

Re: Case No:

Please accept this letter in lieu of a more formal brief with regards to the above styled case relating to the fines, fees and/or costs for the same.

The primary purpose for corresponding with you personally is to make you aware of my lawful filing of a Supplemental Notice by Affidavit for Post Judgment Relief and to with attached supporting exhibits.

I have enclosed two different orders prepared for you to choose from for signing, as follows:

1. an ORDER FOR POST JUDGMENT RELIEF.. (from the fines, fees and/or court costs, and thereby vacating the money judgment etc.); or,
2. an ALTERNATIVE ORDER.. (to the same, thereby committing a criminal act and constructive treason by compelling me to violate the law as set forth in the U.S. Constitution).

If this Court orders payment in gold or silver coin, then I hereby move this Court for an additional Order directing the Secretary of the United States Treasury to supply the same at par for circulation so that I may earn the same and therefore lawfully pay the alleged debts to this State.

You may simply chose to do nothing (thereby the court does not collect any fines, fees, etc., and I will not be dunned for payment).

However, should you entertain the thought of taking any retaliatory measures against me, or by instructing or inducing any other person or agency to do so, please read my Affidavit, specifically under CAVEAT AND NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS. You could be held liable under Title 18 as well as title 42, sections 1986, 1985 and 1983.

attachments:

an Order for Post Judgment Relief...

An Alternative Order for Post Judgment Relief...

Plaintiff,)
)
)
vs) CASE NO:
)
)
Defendant.)

ORDER FOR POST JUDGMENT RELIEF

This matter came on to be determined upon the filing of a Supplemental Notice by Affidavit for Post Judgment Relief by the Defendant, attached hereto and marked as Exhibit A and made a part hereof; and,

1) **WHEREAS:** It appears that this Court lacks the lawful capacity, due to constitutional restraint, to require Defendant to pay the money judgment and filing fees with any Thing but gold or silver Coin; and,

2) **WHEREAS:** Defendant, by affidavit, does not and can not obtain said lawful money dollars of the United States;

THEREFORE, it is considered and **ORDERED** that the judgment(s) against Defendant be vacated, effective immediately upon the signing of this Order.

Date: _____

/s/ _____
Judge

Plaintiff,)
)
)
vs) CASE NO:
)
)
Defendant.)

**ALTERNATIVE ORDER
FOR POST JUDGMENT RELIEF**

This matter came on to be determined upon the filing of a Supplemental Notice by Affidavit for Post Judgment Relief by Defendant, attached hereto and marked as Exhibit A and made a part hereof; and,

1) **WHEREAS:** This Court is aware that “No State shall...make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment Debts”, according to Article 1, Section 10 of the United States Constitution, and that the same is still binding upon this State and thereby this Court;

2) **WHEREAS:** This Court is aware that “Acts of Congress making notes a legal tender do not apply to involuntary contributions in the nature of assessments or taxes (such as court fines etc) enacted under State laws.” Hagar v Land Reclamation District, 111 U.S. 701 (S.Ct.1884);

3) **WHEREAS:** This court is aware that Article III § 31, of the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania expressly prohibits the circulation of private bank paper (i.e. Federal Reserve Notes, Bank Notes and Checks) as “money”, under the principal of *pari materie*;

State of _____)
 Plaintiff,) Case No: _____)
 vs.) Supplemental Notice by affidavit)
) for post judgment relief with attached)
) supporting exhibits)
 Defendant.)

“Indeed, no more than (affidavits) is necessary to make the prima facie case.”
United States v. Kis, 658 F2d 526 (7th Cir. 1981); certiorari denied, 50 U.S.L.W.
 2169; S.Ct. March 22, 1982.

