined roles and responsibilities.

The quote I used by Chief Justice Earl Warren with Liberty Rules #46 from 1965 describes the separation of powers and that the Judiciary's unique role ensures no "trial by legislation" by the Congress. xRvW calls out the malpractice of the prior seated RvW Supreme Court doing what should be termed "legislating from the bench." It is this seated Supreme Court's Opinions' cornerstone argument for overturning RvW.

So, although I believe that xRvW represents one huge step backwards, it also is two baby steps in the 'right' direction. No pun/Pun intended... The bright light that all this is shining on the federal 3-branch dysfunction is a vanity mirror. This court calling out a prior court has inadvertently exposed them as party to a 3-ring circus.

4th Amendment only relates to our things: Within Liberty Rules Amendment #4, Justice Sandra Day O'Connor is quoted in Dissent to a decision "Statutes authorizing unreasonable searches were the core concern of the framers of the Fourth Amendment." In this quote, Justice O'Connor confirms my position that this

Liberty Rules Amendment #9 (1791) (continued)

amendment primarily protects us from the uncalled for, unjustified and unauthorized search of our stuff. I'm not certain what other concerns she may believe the 4th Amendment was meant to address outside of this "core concern." Regardless, I see nothing remotely associated with our *being* as it is currently known to exist or as it may come to be known to exist at or below the skin. The first reference to 'persons' in the 4th Amendment is regarding someone's clothing and what they may be carrying around with them, not their *being* at or below the skin; seen and unseen. The second reference is just a plural of person.

9th Amendment's Infinite Me Liberty: Per Liberty Rules Amendment #9 posted here.

14th Amendment Smoke and Mirrors: The court has historically sidestepped the recognition of the unbounded rights that the 9th Amendment affords us. They've systematically misrepresented the 14th Amendment to fit desired outcomes rather than give us a clue of our boundless rights ensured by the 9th Amendment. I strongly believe that the 14th Amendment did not re-assert any of the Bill of Rights as parts of these and other past Opinions falsely claim. No Amendment has ever done anything like reaffirming prior amendments as they claim with the exception of, perhaps, the 25th, which I haven't unraveled yet. The Civil War ended in 1865 and Amendment 13, 1865, abolishing slavery, is unquestionably associated with that. To me, given the context of history, Amendment 14, 1868 was clearly in response to the continued overt injustices that African American people and former slaves were experiencing after becoming free people by Amendment 13, 1865. xRvW dances around this with 101 'fourteenth' mentions versus 7 of the 'ninth.'

The 14th attempted to narrow the lanes of oppression that continued after the civil war in varying degrees and, I must add, existed in highly offensive ways even a century later when Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. spearheaded the 1960s civil rights movement that finally turned the tide against systematic "legal" racial oppression in the USA. Furthermore, it is evident in their use of the words 'privileges and immunities' rather than 'rights' in Section 1 of Amendment 14, 1868 that they weren't reasserting the Bill of Rights existence. At that time they were still respecting the reservation of 'rights' belonging to people only. As freshly freed people and citizens, they inherently had equal rights under the Bill of Rights. Liberty Rule #82 dictates that all states judges honor the constitution which, by Liberty Rule #80, includes its amendments. Amendment 14, 1868 did not change states' obligations. The 10th Amendment's recognition of state sovereignty and codifying the limited role of the federal government over the daily activities of the people, their businesses and the states made it clear to all the states that their 'powers' exercised in their laws had to treat all citizens equally assuring their common 'privileges and immunities' as etched in Liberty Rule #74 as well. Unfortunately, words, while helpful, don't always cause the immediate results they intend and support. Everything in Amendment 14, 1868 should be looked at from the viewpoint of recognizing it immediately followed and was in response to the end of the Civil War. Nothing in Amendment 14, 1868 should be used to justify disparaging any rights of individual people assured by the 9th Amendment's infinite scope respecting our individual sovereignty.

Supreme Court's role: In a smash up of their own words: It is the justices "duty" "against tyranny" as "the safeguard of our liberty and of our property under the constitution." (See LR34, LR46 & LR67 for citations.)

Supreme Court malpractice "indictments":

Concurring Justices (ALITO, THOMAS, GORSUCH, KAVANAUGH, BARRETT, and ROBERTS) (xRvW): To overrule and vacate RvW on procedure as legislation and then not correctly justify the 'right' to abortion as ensured by the 9th Amendment is a sort of double reverse legislating from the bench. It wronged a wrong in defiance of our 9th Amendment catch-all 'right' to final self-determination in all '*being*' matters.

Liberty Rules Amendment #9 (1791) (continued)

Justice ALITO (xRvW): Justice Alito's delivered the xRvW Opinion, in which he asks what happened between 1940 and 1943, in ignorance to the WWII Pearl Harbor attack of December 7, 1941. "Barnette stands out because nothing had changed during the intervening period other than the Court's belated recognition that its earlier decision had been seriously wrong." I consider that an impeachable offense. And they doubled down on it in rebuttal. Except for Roberts, the other four joined in the Judgement and Opinion, so they're just as guilty of this! Similarly appalling displays of malpractice through selective irrelevant dissertations on world and court history that run rampant in xRvW are shocking! Verbose inconsequential selective fluff ad nauseum. This is such a glaring and insulting omission and oversight it defies "good behavior" required by Liberty Rule #67.

Chief Justice ROBERTS (Affordable Care Act (aka ACA/Obamacare)): I believe that Chief Justice John Roberts had already legislated from the bench the way he preserved the Obamacare uninsured penalty fine by freelancing to create a basis to preserve it when that basis wasn't brought before him as an argument in that case. (See Liberty Rule #28). His statement there recognizes the states' role in the U.S. government. He cornered himself by that here. I gotta give President Trump credit for somehow getting that "tax" cancelled.

Justice BREYER, SOTOMAYOR, and KAGAN (xRvW Dissent): To be fair, in full disclosure of my disgust with this court and the characters we've entrusted with this high duty, the xRvW Dissent includes the statement that "The first problem with the majority's account comes from JUSTICE THOMAS's concurrence—which makes clear he is not with the program." With all due and undue respect, marching out such casual "pop" language in a document for all future generations to refer to from the highest court in the land sounds like it was written by a snot nosed kid whose parents bribed their way into some entry-for-hire Ivy League cesspool. I must admit that their statement that "Casey is a precedent about precedent" is quite clever and catchy. However, it is ultimately an empty point that I disagree with in this case because they both stand on the 14th Amendment instead of the 9th. Their Dissent also goes on about the court's evolving recognition of rights. My view, rather, is that the court very slowly walks back unjustifiable limitations of rights as social mores and general acceptance of each other has evolved. The courts seem to be walking back so many things that they need to throw down the gauntlet in recognition of the very wide mainstream of America is largely in understanding and acceptance of each other and of what we each do in our own spaces as Amendment 9, 1791 recognizes.

All 9 Justices of the 2022 xRvW Supreme Court (the fix was in): To add insult to injury, on top of all those appalling behaviors, the court's recognition that the parties in the case dictated that the court could only render an all or nothing decision is pathetic. If any one of these nine justices had a spine they'd've thrown them all out of court for good for the nerve to even make such an utterance! The audacity of the plaintiff and defense is beyond belief! And they got away with it! Chief Justice Roberts concurrence in the Judgement and the Dissent speak of this. Once they got to the Supreme Court, the parties presenting the case upped the ante. My wild speculation: The fix was in!

