

# The “Rules of Law” from the U.S. Constitution

## Protecting the “Rights of the People”

You might have known the following if American Universities hadn't dropped “Western Civ” as a lower division requirement in the early 1980s. “Western Civ” was considered too difficult for incoming Freshman.

### U.S. Constitution is a “Contract”

**Article 1; Clause #1** of the U.S. Constitution states “... not pass any law impairing the Obligation of Contracts ...”

**Amendment VII:** “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 Common Law that reflect the supreme Law of the Land.” (Jury has power of Nullification)

### No States Rights

**Article IV; Section 2** of the U.S. Constitution states: “...The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.” = There are No States Rights under the U.S. Constitution, as written.

**Article VI, Paragraph 2** of the U.S. Constitution is commonly referred to as the “Supremacy Clause”. It establishes that the federal constitution, and federal law, take precedence over state laws, and even state constitutions.

**Amendment V: Eminent Domain.** There is no such thing as private property in the USA. All Land in the USA belongs to the USA, acquired through Revolution, Treaty or Purchase. Member States occupy Land via a **Contract of Affiliation** to the USA that requires total conformance to the U.S. Constitution and its Rules of Law. The Fifth Amendment provides that the government may take private property and convert it into public use, referred to as a “Taking” via the right of Eminent Domain. The Taking may be the actual seizure of property by the government, or the Taking may be in the form of a regulatory Taking, which occurs when the government restricts a person's use of their property to the point of it constituting a Taking.

### Oath of Office

**Article II, Section One, Clause 8:** The President of the USA before Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation — “I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

**Amendment XIV: Section 3:** “No person who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof is eligible to hold public office.”

**The fourth federal law, 18 U.S.C. 1918** — provides penalties for violation of oath office described in 5 U.S.C. 7311, which include: (1) removal from office and; (2) confinement or a fine.



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“By failing to Prepare, you are preparing to fail.”  
Ben Franklin