State of _____ :
 : Affidavit
 County of _____ :

I the undersigned Affiant, being of lawful age and competent, hereby states
 as follows:

WHEREAS: I am not a member of the Bar, therefore I do not hold the title of
 nobility known as “Esquire”; I am not schooled in law, nor am I
 being represented by an Attorney, Esquire, or a Bar member, so
 therefore, I am to be held to less than stringent standards than bar
 attorneys, and the court must employ so despite my failure to cite
 proper legal authority, confusion of legal theories, poor syntax
 and sentence construction, and/or the unfamiliarity of pleading re-
 quirements. See *Simmons v. Abruzzo*, 49F3d (2d Cir. 1995);

WHEREAS: Section 9 of the Coinage Act of 1792, declared and defined the term "**dollar**" as a coin consisting of standard silver, and section 20 of said Coinage Act requires that the money of account of the United States be expressed in dollars and all accounts in public Offices and all proceedings in the courts of the United States be Kept and had in conformity thereto. Exhibit 1:

WHEREAS: Said Coinage Act is still in full force and effect and binding on All of the United States. Exhibit 2:

WHEREAS: Article III § 31 mandates silver as legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private;

WHEREAS: The high office of Attorney General for the state of Missouri, (**who was previously Attorney General for the United States**), has made a determination that Article I, Sec. 10 of the Constitution for the United States is binding on the state of Pennsylvania. Exhibit 3:

WHEREAS: A misbehaving Congress has allowed the removal of silver and gold coin, (lawful money), from free circulation within this State, contrary to constitutional design and mandate;

WHEREAS: Congress has no constitutional authority to authorize or require any State, including New Jersey, to do something that the United States Constitution expressly forbids such State from doing;

WHEREAS: Of many judicial rulings of conflicting opinions upon the subject of “tender”, “Acts of Congress making notes of the United States a legal tender do not apply to involuntary contributions in the nature of taxes, fees, fines, etc. enacted under State laws”, *Hagar v. Land Reclamation District 108, 111 US 701 (S.Ct 1884)*, is controlling;

WHEREAS: “Federal Reserve Notes are not dollars.” Exhibit 4;

WHEREAS: “there is no conversion of Federal Reserve Notes to dollars of gold or silver coin.” Exhibit 5;

WHEREAS: The Ninth Circuit Court in *Lewis v. United States, 680 F.2d 1239, 1241 (9th Cir. 1982)*, concluded that the Federal Reserve Banks are not federal instrumentalities, but are independent privately owned and locally controlled corporations;

WHEREAS: In the case of the *First National Bank of Montgomery v. Daly, (1968)*, Federal Reserve Notes were declared to be null and void and not “lawful money” within the contemplation of the Constitution of the United States because they are not redeemable in gold or silver coin, nor is there any fund set aside anywhere for the redemption of said notes;

WHEREAS: This State may not be prohibited to **accept** any thing as a tender in payment of debts, but it is prohibited to **make** any thing but gold or silver coin a tender in payment of debts;

WHEREAS: The term “**make**” as it is used in Article 1, Section 10 of the U S Constitution has a concise and specific definition;

WHEREAS: There are two general definitions attached to the term “**make**”,

- (1) It could mean to create as in: “*I will make you a coin*”, or
- (2) It could mean to force as in: “*I will make you use a coin*”;

WHEREAS: From the language in Article 1, Section 10, it is clear the second usage is intended, since to “coin money” and to “emit Bills of Credit” are prohibited to the several States just previous to the prohibition against making “any Thing but gold or silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts”, the word “make” would be an anomaly if it meant to coin or emit some Thing other than gold or silver coin;

WHEREAS: If “make” meant to create it would imply that the State had the power of coinage and emission of coins, however this power is specifically prohibited by the same section;

WHEREAS: The only reasonable meaning of the word “make” as it is used in Article 1, Section 10, is “to force the use of”, thus we are left with the following reading: “No State shall...*force the use of* any Thing but gold or silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts”;

WHEREAS: It is the courts of the State that “make” (or is suppose to make) gold or silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts regardless of any laws or statute to the contrary;

WHEREAS: Article 1, Section 10 has never been amended or repelled, and all elected, appointed and hired agents and officers of this State, including but not limited to the officers of this Court, are bound by oath to obey and support the constitutional restraints and mandates enumerated therein. Exhibits 6 thru 10;

WHEREAS: Other States’ officials concur to the aforesaid. Exhibits 11 thru 33;

WHEREAS: It is the lawful responsibility of this State (all three branches) to insure that Congress does mint and freely circulate lawful money dollars within this State in order that this State and the Citizens of this State are better able to lawfully extinguish their debts in accordance with Article 1, Section 10 of the Constitution for the United States of America;