The Dissent supports that conclusion. The beauty of xRvW is that it finally lifted the veil of integrity that the Supreme Court has hid behind and revealed that they're just another bunch of misfits mirroring the rampant dysfunction of the presidency, House of Representatives and Senate telling us how to live our lives when they appear to all have gotten their law degrees out of Cracker Jacks™ boxes. This overall miscarriage of justice accomplishes one benefit for the "3-branch-club." The judicial branch served up a lob ball for the legislative branch to tee off on to whip up their tried and true one issue bases to keep them relevant for the 2022 mid-term election. Go government! You guys are awesome! Protecting us from those ogres with life long sentences, ah, positions to serve us or eat us alive! The Supreme Court took one for the team – government.

Liberty Rules Amendment #9 (1791) (continued)

If you'll recall, President Trump promised to pick his Justices from "The List." And he did. And "oh no, they didn't!", which means, "oh yes, they did!" ... take the first opportunity to overturn RvW because they knew they had the majority to do it. The case before them was just a vehicle in my sincere belief.

The Barnette decision is about a person's behavior. The xRvW decision is about a person's *being*: The Barnette decision cited here was about outward behavior required by the West Virginia Board of Education. Both the Opinions and the Dissent of xRvW refer to the decision. The court was of 7 Justices in total at the time of the Barnette decision in 1943 and went 6-1 to overrule the WV Board of Education requiring kids to say the Pledge of Allegiance in public school based on a Jehovah's Witness religious objection. I believe the one Justice who stood against it in Dissent, Justice Frankfurter, (yes, Frankfurter... Hot Dog! This oughta be good!) makes many compelling points that lead me to believe that he was right and the court got it wrong on the Barnette case on which they stand so proudly as setting good precedence to overturn prior decisions.

Justice Frankfurter actually makes a very interesting description of the long term value of leaving so much with the states the way it should be by way of the 10th Amendment. He describes it as fostering a healthy involvement of people engaged in their state's political process which has to ultimately be a good thing for our society and our republic's democratic process. The Barnette Dissent is definitely a good read. xRvW is about an individual's right. The RvW original decision correctly ensured it for the wrong reasons and by the wrong process. xRvW wrongly vacated that right and threw it back to the mob that exists in some states to impose their will on "pregos" not planning to carry to full term. I use the term "pregos" in the absolute most affectionate way possible, and I mean that! The xRvW primary valid argument was with the process.

They missed the opportunity to vacate it because of the process and then ensure it for all to come for the 'right' reason by way of the 9th Amendment. However, as due process and jurisprudence goes, I believe Justices aren't supposed to invent a way to justify a desired outcome as Justice Roberts did for Obamacare.

Summary: People have unbounded 'rights' (LRA1, LRA2, LRA3, LRA4, LRA9). People, their businesses and states have 'powers' to define 'privileges & immunities' (LR74, LRA10, LRA14) of those who are in their sphere of influence. Congress may sell and make 'rules & regulations' regarding federal property (LR78). No 'powers' of any people, states or federal entity may impose on people's unbounded 'rights' without 'due process' and respect or without a person's explicit permission (LRA4, LRA5, LRA6, LRA7, LRA8). Got it? Get it. Do it!

If you seriously doubt my conclusions, that's cool... However, since you're already this invested in the subject, please read the entire Barnette and xRvW decisions, at the minimum, and come to your own conclusions.

To reel in the Supreme Court and "handcuff them" for these "indictments", Proposed Liberty Rules Amendment #29 is offered for your thoughtful consideration later in the Proposed Amendments section.

Remember, all people retain the rights and ability to do what they do to foster the outcomes they prefer.



Amendment IX (1791)

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

The powers delegated by the proposed Constitution to the federal government are few and defined.
Those which are to remain in the State governments are numerous and indefinite.
The former will be exercised principally on external objects, as war, peace, negotiation and foreign commerce;
with which last the power of taxation will for the most part be connected.
The powers reserved to the several States will extend to all the objects which in the ordinary course of affairs,
concern the lives and liberties, and properties of the people,
and the internal order, improvement and prosperity of the State.

James Madison

Federalist, no. 45, 313-314

4th President (1809 – 1817), etc. (more experience noted in other instances of his many quotes herein)
1751 – 1836

Liberty Rules Amendment #10 (1791): If the constitution does not specifically provide for powers to the federal government, then those powers will go to the states or the people.

Huh? #23: **Liberty Rules!** opens with the following quote of Patrick Henry: “The Constitution is not an instrument for the government to restrain the people, it is an instrument for the people to restrain the government – lest it come to dominate our lives and interests.” Amendment X essentially formalizes his position on the meaning, scope and power of the U.S. Constitution’s purpose to restrain the federal government. However, I believe that in spite of this, the federal government has become like a million armed octopus. They’ve extended their tentacles into far too many facets of our lives and businesses. These matters of personal choice are expressly reserved to the states and the people by the 10th Amendment. If the personal affairs affecting the people were limited to legislation by the states and local governments then, as President Ronald Reagan said, people can vote with their feet. Oppressive states with imposing laws restricting personal choice and freedom could theoretically become isolated and abandoned. Judging by the quote of James Madison above, which was made during the development of the constitution, he obviously agrees. It also confirms that although the original Articles of Confederation were replaced by the U.S. Constitution to strengthen the federal government, they were careful to construct it such that at the same time the U.S. Constitution defines the limited powers that the federal government was designed to exercise.

In spite of these clear and noble goals embodied in the U.S. Constitution, the federal government has launched deep into the business of behavior modification of its citizens. The results of those efforts are becoming oppressive. That’s tyranny. An old word with regrettably renewed meaning and relevance.

The 10th Amendment is the most powerful sentence of the entire U.S. Constitution protecting people & state sovereignty. I strongly believe that all federal laws should be vigorously debated and passed through the prism of their place to be legislated, if at all, with consideration to Amendment X. Let’s call this “The Power of the **X**.”

Amendment X (1791)

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Election References Matrix

Election References Matrix								
LR/LRA	Clause/ Amendment	Involves Office(s)				Keywords		
		Representative	Senator	President	VP	People	Electors	Legislatures
LR3	I:2-1	X				X	X	X
LR4	I:2-2	X						
LR5	I:2-3	X						
LR6	I:2-4	X						
LR8	I:3-1		X					X
LR9	I:3-2		X					X
LR10	I:3-3		X					
LR11	I:3-4				X			
LR15	I:4-1	X	X					X
LR17	I:5-1	X	X					
LR22	I:6-2	X	X					
LR25	I:7-3	X	X	X				
LR55	II:1-1			X	X			
LR56	II:1-2			X	X		X	X
LR57	II:1-3	X	X	X	X		X	
LR58	II:1-4			X				
LR59	II:1-5			X	X			
LR60	II:1-6			X				
LRA12	XII			X	X		X	
LRA14	XIV					21+ vote	X	X
LRA15	XV					Former slaves vote		
LRA17	XVII		X			People elect Senators	X	X
LRA19	XIX					All sexes vote		
LRA20	XX	X	X	X	X			X
LRA22	XXII			X				
LRA23	XXIII			X	X		X	
LRA24	XXIV					Tax deadbeats vote	X	
LRA25	XXV			X	X			
LRA26	XXVI					18+ vote		
LRA27	XXVII	X	X					

Abbreviations examples:

"LR3" is "Liberty Rule #3" which is "I:2-1" for "Article I, Section 2, Clause 1" of the U.S. Constitution

"LRA12" is "Liberty Rules Amendment #12" which is "Amendment XII" to the U.S. Constitution

Liberty Rules! is the U.S. Constitution Restated, Related and most definitely being Violated.