Ferran vs. Town of Nassau, 11 F3d (2d Cir. 1993); Bong vs. MacDougall 454 US 364, 70 LEd2d 551, 102 S. Ct 700 (1982); Baker v Cuomo, 58 F3d 814 (2d Cir. 1995); and Curtis v. Bembeneck, 48 F3d 281 (7th Cir. 1995); and,

WHEREAS: I come before this Court through my First Amendment right of redress of grievances which includes my right of access to courts, Nestle Ice Cream v. N.R.L.B., 46 F3d 578 (6th Cir. 1995); which cannot be impaired either directly or indirectly, In Re Workers' Refund, 46 F3d 813; and said right is birthplace for the right of court access, Bieregu v. Reno, 59 F3d 1445 (3rd Cir. 1996); and constitutional rights cannot be denied because of the hostility to assert / exercise them; Watson v. Memphis, 375 US 526; and no sanction or penalty can be imposed upon one because of the exercise of said rights, Sherer v. Cullen, 481 F.946.

WHEREAS: This Court of the State of Pennsylvania entered a money judgment / post bond totaling over _____ against me in this instant case;

WHEREAS: Article 1, Section 10 of the Constitution expressly mandates: "No State shall...make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts"; See also CRS 11-61-101, Legal Tender.

WHEREAS: I am estoppel from obtaining lawful money dollars at par value,
and therefore I do not have any lawful money dollars;

WHEREAS: Because of the misbehaving of Congress and the failure of judges
in this State to be the constitutional check and balance for our
“Republican Form of Government”, the US government has gone
broke, Exhibit 33, and is bankrupt, Exhibit 33,

WHEREAS: Because I do not have any lawful money dollars, and am estoppel
from obtaining any at par value, I am therefore “unable” to law-
fully “pay” any debts in the form of fees, fines, etc. to this State;

WHEREAS: I am not refusing to pay any fees, fines, etc., I am unable to
due to the misbehaviour of Congress and the failure of judges
to do their duty to uphold and support the U.S. Constitution;

WHEREAS: If this Court orders payment in gold or silver Coin, then I move
this Court for an additional Order directing the Secretary of the
United States Treasury to supply the Coin at par for circulation;

WHEREAS: If no such Coin is put into circulation, then I am precluded from
complying with said order in fact, and this may then constitute a
cruel or unusual punishment, for to order me to do something I
cannot possibly do, would be at best unusual and at worst cruel;

WHEREAS: It is a long and well established maxim of law that the law does not require impossibilities;

WHEREAS: Neither the State of Pennsylvania, nor it's political subdivisions and officials or agents thereof, have any lawful authority to punish or deprive the American Citizen of life, liberty or property, for or as a result of the negligence of the Congressmen and judges as is stated herein;

DEMAND FOR CAUSE

THEREFORE, Be It Known that I, the Affiant, am by law, insolvent before this Court because of congressional mischief, and do hereby demand relief from this State's fine, fees, costs, etc., and because of said mischief and through the neglect and violations of the Constitution of the United States by treasonous state actors, I am estoppel from paying the same in accordance with Article 1, Section 10 and the positive law made in pursuance thereof; and that this demand is made under the authority of Article 1, Section 10, and Articles 4 and 6 of the Constitution for these united States, and the Bill of Rights (1791).

INTENT

My intent is to enjoy and exercise my natural, God given Rights as guaranteed and secured by the Constitution for the United States, and the Constitution for the State of Pennsylvania, including and especially my right to extinguish debts

We the undersigned People, personally know _____, and before us on this _____ day of _____, _____, he did verify the foregoing and affixed his bona fide signature to this document entitled;

**Supplemental Notice by Affidavit for Post Judgment Relief,
and to with attached supporting exhibits,
with oral argument demanded under Pa. R. C. P.**

Witness: _____ Witness: _____

II Corinthians 13:1

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that a true, correct and complete copy of the foregoing was hand delivered to _____