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Information Mobility - It's About Time/Line

Gistory: Most communications have a cycle of invention supported by a patent, demonstration, initial adoption, mass appeal and obsolescence. The year given is near the initial invention date unless otherwise noted.

2020: Social Media Censorship
2020: Virtual Everything

2018 🇺🇸 Trump
Space Force
2011 🇺🇸 Shuttle Final Missions
2008 🇺🇸 SpaceX
1st private orbiter
2004 🇺🇸 Prius 50MPG
2001 🇺🇸 Harley V-Rod
2001 🇺🇸 Segway
Personal Transport
1986 🇺🇸 Shuttle explodes

2007: iPhone by Apple
2003: Social Media (MySpace)

9/11/2001 Hi-Jackers Attacks

U.S. Communications

1997: Instant Messaging
1991: Li-Ion Battery gets real
1990: Internet takes off
1981: MTV launches
1975: CableTV HBO Ali/Frazier
1973: Mobile Phone
1972: Corning Fiber Optic "Cable"
1971: email
1969: DARPA funds ARPANET
1964: Modern fax machine
1960: Pagers commercialized
1957: Satellites (USSR Sputnik)
1955: TVs in 50% of US homes
1948: Milton Berle epicenter of popular TV programming
December 7, 1941 Pearl Harbor Attack, 1941-1945 WWII

1923: US TV patent application by Russian born Zwarykin

1921: KDKA Radio 1st Ballgame - Pirates win over Phillies
1920: KDKA Radio (Pittsburgh, PA) 1st Broadcast has live Harding-Cox presidential election results

1911: USPS Airmail begins
1910: "Talkies" Movies emerge

1906: 1st Radio voice broadcast in MA by Fessenden
1905: 1st Movie Theater opens in Pittsburgh, PA

1894: Marconi develops wireless transmissions in Italy based on Maxwell & Hertz discoveries
1889: Movie Camera (Thomas Alva Edison)

1876: Telephone (Alexander Graham Bell)

1867: Signal Lamps (Morse Code)

1860-1861: Pony Express
1858: US, GB Telegraph

1844: Balt., DC Telegraph (Morse Code)

1827: Camera

1814: Steam Print Press

1816 🇩🇪 German Draisine "Walker" Bicycle popular for wealthy in cities of Europe & U.S.

1797 🇺🇸 USS Constitution "Old Ironsides" naval ship launched
INITIAL U.S. CONSTITUTION EVENTS (foot, beasts of burden, wagons, boats)

1791 (September) I - X The Bill of Rights Amendments

1789 (April 30) George Washington sworn in as 1st U.S. President

1787 (September 17) U.S. Constitution created by Constitutional Convention

1781 (October 17) British surrender ending Revolutionary War

1781 (March 1) Articles of Confederation ratified

1776 (July 4) Declaration of Independence

1775 🇺🇸 (April 19) Giddy-Up! "The British are Coming!" Paul Revere warns Minutemen on horseback

Liberty Rules! Is the U.S. Constitution Restated, Related and most definitely being Violated.

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U.S. Transportation

KEY: YEAR 🚗 - Automotive
YEAR 🚲 - Bicycle
YEAR ✈️ - Flight
YEAR 🐎 - Horse
YEAR 🚂 - Railroad
YEAR 🚀 - Spacecraft
YEAR ⚓ - Watercraft

1775: U.S. Postal Service
1776: U.S. has 37 newspapers (often reprinting each others stories) and many pamphlets in print. Pamphlets mostly factual and instructive regarding the history of world liberty and the impact of no representation.

1790: Flag Semaphore (often between ships)

1800s

1900s

2000

◇ Proposed Amendments ◇



The history of liberty is a history of
the limitation of governmental power,
not the increase of it.

Woodrow Wilson

28th President (1913 – 1921)
Governor of New Jersey (D, 1911 – 1913)
President of Princeton University (1902 – 1910)
1856 - 1924



Proposed Liberty Rules Amendment #28: Term limits for Representatives and Senators. Now it's 5 terms or 10 years max for Representatives and 3 terms or 18 years max for Senators and you're done.



Huh? #29: This U.S. Constitution gives us the awesome power to conceivably replace all 100% of the presently 435 members of the House of Representatives and 33% or 33 but sometimes 34 of the 100 Senators with the federal elections that are held every two years if we all chose not to reelect our incumbents. That would be a revolution to effectively rid ourselves of so many politicians responsible for the mess that we're in without firing a shot. However, as much as they say that everyone is distrustful and disenchanted with our federal government, we apparently love rather than loath the one Representative and Senator that we actually get to vote for in each election because we keep electing them while we observe with great disgust how everyone else keeps electing their same Representatives and Senators. It's unfortunate that an amendment such as this should be needed to save ourselves from ourselves.

A swamp is a natural environment that exists in some areas of the United States that, although considered generally inhospitable to people, is teeming with life that certainly provides a benefit to the eco-system at large. The U.S. federal government located in Washington, D.C., has been equated with being a swamp that needs to be drained. This is far too kind and a disservice to swamps everywhere. It's a manmade concoction more akin to a cesspool. Polarized politics has backed it up such that the stench is palpable. It's time to drain the cesspool that is the elected U.S. government seated in Washington, D.C.

With a non-corrupted fresh start Congress, maybe they can clean up the non-elected government in Washington, D.C., too.

The only way I see this amendment happening is via a convention of states. If two thirds of the state legislatures approve an amendment to the constitution, it's just as valid if two thirds of the House of Representatives and two thirds of the Senate approve it (reference Liberty Rule #80). Then it'd have to be ratified by three fourths of the states and you're practically there already. Suddenly, whom we elect to state offices is important. They need to be constitutionally oriented and support federal term limits. This is probably the last bastion of states' ability to exercise their influence over the federal government. It'd be there way of "sticking it to the man."

The net effect of term limits would then be as follows.

Presidents: 2 terms maximum equals 8 years (Per Amendment 22, 1951)

Representatives: 5 terms maximum would equal 10 years

Senators: 3 terms maximum would equal 18 years

I believe that many people will believe that five terms for Representatives and three terms for Senators is too long, however, I believe that there needs to be some stability in government and we shouldn't overreact to our current concerns. After a while, there'll always be turn-over occurring. This provides some stability and experience in government at all times with a mandatorily reasonable steady stream of new blood also.

By the way, I love Woodrow Wilson's quote here! However, I find it startling that he came out of academia. Next, he pads his resume with 2 years as NJ governor. Then, as president, he presides over the creation of The Federal Reserve in 1913, which many people detest, and Amendment 16 & 17, 1913 that I detest. Then in his second term, he enters us in World War I in 1917 to its 1918 end. Plus, Alcohol Prohibition starts per Amendment 18, 1919 and the following year women get to vote per Amendment 19, 1920. That's a lot!



Proposed Amendment XXVIII:

No person shall be elected to the office of U.S. Representative more than five times, and a partial term shall count as a full term. No person shall be elected to the office of U.S. Senator more than three times, and a partial term of three or more years shall count as one full term. When ratified, all U.S. Representatives and Senators in office at or above the limit may not seek another term for that office.

The U.S. Constitution wasn't written with the intent to keep us safe.

The U.S. Constitution is written with the intent to keep us free!



Proposed Liberty Rules Amendment #29: All juries, whether of people or justices, must reach unanimous decisions to declare guilt or constitutionality.



Huh? #30: There's surprisingly little written about exactly how courts of law are to operate in the U.S. Constitution. It has been said that we're to error on the side of freedom. Better to have 100 guilty set free than 1 innocent found guilty. Not everyone agrees with that, however, we should be mindful of our ideals as well as our practices. Juries of peers abide by this. It'd probably be hard to get a dozen people to agree on lunch, yet, they must all agree to find an accused person guilty. Judges judging the soundness of a law and its constitutionality, in my belief, should be in full agreement most of the time. It's the law! They're typically lawyers and now judges. Any law that they can't all agree on is constitutionally correct by not overstepping the boundaries into our personal physical, emotional and spiritual space assured by the U.S. Constitution and its amendments should not stand.

As Americans, we have some odd and paradoxical mantras. While it's difficult for us to fathom kamikaze pilots from Japan on December 7, 1941 with just enough fuel to reach Hawaii and the Middle East hijackers on September 11, 2001 with one-way ticket suicide, or shall we say homicide missions, some of our practices may be hard for other countries and cultures to understand. My America leaves no American behind. We have and will risk the lives of 100 to save the 1. It breaks my heart that that America has been violated in this millennium. I'll resist the overwhelming temptation and desire to go on a rant on that one...

My point here is that it's my belief and understanding that it's better to have 100 ok laws overturned than to have 1 truly unjust unconstitutional law that stomps on our rights remaining on the books. That's my America's way! Please note, that's a bit of an overstatement that I'll soon walk back.

I firmly believe that judges have seized far too much power against our liberty to set far too many boundaries to prevent people from opposing imposing laws. I'm specifically aware of a case in New Hampshire where a small business self-funded their opposition to some of the restrictions enacted during C19 and the judge ultimately played the "it hasn't hurt you yet" card to shut down the challenge. I'm sorry, but that's total BS! Politicians are freelancing with our rights to score partisan political points. They may even know of their unjust tyranny but have the benefit of experience to know that it will not ever come back to bite them in the arse and they'll have that feather of oppression in their little thinking cap for a couple of few years, at the minimum, before someone may be impacted by it severely enough with the time, money and wherewithal to mount a serious legal challenge to it. It wouldn't cost the politician one dime.

It'd be defended by the state, county or town at taxpayer expense. Most states and municipalities have very deep pockets that are essentially bottomless when the need for competent legal representation is needed. Many of the people gotta rely on public defenders when accused of crimes (thanks be to Amendment 6, 1791) and the possibility of hiring a lawyer to oppose a law that hasn't thrown them in jail is highly unlikely.

Proposed Liberty Rules Amendment #29 (continued)

The U.S. Constitution, with the Bill of Rights, weren't written with the intent to keep us safe. The U.S. Constitution, with the Bill of Rights, were written with the intent to keep us free! They guarantee our individual natural and legal rights immune from government and community interference by our neighbors in our "pursuit of happiness" as is the way it should be in a true republic. It also provides for the preservation of our nation to exist in what clearly remains an all too often hostile world. Our politicians are so misinformed or misdirected that they're constantly referring to it as a democracy.

Early on in the course of trying to understand these words laid down nearly 250 years ago (that's 12 generations ago, now struggling to a degree, to reach that magical mystical 13th generation) I found the perfect analogy for the difference between a republic and a democracy.

In a true majority-rules mob-rules democracy, if three wolves and a sheep get together and then come around to deciding what's for dinner, it doesn't end well for Mr. or Ms. Sheep. In a true republic, such as ours is, we're guaranteed that we don't end up on the menu because of how good or bad we look or how hungry everyone else may be.

These mobs aren't inherently necessarily bad people. They've been convinced they're good people and everybody would be better off if everyone was as good as they are by imposing restrictions and penalties for those who aren't. Many are just in the herd going along with the crowd around them.

Additionally, the "not a democracy" assertion is obviously supported by The Pledge of Allegiance including "... and the Republic for which it stands ..." which is supported by Liberty Rule #79. Any reputable news outlet that has ever referred to, or allows other to refer to, our form of government as anything that does not, at the very least, include the word 'republic' is not.

The judges so commonly short circuit sincere efforts by people in defense of their small businesses to petition for a redress of their grievances by closing the case on the "it hasn't hurt you" technicality that it has me seriously wondering who the judges think they're working for? The government, the big corporations or the people? Everything we understand, were taught and must believe says the people... All our people.

Within Liberty Rules Amendment #9, Huh? #22, I comment on Roe vs. Wade being overturned (xRvW) in 2022. I describe my conclusions after reading the Barnette Opinion and Dissent that I quoted from as well as the xRvW Opinions and Dissent. I believe it laid bare the underlying lack of sincere integrity of the members of the court with careful consideration of the words in and not in their justifications in the Opinions and Dissent of xRvW. It's now my view that we're experiencing a manifestation of the perfect storm where all three branches of our federal government have devolved into such glaring dysfunction and hypocrisy that it provides a great opportunity to add thoughtful and considerate amendments to the U.S. Constitution that will, now and into the future, alter the abysmal course we're on and have been for quite a while now.

The Supreme Court is supposed to be the branch with the individuals having the greatest understanding of constitutional law. Their role is so special that they're nominated and confirmed to a position of "Justice for Life." That's a very select special high privilege and it comes with a very high duty by putting them in the position to be above the shifting political winds. Additionally, once on the court, they should be above allegiance to any person or group who helped them get there. They're entrusted for life to judge cases elevated for a final determination. Just or unjust? Constitutional or unconstitutional?

Proposed Liberty Rules Amendment #29 (continued)

It's inescapable, that major socially, emotionally and politically charged cases will come before them. The xRvW result has made it painfully clear that the corruption of political preference has overwhelmed the 2022 Supreme Court's individuals' ability to render constitutionally based just conclusions. That's OK. No need to panic. They're people. Unfortunately, these things can happen with people. This proposed amendment is the one best way I can imagine that we can restrain the court so they must rise above those political preferences and maintain laws and challenged behavior only if they all agree that it's constitutional. If it's so politically charged that one of them cannot let it go through, and essentially vetoes it, it fails and is overturned.

In a good and true well-functioning society, we need less, not more laws. We gotta get along and respect each other's boundaries. The court has been justifying bad decisions that don't respect individuals' autonomy and boundaries. When that's the case, some of those same people may be less likely to respect the boundaries and autonomy of other people.

Juries of people have had to reach unanimous decisions. Why should juries of justices be any different? Like I said, they're just people when push comes to shove.

The U.S. Constitution establishes a system of boundaries, rules and procedures where a freer society could develop over time but it always remains heavily dependent on people paying enough attention to recognize whether or not the people elected have good intentions and vote them out in the next election if they don't.

However, we remain a republic where individual rights should be carrying the day leaving us free from the tyranny of elected runts and groups who can whip them into a frenzy to violate our individual rights. The only recourse against bad laws is to elevate them through the courts that may rise to the ultimate and final judgement by the Supreme Court.

That's where the courts, by way of the judges, are failing the people. They appear stuck in a penal colony mindset more attached to the ways and means of the government and big corporations than the people.

We need to course correct. Many would have you believe that we're going headlong into a constitutional crisis. The constitution is fine. It NOT being honored is the problem. We have an integrity crisis on our hands.

Throughout *Liberty Rules!*, if you look at it in detail from cover to cover, I've identified many fact based conflicts between my interpretation of what the U.S. Constitution says and the contrary behavior of our federal government sworn to honor it. The frustration is mounting.