_____, on
this _____ day of _____, in the Year of our Lord _____.

Server -

**ATTACHED SUPPORTING EVIDENCE
EXHIBITED IN THE
SUPPLEMENTAL NOTICE BY AFFIDAVIT FOR
POST JUDGMENT RELIEF**

as filed in

State of

CASE NO: _____

I N D E X

The Coinage Act of 1792.....	EXHIBIT 1
Letter from the Bureau of Government Financial Operations of the Department of the Treasury, regarding the legal description of the term "dollar" as consisting of gold or silver coin (dated November 8, 1983).....	EXHIBIT 2
Letter from the office of Attorney General for the State of Missouri regarding Article 1, Sec. 10 of the Constitution for the United States being binding on the State of Missouri, and has not been amended or repealed (dated January 15, 1982).....	EXHIBIT 3
Letter from the office of the General Counsel of the Department of the Treasury as to "Federal Reserve notes" not being "dollars" (dated on February 18, 1977).....	EXHIBIT 4
Letter from a member of Congress for the State of New Jersey, as to the non-conversion of "Federal Reserve Notes" to "dollars (dated December 14, 1983).....	EXHIBIT 5
Letter from a Missouri Senator as to the U.S. Constitution being the supreme law of the land, and how some don't always seem to understand that; and that the judges of this State are bound to uphold and support it; and that it is safe to assume Article 1, Sec. 10 is still intact (dated October 26, 2001).....	EXHIBIT 6
Letter from a member of the Missouri House of Representatives as to the U.S. Constitution, a judge's oath of office and Article 1, Sec. 10 (dated December 7, 1995).....	EXHIBIT 7
Letter from a member of Congress from Missouri as to the U.S. Constitution, a judge's oath of office and Article 1, Sec. 10 (dated December 14, 1995).....	EXHIBIT 8
Letter from a Missouri State Senator as to the U.S. Constitution, a judge's oath of office and Article 1, Sec. 10 (dated January 10, 1996).....	EXHIBIT 9
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Letter from a New Jersey Senator as to Article 1, Section 10, (dated August 2, 1989).....	EXHIBIT 14
Letter from another N.J. Senator as to the U.S. Constitution, a judge's oath of office and Article 1, Section 10 (dated August 8, 1989).....	EXHIBIT 15
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Letter from another member of Congress from N.J. as to the Constitution, a judge's oath and Article 1, Sec. 10 (dated October 11, 1994).....	EXHIBIT 18
Letter from the N.J. General Assembly as to Article 1, Sec. 10 of the Constitution of the United States (dated November 30, 1992).....	EXHIBIT 19
Letter from the Office of the Attorney General of New Jersey as to Article 1, Sec. 10 of the Constitution being applicable to all states (dated December 3, 1983).....	EXHIBIT 20
Letter from another member Congress from N.J. as to Article 1, Sec. 10 of the U.S. Constitution (dated August 21, 1989).....	EXHIBIT 21
Letter from the N.J. Department of Law and Public Safety as to Articles 1, sec. 10 and 6 sec. 2 and 3 of the U.S. Constitution (dated December 16, 1992).....	EXHIBIT 22
Letter from the office of Attorney General of Maryland as to Article 1, Sec 10 of the U.S. Constitution (dated June 30, 1982).....	EXHIBIT 23
Letter from the office of Lieutenant Governor of Delaware as to the Constitution, a judge's oath and Article 1, Sec. 10 (dated November 9, 1995).....	EXHIBIT 24
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Letter from the House of Delegates for the State of Virginia to the US Constitution, a judge's oath of office and Article 1, sec. 10 (dated September 24, 2001).....EXHIBIT 30

Letter from a United States Senator from the State of Tennessee as to Article 1, sec. 10 of the United States Constitution (dated November 1, 2001).....EXHIBIT 31

Letter from an Arizona State Senator regarding the US government going broke in 1933 (dated February 19, 1986).....EXHIBIT 32

Copy of the House Congressional Record, H1303, as to the bankruptcy of the U.S. government (dated March 17, 1993).....EXHIBIT 33

April 2, 1792

Chap. XV.—*An Act establishing a Mint, and regulating the Coins of the United States.*(a)

Mint established at the seat of government.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, and it is hereby enacted and declared,* That a mint for the purpose of a national coinage be, and the same is established; to be situate and carried on at the seat of the government of the United States, for the time being: And that for the well conducting of the business of the said mint, there shall be the following officers and persons, namely,—a Director, an Assayer, a Chief Coiner, an Engraver, a Treasurer.