You, I, we... can buy into the chaos they create, pitting us against each other, or we can work together, in unity, to call for constitutional action to alter the course of the chaos.

So much of what's happening today appears out of our reach and beyond our control. Of even greater concern to me is that a great deal of the odd government behavior we're witnessing totally seems to be geared to scare away regular working stiffs to roll up their sleeves and run for offices or try to make a difference. It appears they're conspiring to discourage anyone to even try if they're not loaded with money to keep Congress and the "deep state" at bay with a sharp legal team.

Conceptually, if we demanded it, a constitutional amendment could happen so fast. Look how quickly state

Proposed Liberty Rules Amendment #29 (continued)

governments and the federal government moved to circumvent or locally prohibit the impact of the xRvW decision in some of the states. Government can move quickly when they want.

With all in, all out support by lots of people demanding it of their Representatives and Senators, they'd have to discuss it and respond to ignore it or act on the idea.

No need to waste a lot of our time, money and gas to assemble somewhere and expose us to the lunatic fringe. If you support this idea, just call, write or click until our numbers compel Congress to action.

That should lead to a healthy Congressional debate to craft such an amendment properly. Two-thirds House of Representatives and Senate approval. Three-quarters states approval and it's the Law of the Land once certified by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). NARA was empowered on April 1, 1985.

Done. New court process. New day. Or not? Sounds too easy, right? However unlikely it may be, it is possible. The constitutional tool exists.

Finally, I must add that the implications of such a change are by no means trivial. Justice Frankfurter's Dissent in the Barnette decision associated with that Opinion quoted with Liberty Rules Amendment #9 highlight some important views on this. Any such amendment would require very careful consideration and open-minded debate to reach an appropriate change. Anyone who thinks term limits for justices is the path to address this hasn't a single clue about the delicate structure and balance of our government and the unique intent and purpose of the lifelong justice construct. They are like babies playing with fire. No good can come of it. They tried though with the 2023 unpassed "Supreme Court Biennial Appointments and Term Limits Act." Here's two interesting excerpts of Justice Frankfurter's Dissent for the fun of it.

... "These questions are not lightly stirred. They touch the most delicate issues and their solution challenges the best wisdom of political and religious statesmen. But it presents awful possibilities to try to encase the solution of these problems within the rigid prohibitions of unconstitutionality." ...

... "In the past this Court has from time to time set its views of policy against that embodied in legislation by finding laws in conflict with what was called the 'spirit of the Constitution'. Such undefined destructive power was not conferred on this Court by the Constitution. Before a duly enacted law can be judicially nullified, it must be forbidden by some explicit restriction upon political authority in the Constitution. Equally inadmissible is the claim to strike down legislation because to us as individuals it seems opposed to the 'plan and purpose' of the Constitution. That is too tempting a basis for finding in one's personal views the purposes of the Founders." ...



Proposed Amendment XXIX

All juries must reach unanimous decisions. A jury of peers must all agree to reach a guilty verdict for a crime, otherwise, the accused is found not guilty or the case is dismissed. A tribunal of judges, including the Supreme Court, must all agree to declare a contested law or practice constitutional and just, otherwise, it's declared unconstitutional and vacated or penalized.

The generation gap's falling into collapse.

Mr. Marty

Born 1961



Proposed Liberty Rules Amendment #30: We're so done with "electors" (affects Liberty Rule #3, #56, #57, Liberty Rules Amendment #12, 14, 17, 23 & 24). People will vote the 2nd Tuesday of November from 6AM to 9PM local time nationwide in person by paper ballot for their Representative plus the president and VP along with their state and local offices. All ballots will have write-in candidate provisions for all offices up for election. All regularly scheduled Representatives elections are on even years. Recounts will be done manually.

The president and VP Electoral College system lives on. Only Maine and Nebraska can split their votes as is their tradition. The governor of each state will report the results the day after the election and they'll be certified by the governor after all elections in their state have been decided. Any governor caught gaming the system will face charges and penalties of treason.

Citizens 16 years or older may vote (affects Liberty Rule #15, Liberty Rules Amendment 14 & 26).

Voters gotta register when they move or skip a federal election at least 1 month before Election Day. Voter registration will simply declare local and state residency with an address. No citizen who casts a single ballot may be penalized for it. People in transition committed to state residency may vote for president & VP. Congress will make laws and penalties for people who cast multiple ballots.

Convicted felons may vote after 7 years off supervision and out of trouble retroactively once enacted.

Voters will sign in on Election Day and certify they're casting their only ballot there. The ballot will be anonymous and its image digitized in real time as cast there and centrally backed up. No results will be made public until voting ends nationwide. The paper ballots are stored for 1,000 years. Unsubpoenaed polling video will eventually be destroyed.

Amendment XVII is repealed. Senators will be elected by state legislatures again per Liberty Rule #8. Senators in office may complete their term.

Representatives will be 14 years a U.S. Citizen and at least 22 when elected (affects Liberty Rule #4).

Senators will be 18 years a U.S. Citizen and at least 26 when elected (affects Liberty Rule #10).

The President & VP will be a natural born U.S. Citizen, have 21 years U.S. residency and at least 30 when elected (affects Liberty Rule #58 and Amendment XII).



Huh? #31: 18 of the 84 Liberty Rules have something to do with elections. I discovered this by utilizing technology. I searched the following words with my handy dandy word processor to quickly find the related

Proposed Liberty Rules Amendment #30 (continued)

clauses and amendments: elect, elected, election, elector, vote, and vacancy. That's hitting over 20% of them. As far as the amendments go, 12 of the 27 have hits. That's just a couple shy of half of them!

I wish I could've just pointed out that Liberty Rule #57 calls for an 'Election Day' to prove how corrupted our government has migrated the election process beyond what's required and just drop the mic.

However, Liberty Rule #57 is actually talking about these creatures called 'electors' and relating exclusively to the election of the president and VP. There's a huge disconnect between what we kind of think happens and what happens. What actually happens behind the scenes usually occurs quietly with no consequence as an old stale ritual that pays some homage to what the U.S. Constitution actually requires by way of Amendment 12, 1804 and supported by Amendment 23, 1961 and incidentally by Amendment 24, 1964 reference to 'electors.'

The Capital Riot of January 6, 2021 was an attempt to disrupt that ritual that made the November 2020 election results for the president and VP "official." In January of 2022 they treated the symptom with the "Electoral Count Reform and Presidential Transition Improvement Act" over the "Electoral Count Act of 1887."

The only vote that the people were directly granted in the original U.S. Constitution is for their federal Representative in Congress. However, it was granted ambiguously enough and largely referred to the state legislatures to administer which must have led to many excluded from voting because Amendments 14 (1865), 15 (1867), 19 (1920), 24 (1961), and 26 (1971) expanded the definition of 'people' to respectively include citizens 21+, former slaves 21+, women, people who owe taxes and then expanded all those explicit inclusions of what constitutes 'people' to those age 18+.

There's a common expression that "people are people" and who can argue with that? Unfortunately, politicians are politicians...

We the People...

What part of 'people' is so hard to understand?

It is the perfect casual non-gender-loaded linguistic reference to human beings in the English language. There's lots of 'people', and I'm using the term loosely, that share with us how horrible those that wrote the U.S. Constitution were. Those 'terrible' people were cooped up over a particularly hot summer of 1787 in a building in Philadelphia arguing over the contents of it. (1787... No A/C. No fans. Sweat!) All those who signed it agreed unanimously on "We the People" to be the grand opening three words of it. Not "we the men" or "we the rich" or "we the noble" or "we the slave owners" or "we above you."

There was no more inclusive word that could have been used as far as I'm concerned. However, they still had to sell the results of their labor to all 13 original states now operating as a confederation of states under the Articles of Confederation to buy into this new organization of government for it to become the Law of the Land and actually go into operation as the United States Constitution.

State sovereignty was a serious matter at the time. Looking at the model of Europe, from which they generally came, I'm gonna go out on a limb and submit that many states were more than big enough in size and population to go their own way and try to stand on their own as the countries of Europe did until the

Proposed Liberty Rules Amendment #30 (continued)

European Union formed not too long ago in 1992. Each state had, and generally has, their own constitution. They knew when they were done they'd have to sell it to all original 13 states and have them accept that the U.S. Constitution superseded each of their respective state constitutions in the case of any conflicts.

The election of Senators in Congress was granted to their respective state legislatures and set at 2 per state. Amendment XVII, in violation of the constitution, transferred that vote to the people in 1913. This is discussed in further detail in Huh? #27 within Liberty Rules Amendment #17.

The U.S. Constitution and its amendments have yet to unambiguously grant the voting of president and VP to its citizens. It remains embedded in the votes of the electors that are installed by the states who must each meet the specifics of who can be an elector as defined in the U.S. Constitution and its amendments.

Hogwash!

Let's move on...

People should have the formal and well-defined final say by their collective votes of who they elect president and VP.

As far as the requirements of the candidates, I'm simply doubling their required length of U.S. citizenship for Representatives and Senators and adding 7 years for the president and VP's minimum duration of U.S. residency. The minimum age by Election Day is adjusted with a reverse progression of incremental reductions from the longest to the shortest. It sounds complicated, so here's the resulting impact:

President and VP age FROM 35 TO 30 (-5 years). Plus U.S. born citizen with residency FROM 14 years to NOW 21 years minimum.

Senators age FROM 30 TO 26 (- 4 years). Plus U.S. Citizen FROM 9 years to NOW 18 years minimum.

Representatives age FROM 25 TO 22 (- 3 years). Plus U.S. Citizen FROM 7 years to NOW 14 years minimum.

Voter age FROM 18 TO 16 (- 2 years) minimum and officially a natural born or naturalized citizen.

At first it sounds shocking but when the basis is broken down, I think it's quite palatable.

This could make things worse as opposed to what? Things have been appearing to get worse by the day...

As radical as this may all seem, let me share analogies of driving actual cars through seemingly inevitable doom of potential catastrophic crashes when the only other choice was to do nothing and hope for the best.

In the first instance, I was a passenger sleeping in the back seat and was asked rather calmly in a sharp and loud enough voice to awake, assess the situation and wisely offer no advice. The question was, "Marty, do you turn in or out of a spin?" I opened my eyes, sat up and watched the world go by very quickly in a circular motion which included a big old Cadillac turning in front of us and coming up quick in the proper direction of travel that we should have been heading. Without saying a word, I laid back down and my lovely driver made a decision which seemed to be rapidly cutting the wheel that sent us into a spin in the opposite direction but faster. When the spinning seemed to stop I sat up again and we were traveling in the original direction on the other side of the intersection and we just kept rolling. Woo-Hoo! Crisis and crash averted, no thanks to me.

Proposed Liberty Rules Amendment #30 (continued)

The next time, decades later, I was behind the wheel and experienced a phenomenon I had only heard about a relatively short time before and seriously doubted it as a potential reality. It's the dreaded 4-wheel drift...

It was quite a ride in which we had already worked through two noteworthy stories all by themselves. One involved being pulled over in a case of mistaken identity which a little fast talking luckily led to the conclusion "so it couldn't have been us" which he bought. That was followed by torrential downpours where we were moving at highway speeds in now lighter rain and hit a huge puddle in synchronous splash formation with a Jeep® just ahead of us and to the right. We were in the perfect alignment where the water from their front tire created a deluge as if we were driving through a never-ending waterfall. The Jeep® and I synchronously slowed down enough that the splash finally subsided and, since I hadn't yet hit anything, I just kept driving.

Realize that the temperature was nowhere near freezing... As I'm cruising down a completely different stretch of road in fairly light rain on the last leg of our journey home, I felt a loss of steering control as all four tires began to drift from the direction they were rolling in. I rather gently tried to steer out of it (a trick question all by itself which the answer is a relative one depending on the direction of the spin and the direction of the road). I'd say this was a spin "out" to the right as the road was somewhat bending to the left. The most important thing that became immediately apparent was that no matter what I did, unless I did something really stupid really fast, we would clear the overpass rail above the road below on the right that came up very quickly and we did. Next, it was in the wee hours of the morning and there were really no cars near us. However, without much of any help from me we were now spinning like a top clockwise which I was trying to gently steer out of. It worked! The car stopped spinning but I realized that we were now traveling backwards at highway speed facing in the same direction as the traffic on the other side of the Jersey barrier. Without any hesitation whatsoever, the moment I realized that, I cut the wheel violently and we started spinning like a top in the opposite direction which seemed like progress in the moment.

Then we finally slowed down such that everything that was spinning by us slowed down enough to come into focus as we spun into the Jersey barrier on our left with the front bumper and fender coming to a fairly gentle rest against it. A cop came up on us quickly and said there'd been several spin outs and there could be more. He said since we seemed OK, we should just immediately keep going and we did.

In my life, the whole story's epic enough to have a title which is "Harass, Splash and Crash!"

The government of the United States of America appears to me to be so far out of control, off course and being governed by a bunch of misfits gaming the system and the people that we must cut the wheel hard and hope for the best. As long as we abruptly change course, more good than bad is sure to come out of it in my estimation. Although these three proposed amendments are somewhat sweeping in nature, I believe that they deserve a fair chance to be put in place and see where it goes before something unrecoverable happens.

For good measure, I went through the trouble of creating the Communications and Mobility Timeline to show that by the early 1900s there were major advances in both. We've yet to take advantage of those changes other than injecting the uncertainty and great opportunity for corruption associated with electronic voting.

Overall, our voting process remains a hodgepodge of disjointed locally controlled discretionary state defined voting practices. Those practices are embedded in the U.S. Constitution to ensure the integrity of the voting results as best they could in ways that made sense in 1787. The Communications and Mobility Timeline

Proposed Liberty Rules Amendment #30 (continued)

captures the advent of everything but the carrier pigeon! That's been around a really really really long time.

What I find most interesting though, is that the moment we put a hotline in from the U.S. to England in 1858, via telegraph, all hell broke loose in that the Civil War started 3 years later. A weird coincidence...

The other thing that I discovered in the process is that in Liberty Rule #15, they anticipated the potential for advances and set that Congress could overrule the states by law on how to conduct the elections of Representatives and Senators. It appears that they may have, but regardless, it remains in need of an overhaul.

The timeline was a lot of work and a little bit of fun to support the obvious and undeniable assertion that transportation and communications have changed to an almost unimaginable degree over our history. A new approach to voting that recognizes and takes advantage of that is long overdue. However, it must remain transparent with a hard paper trail for recounts when needed. It must ultimately remain in our hands.