Director to employ workmen, etc.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Director of the mint shall employ as many clerks, workmen and servants, as he shall from time to time find necessary, subject to the approbation of the President of the United States.

Duty of the officers.

Assayer.

Chief Coiner.
Engraver.

Treasurer.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the respective functions and duties of the officers above mentioned shall be as follows: The Director of the mint shall have the chief management of the business thereof, and shall superintend all other officers and persons who shall be employed therein. The Assayer shall receive and give receipts for all metals which may lawfully be brought to the mint to be coined; shall assay all such of them as may require it, and shall deliver them to the Chief Coiner to be coined. The Chief Coiner shall cause to be coined all metals which shall be received by him for that purpose, according to such regulations as shall be prescribed by this or any future law. The Engraver shall sink and prepare the necessary dies for such coinage, with the proper devices and inscriptions, but it shall be lawful for the functions and duties of Chief Coiner and Engraver to be performed by one person. The Treasurer shall receive from the Chief Coiner all the coins which shall have been struck, and shall pay or deliver them to the persons respectively to whom the same ought to be paid or delivered: he shall moreover receive and safely keep all monies which shall be for the use, maintenance and support of the mint, and shall disburse the same upon warrants signed by the Director.

To take oath.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That every officer and clerk of the said mint shall, before he enters upon the execution of his office, take an oath or affirmation before some judge of the United States faithfully and diligently to perform the duties thereof.

And give bond.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the said assayer, chief coiner and treasurer, previously to entering upon the execution of their respective offices, shall each become bound to the United States of America, with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with condition for the faithful and diligent performance of the duties of his office.

Salaries.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be allowed and paid as compensations for their respective services—To the said director, a yearly salary of two thousand dollars, to the said assayer, a yearly salary of one thousand five hundred dollars, to the said chief coiner, a yearly salary of one thousand five hundred dollars, to the said engraver, a yearly salary of one thousand two hundred dollars, to the said treasurer, a yearly salary of one thousand two hundred dollars, to each clerk who may be employed, a yearly salary not exceeding five hundred dollars, and to the several subordinate workmen and servants, such wages and allowances as are customary and reasonable, according to their respective stations and occupations.

Accounts how and where
to be settled.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the accounts of the officers and persons employed in and about the said mint and for services performed in relation thereto, and all other accounts concerning the business and administration thereof, shall be adjusted and settled in the treasury department of the United States, and a quarter yearly account of the receipts and disbursements of the said mint shall be rendered at the said treasury for settlement according to such forms and regulations as shall have been prescribed by that department; and that once in each year a report of the transactions of the said mint, accompanied by an abstract of the settlements which shall have been from time to time made, duly certified by the comptroller of the treasury, shall be laid before Congress for their information.

President of U. S. to
cause buildings to be
provided.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That in addition to the authority vested in the President of the United States by a resolution of the last session, touching the engaging of artists and the procuring of apparatus for the said mint, the President be authorized, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be provided and put in proper condition such buildings, and in such manner as shall appear to him requisite for the purpose of carrying on the business of the said mint; and that as well the expenses which shall have been incurred pursuant to the said resolution as those which may be incurred in providing and preparing the said buildings, and all other expenses which may hereafter accrue for the maintenance and support of the said mint, and in carrying on the business thereof, over and above the sums which may be received by reason of the rate per centum for coinage herein after mentioned, shall be defrayed from the treasury of the United States, out of any monies which from time to time shall be therein, not otherwise appropriated.

Expense how to be
defrayed.