The more productive effort was to compile all the election related aspects of the constitution and its amendments. The original constitution necessarily had a splintered approach due to the fastest way to get a private message somewhere was hand written in a sealed envelope carried on horseback by a trustworthy person or go old school with a pigeon text. Please see Page 25 and 26 for the Election References Matrix and the Information Mobility It's About Time/Line.

The USA is the country of second chances and people from all over the world come here for a fresh start. Citizen felons who log an extended period of staying out of trouble after paying their debt deserve a second chance also.

This is how you throw down the gauntlet! Let's not change it. Let's not fix it. Let's comprehensively harmonize and advance it!

We're evolving collectively and individually. Kids are born and mature in understanding of what's going on around them very rapidly compared to when I was a kid. Whether for better or worse, it's what's happening, so let's recognize it and embrace it.

The bubble has burst! The age of innocence is over. It's nearly impossible to raise children in a bubble of isolation from far too many nasty realities of our modern world. Sadly, many children and rather young adults are forced to raise themselves in large part due to no fault of their own. They're profoundly impacted by the rules and laws of society but they have no say in them with regard to a vote in representation.

Maybe this will invigorate participation in running for offices and voting for offices in a good way. We must embrace and foster change before we become victim to it. We must take a quantum leap into the present.



Proposed Amendment XXX text on next page.

Proposed Liberty Rules Amendment #30 (continued)

Proposed Amendment XXX: The concept and use of people as electors is repealed in all respects for the U.S. Constitution and all of its Amendments.

The president and vice president will continue to be elected as per Amendment XII with the number of votes per state as defined for the census based Electoral College where all votes for each state will be awarded to the candidate with the most popular votes of the people in the state except for Maine and Nebraska which may continue to split their votes as has been their tradition. All regular federal elections will be on even years.

The governor of each state will report the federal election results the day after the election. They will be certified by the governor when all elections in their state have been decided and press conferences will be conducted daily until certified. Any governor knowingly subverting the integrity of the election results will be subject to charges and penalties of treason against the United States of America if found guilty.

The annual Election Day will be the 2nd Tuesday of November nationwide. All polling places will be open from 6AM to 9PM local time. Votes will be cast in person at polling places by paper ballot on Election Day only for their Representative plus the president and VP along with their state and local offices. All ballots will have write-in candidate provisions for all offices up for election. Recounts will be done manually.

Citizens 16 years or older may vote.

Convicted citizen felons may vote again 7 years after released from prison, parole and probation and not convicted of another misdemeanor or felony. This waiting period will be retroactive and those whom already meet it may immediately register to vote once enacted.

Citizen voters must register at least 1 month before the next federal Election Day when they move or don't vote on a regularly scheduled federal Election Day which occurs every 2 years. Voter registration will require affirmation of residency to allow full ballot voting or allow them to only vote for president and vice president if the voter is in transition but committed to reside in the state. Every elected office on every ballot will have a write-in provision. No federal or state law may impose any penalty whatsoever on any citizen eligible to vote who casts only one voting ballot anywhere. Congress may by law define penalties for anyone duly convicted of casting more than one voting ballot in an election or voting when ineligible. Voters will sign a voter roll affirming this is their only ballot cast in the election and their paper vote ballot will be anonymous and its image will be digitized as cast for storage in an isolated local repository and encrypted for redundant central repository transmission in real time. No results will be made public until voting ends nationwide. The paper ballots cast will be stored for 1,000 years. All video recording at polling places will be preserved for 5 years after the elections. Unsubpoenaed video will then be destroyed.

Amendment XVII is repealed. Senators will be elected by state legislatures again per Article I/Section 2/Clause 1. Senators in office when enacted may remain in office until their next election.

Representatives will be 14 years a U.S. Citizen and 22 years of age minimum when elected.
Senators will be 18 years a U.S. Citizen and 26 years of age minimum when elected.

The president & vice president will be a natural born U.S. Citizen, have 21 years U.S. residency and 30 years of age minimum when elected.





Liberty Rules! Forth Edition Full Contents - Organization with Key Words

Liberty Rules! Orientation

Introduction	Page 9
How to utilize this book for Incredibly Brilliant People	Page 15

The Liberty Rules Page 21

Preamble

Liberty Rule #1 (LR1): The people practice Liberty

Article I: The Legislative Branch

LR2: Senate, House of Representatives, laws, together they're the Congress.

LR3: House of Representatives, elected by the people

LR4: Representative, 7 year U.S. citizen, 25

LR5: Census [Huh? #1]

LR6: Representative drops out

LR7: House of Representatives, Impeachment

LR8: Senators chosen by each states' legislature [Huh? #2]

LR9: One third of Senators elected every two years

LR10: Senator, 9 year U.S. citizen, 30

LR11: Vice President, president of the Senate

LR12: Vice President isn't around

LR13: Senate is Jury for all impeachments

LR14: Convicted impeachment

LR15: Elections of Representatives and Senators [Huh? #3]

LR16: Congress must meet

LR17: Judge of the Elections of its own Members

LR18: Rules of its Proceedings

LR19: Record of the Proceedings

LR20: House adjournment

LR21: Senators and Representatives paid, said in session, questioned in session

LR22: Senator or Representative cannot hold any other office

LR23: Funding federal government, House of Representatives

LR24: President, reject a bill, veto, veto override [Huh? #4]

LR25: Order, resolution or vote not approved by the president

LR26: Congress may tax everyone and everything imported uniformly [Huh? #5]

LR27: Congress may borrow money

LR28: Congress may regulate commerce

LR29: Congress, uniform rules for naturalization, bankruptcy [Un-Huh? #1]

LR30: Congress, oversee money, standards of weights and measures

LR31: Counterfeiting, Congress

LR32: Congress, Post Offices, highway transportation

LR33: Congress, secure intellectual property rights

LR34: Congress, federal court hierarchy

Liberty Rules! Forth Edition Full Contents - Organization with Key Words

LR35: Congress, offenses of international law	
LR36: Congress, declare War, enemy combatants	[Huh? #6]
LR37: Congress funds the military	
LR38: Congress, naval force	
LR39: Congress, regulation of the military	
LR40: Congress, militia, uprisings, invasions	
LR41: States, militias	
LR42: Congress, Washington, D.C., federal facilities	[Huh? #7]
LR43: Congress makes the laws	
LR44: Slavery will continue until 1808 or so	[Huh? #8]
LR45: Right to protest being jailed	[Huh? #9]
LR46: Not put in jail or executed for who you are	[Huh? #10]
LR47: Tax per person	
LR48: Free commerce	
LR49: Ports	
LR50: Spending authorized by Congress	[Huh? #11]
LR51: Gifts or Title of Nobility	[Huh? #12]
LR52: States may not..., gold and silver	[Huh? #13]
LR53: Congress, state's taxes or duties on imports	
LR54: States not allowed to, ports, military, agreements	

Article II: The Executive Branch

LR55: Executive Power, president, elected every four years	
LR56: Electoral College	[Huh? #14]
LR57: Election Day	
LR58: President, natural born citizen, 14 year resident, 35	
LR59: President succession list	
LR60: President, paycheck	
LR61: Constitution, Law of the Land	
LR62: President commands armed forces	[Huh? #15]
LR63: Treaties when two thirds of the Senate agree, Senate approval for presidential picks	[Huh? #16]
LR64: President can fill any vacancies	[Huh? #17]
LR65: President, annual State of the Union address, hostess for dignitaries of states	
LR66: President, Vice President, kicked out of office	

Article III: The Judicial Branch

LR67: Supreme Court, Judges' salaries	
LR68: Federal courts, original jurisdiction	
LR69: Supreme Court, last stop	
LR70: Trials shall be by juries	
LR71: Traitor	
LR72: Punishment for Treason	

Liberty Rules! Forth Edition Full Contents - Organization with Key Words

Article IV: States

- LR73: States shall accept each other's records [Huh? #18]
LR74: Citizens 'privileges and immunities' enacted by law in any state [Huh? #19]
LR75: Answer for your alleged crimes
LR76: Slavery, obsolete
LR77: New states
LR78: Congress, property of the United States
LR79: United States promise to states, Republic, we've got your back

Article V: Amendment

- LR80: Constitution can be revised

Article VI: Debts, Supremacy of Constitution

- LR81: United States debts
LR82: Law of the Land, treaties, honored by the judges in all the states
LR83: All must support this Constitution

Article VII: Ratification

- LR84: Done

The Liberty Rules Amendments; The Bill of Rights, Amendment I – X; Amendment XI - XXVII Page 109

- Liberty Rules Amendment #1 (LRA1) (1791). Freedom of religion, free speech, free press, the right to protest or party, petition the government [Huh? #20]
LRA2 (1791). Government won't mess with rights to possess, carry and use weapons, state militias
LRA3 (1791). Soldiers, homeowner's consent
LRA4 (1791). Right to privacy [Huh? #21]
LRA5 (1791). Right to remain silent, due process
LRA6 (1791). Defense attorney, speedy public trial by impartial jury, hear, see, subpoena witnesses
LRA7 (1791). Civil lawsuits, federal court consideration
LRA8 (1791). Bail, fines, cruel and unusual punishments
LRA9 (1791). The free to be me amendment. Unbounded rights [Huh? #22]
LRA10 (1791). [Outside] constitution, powers will go to the states or the people [Huh? #23]
LRA11 (1795/1798). States sued
LRA12 (1804). Electoral College, tie, VP natural born citizen, 14 year resident, 35 [Huh? #24]
LRA13 (1865). Slavery is mostly abolished. For convicted criminals, not so much...
LRA14 (1868). Citizen, freedoms and equal rights, full protection of the law, aid and comfort to a rebellion, rebellion debts [Huh? #25]
LRA15 (1870). Former slaves may vote
LRA16 (1913). Congress can tax [Huh? #26]
LRA17 (1913). People elect their Senators [Huh? #27]

Liberty Rules! Forth Edition Full Contents - Organization with Key Words

LRA18 (1919). Alcohol prohibition	
LRA19 (1920). Women vote	
LRA20 (1933). Presidential inauguration, Senators and Representatives take office	
LRA21 (1933). So much for alcohol prohibition	
LRA22 (1951). Term limits for the president	
LRA23 (1961). D.C., vote for the president	
LRA24 (1964). Taxes, right to vote	
LRA25 (1967). VP takes over if the president dies, provisions for a mutiny by the VP and the cabinet	[Huh???
LRA26 (1971). Voter minimum age of 18	
LRA27 (1992). Congress, raise	[Huh? #28]

The Liberty Rules! It's About Time/Line - U.S. Wars vs. U.S. Constitution & Amendments	Page 149
Election References Matrix	Page 150
Information Mobility – It's About Time/Line - U.S. Communications vs. U.S. Transportation	Page 151

Commentary Page 153

Proposed LRA28. Term limits for Representatives and Senators	[Huh? #29]	Page 155
Proposed LRA29. All juries must reach unanimous decisions	[Huh? #30]	Page 157
Proposed LRA30. Voting Harmonization, Election Day Restoration, 16+ Vote, Candidate Age Reductions, Candidate Residency Increases, Felon Eligibility, Governors' Responsibilities	[Huh? #31]	Page 161
Prohibited Powers Abuse Re-Cap		Page 169
Presidential Overreach		Page 171
Applied Logic Example – The DAPL Dilemma		Page 191
Food for Thought		Page 195
Conclusion		Page 197
Final Thought		Page 203

References

State Abbreviations	Page 205
“Buh bye” in Assorted Languages	Page 207
U.S. Constitution & Amendments original transcripts links and Editorial Notes	Page 208



U.S. Constitution text source:

<https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/constitution-transcript>

The Bill of Rights and the rest of the amendments text source:

<https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/bill-of-rights-transcript>

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2025.02.25



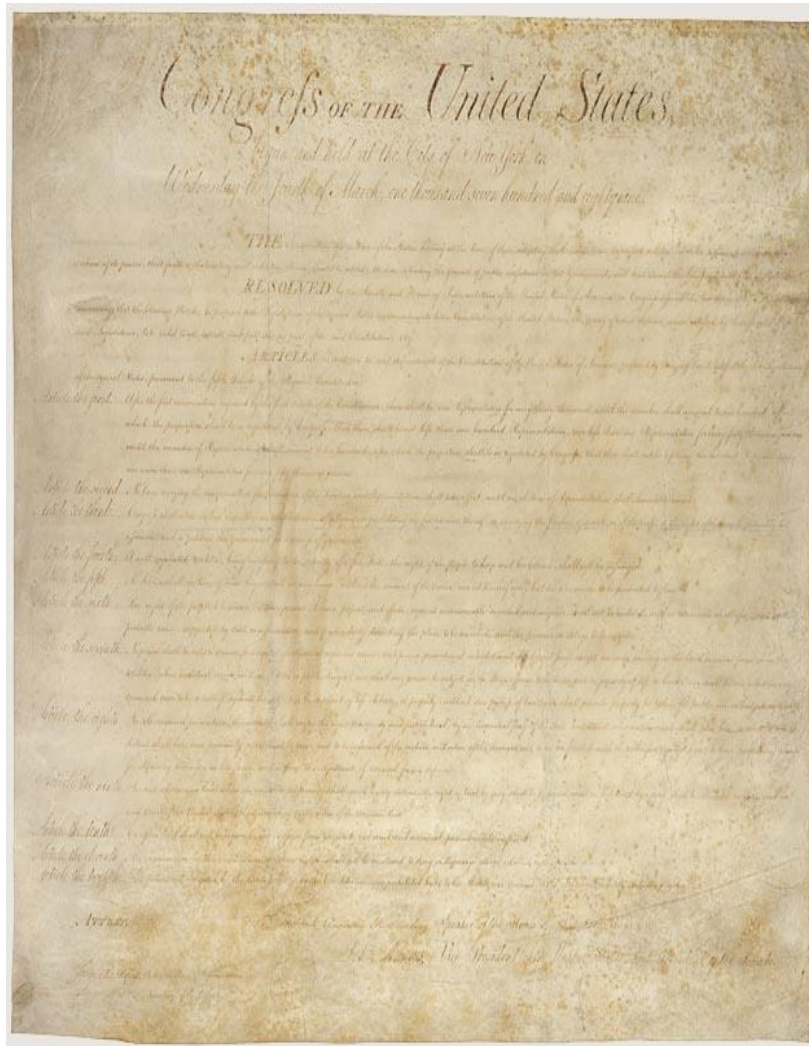
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Closing editorial note: I revisited the U.S. Constitution and Amendment text source links noted above briefly for the 3rd Edition and it appears that they've integrated some effort to correlate the impact of the Amendments XI - XXVII to the original constitutional text. I've not examined it in enough detail to comment on the pros and cons of how it's been done. All of my correlations were done independently and I haven't compared my cross references versus theirs.



The Bill of Rights

U.S. Constitution Amendment I through Amendment X



First Congress of the United States of America, 1789