Species of the coins to
be struck.
Eagles.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be from time to time struck and coined at the said mint, coins of gold, silver, and copper, of the following denomination, values and descriptions, viz. Eagles—each to be of the value of ten dollars or units, and to contain two hundred and forty-seven grains and four eighths of a grain of pure, or two hundred and seventy grains of standard gold. Half Eagles—each to be of the value of five dollars, and to contain one hundred and twenty-three grains and six eighths of a grain of pure; or one hundred and thirty-five grains of standard gold. Quarter Eagles—each to be of the value of two dollars and a half dollar, and to contain sixty-one grains and seven eighths of a grain of pure, or sixty-seven grains and four eighths of a grain of standard gold. Dollars or Units—each to be of the value of a Spanish milled dollar as the same is now current, and to contain three hundred and seventy-one grains and four sixteenths parts of a grain of pure, or four hundred and sixteen grains of standard silver. Half Dollars—each to be of half the value of the dollar or unit, and to contain one hundred and eighty-five grains and ten sixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or two hundred and eight grains of standard silver. Quarter Dollars—each to be of one fourth the value of the dollar or unit, and to contain ninety-two grains and thirteen sixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or one hundred and four grains of standard silver. Dismes—each to be of the value of one tenth of a dollar or unit, and to contain thirty-seven grains and two sixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or forty-one grains and three fifths parts of a grain of standard silver. Half Dismes—each to be of the value of one twentieth of a dollar, and to contain eighteen grains and nine sixteenths parts of a grain of pure, or twenty grains and four fifths parts of a grain of standard silver. Cents—each to be of the value of one hundredth part of a dollar, and to contain eleven penny-weights of copper. Half Cents—each to be of the value of half a cent, and to contain five penny-weights and a half a penny-weight of copper.

Half Eagles.

Quarter Eagles.

Dollars or Units.

Half Dollars.

Quarter Dollars.

Dismes.

Half Dismes.

Cents.

Half Cents.
31 USC 5101

X

Of what devices.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That, upon the said coins respectively, there shall be the following devices and legends, namely: Upon one side of each of the said coins there shall be an impression emblematic of liberty, with an inscription of the word Liberty, and the year of the coinage; an upon the reverse of each of the gold and silver coins there shall be the figure or representation of an eagle, with this inscription, "United States of America" and upon the reverse of each of the copper coins, there shall be an inscription which shall express the denomination of the piece, namely, cent or half cent, as the case may require.

Proportional value of gold and silver.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the proportional value of gold to silver in all coins which shall by law be current as money within the United States, shall be as fifteen to one, according to quantity in weight, of pure gold or pure silver; that is to say, every fifteen pounds weight of pure silver shall be of equal value in all payments, with one pound weight of pure gold, and so in proportion as to any greater or less quantities of the respective metals.

Standard for gold coins, and alloy how to be regulated.
31 USC 5112.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the standard for all gold coins of the United States shall be eleven parts fine to one part alloy; and accordingly that eleven parts in twelve of the entire weight of each of the said coins shall consist of pure gold, and the remaining one twelfth part of alloy; and the said alloy shall be composed of silver and copper, in such proportions not exceeding one half silver as shall be found convenient; to be regulated by the director of the mint, for the time being, with the approbation of the President of the United States, until further provisions shall be made by law. And to the end that the necessary information may be had in order to the making of such further provision, it shall be the duty of the director of the mint, at the expiration of a year after commencing the operations of the said mint, to report to Congress the practice thereof during the said year, touching the composition of the alloy of the said gold coins, the reasons for such practice, and the experiments and observations which shall have been made concerning the effects of different proportions of silver and copper in the said alloy.

Director to report the practice of the mint touching the alloy of gold coins.

Standard for silver coins—alloy how to be regulated.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the standard for all silver coins of the United States, shall be one thousand four hundred and eighty-five parts fine to one hundred and seventy-nine parts alloy; and accordingly that one thousand four hundred and eighty-five parts in one thousand six hundred and sixty-four parts of the entire weight of each of the said coins shall consist of pure silver, and the remaining one hundred and seventy-nine parts of alloy; which alloy shall be wholly of copper.

Alloy.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for any person or persons to bring to the said mint gold and silver bullion, in order to their being coined; and that the bullion so brought shall be there assayed and coined as speedily as may be after the receipt thereof, and that free of expense to the person or persons by whom the same shall have been brought. And as soon as the said bullion shall have been coined, the person or persons by whom the same shall have been delivered, shall upon demand receive in lieu thereof coins of the same species of bullion which shall have been so delivered, weight for weight, of the pure gold or silver therein contained: *Provided nevertheless*, That it shall be at the mutual option of the party or parties bringing such bullion, and of the director of the said mint, to make an immediate exchange of coins for standard bullion, with a deduction of one half per cent. from the weight of the pure gold, or pure silver contained in the said bullion, as an indemnification to the mint for the time which will necessarily be required for coining the said bullion, and for the advance which shall have been so made in coins. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the said mint from time to time whenever the state of the treasury will admit thereof, with such sums as may be necessary for effecting the said exchanges; to be replaced as speedily as may be out of the

Persons may bring gold and silver bullion, to be coined free of expense;

how the director may exchange coins therefor, deducting half percent.

Duty of the Secretary of Treasury herein.



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
FISCAL SERVICE
BUREAU OF GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20226

BE REPLYING QUOTE.

November 8, 1983

Mr. [REDACTED]

Dear Mr. [REDACTED]

This is in response to your letter of October 31 concerning the U.S. monetary system.

In answer to question No. 1, the Act of April 2, 1792, establishing the United States' first monetary system is still in full force and effect and binding on all of the United States. That Act established the dollar as the principal unit of U.S. currency, with smaller units thereof such as the half dollar, quarter, dime, nickel, penny. There have been many changes in the laws governing coinage and in the denominations themselves since the original Act.

Statute 1.

April 2, 1792.

CHAP. XVI.—An Act establishing a Mint, and regulating the Coins of the United States (a)

Mint established at the seat of government.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, and it is hereby enacted and declared, That a mint for the purpose of a national coinage be, and the same is established; to be situate and carried on at the seat of the government of the United States; for the time being; And that for the well conducting of the business of the said mint, there shall be the following officers and persons; namely,—a Director, an Assayer, a Chief Coiner, an Engraver, a Treasurer.

Director to employ workmen, &c.

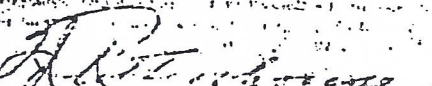
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted; That the Director of the mint shall employ as many clerks, workmen and servants, as he shall from time to time find necessary, subject to the approbation of the President of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted; That the respective functions and

(a) The acts establishing and regulating the mint of the United States, and for regulating coins, have been: An act establishing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States passed April 2, 1792, chap. 16; an act regulating foreign coins, and for other purposes, February 9, 1793, chap. 5; an act in alteration of the act establishing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States, March 3, 1794, chap. 4; an act supplementary to the act entitled, "An act to establish a mint and regulating the coins of the United States," passed March 3, 1793, chap. 47; an act respecting the mint, May 27, 1798, chap. 33; an act respecting the mint, April 24, 1800, chap. 34; an act concerning the mint, March 3, 1801, chap. 21;

I hope the above satisfactorily answers your questions.

Sincerely,


Freida J. Rittenhouse
Legislative Assistant

EXHIBIT

2



The half per cent. to constitute a fund, etc.

coins which shall have been made of the bullion for which the monies so furnished shall have been exchanged; and the said deduction of one half per cent. shall constitute a fund towards defraying the expenses of the said mint.

Order of delivering coins to persons bringing bullion, and penalty on giving undue preference.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the bullion which shall be brought as aforesaid to the mint to be coined, shall be coined, and the equivalent thereof in coins rendered, if demanded, in the order in which the said bullion shall have been brought or delivered, giving priority according to priority of delivery only, and without preference to any person or persons; and if any preference shall be given contrary to the direction aforesaid, the officer by whom such undue preference shall be given, shall in each case forfeit and pay one thousand dollars; to be recovered with costs of suit. And to the end that it may be known if such preference shall at any time be given, the assayer or officer to whom the said bullion shall be delivered to be coined, shall give to the person or persons bringing the same, a memorandum in writing under his hand, denoting the weight, fineness and value thereof, together with the day and order of its delivery into the mint.

Coins made a lawful tender, 31 USC 5103

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That all the gold and silver coins which shall have been struck at, and issued from the said mint, shall be a lawful tender in all payments whatsoever, those of full weight according to the respective values herein before declared, and those of less than full weight at values proportional to their respective weights.

and to be made conformable to the standard weights, etc.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the respective officers of the said mint, carefully and faithfully to use their best endeavours that all the gold and silver coins which shall be struck at the said mint shall be, as nearly as may be, conformable to the several standards and weights aforesaid, and that the copper whereof the cents and half cents aforesaid may be composed, shall be of good quality.

The Treasurer to reserve not less than three pieces of each coin to be assayed;

when and by whom.

SEC. 18. And the better to secure a due conformity of the said gold and silver coins to their respective standards, *Be it further enacted*, That from every separate mass of standard gold or silver, which shall be made into coins at the said mint, there shall be taken, set apart by the treasurer and reserved in his custody a certain number of pieces, not less than three, and that once in every year the pieces so set apart and reserved, shall be assayed under the inspection of the Chief Justice of the United States, the Secretary and Comptroller of the Treasury, the Secretary for the department of State, and the Attorney General of the United States, (who are hereby required to attend for that purpose at the said mint, on the last Monday in July in each year,) or under the inspection of any three of them, in such manner as they or a majority of them shall direct, and in the presence of the director, assayer and chief coiner of the said mint; and if it shall be found that the gold and silver so assayed, shall not be inferior to their respective standards herein before declared more than one part in one hundred and forty-four parts, the officer or officers of the said mint whom it may concern shall be held excusable; but if any greater inferiority shall appear, it shall be certified to the President of the United States, and the said officer or officers shall be deemed disqualified to hold their respective offices.

Penalty on debasing the coins.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That if any of the gold or silver coins which shall be struck or coined at the said mint shall be debased or made worse as to the proportion of fine gold or fine silver therein contained, or shall be of less weight or value than the same ought to be pursuant to the directions of this act, through the default or with the connivance of any of the officers or persons who shall be employed at the said mint, for the purpose of profit or gain, or otherwise with a fraudulent intent, and if any of the said officers or persons shall embezzle any of the metals which shall at any time be committed to their charge for the purpose of being coined, or any of the coins which shall be struck or coined at the said mint, every such officer or person who shall commit any or either of the said offences, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall suffer death.

X

Money of account to be
expressed in dollars, etc.
31 USC 5101

SEC. 20. *And it further enacted,* That the money of account of the United States shall be expressed in dollars or units, dismes or tenths, cents or hundredths, and milles or thousandths, a disme being the tenth part of a dollar, a cent the hundredth part of a dollar, a mille the thousandth part of a dollar, and that all accounts in the public offices and all proceedings in the courts of the United States shall be kept and had in conformity to this regulation.

APPROVED, April 2, 1792.

(a). The acts establishing and regulating the mint of the United States, and for regulating coins, have been: An act establishing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States passed April 2, 1792, chap. 16, an act regulating foreign coins, and for other purposes, February 9, 1793, chap. 5; an act in alteration of the act establishing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States, March 3, 1794, chap. 4; an act supplementary to the act entitled, "An act to establish a mint and regulating the coins of the United States," passed March 3, 1795, chap. 47; an act respecting the mint, May 27, 1796, chap. 33; an act respecting the mint, April 24, 1800, chap. 34; an act concerning the mint, March 3, 1801, chap. 21; an act to prolong the continuance of the mint at Philadelphia, January 14, 1818, chap. 4; an act further to prolong the mint at Philadelphia, March 3, 1823, chap. 42; an act to continue the mint at the city of Philadelphia, and for other purposes, May 19, 1828, chap. 67; an act concerning the gold coins of the United States, and for other purposes, June 28, 1834, chap. 95; an act to establish branches of the mint of the United States, March 3, 1835, chap. 37; an act supplementary to an act entitled, "An act establishing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States," January 18, 1837, chap. 3; an act to amend an act entitled, "An act to establish branches of the mint of the United States," February 13, 1837, chap. 14; an act amendatory of an act establishing the branch mint at Danlonega, Georgia, and defining the duties of the assayer and coiner, February 27, 1843, chap. 46. return to (a). Go to Title 31 USC for complete, current money and finance laws.

TOP OF PAGE

RETURN TO LEGAL

RETURN TO HOMEPAGE

Attorney General of Missouri

JOHN ASHCROFT
ATTORNEY GENERAL

POST OFFICE BOX 999
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102

(314) 751-3321

January 15, 1982

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Dear Ms. [REDACTED]

Attorney General Ashcroft has asked that I respond to your letter regarding Art. I, § 10 of the United States Constitution. Article I, § 10 of the United States Constitution has not been repealed or amended. It is therefore binding on the State of Missouri. We hope this resolves the matter to your satisfaction.

Very truly yours,

JOHN ASHCROFT
Attorney General

Melinda Corbin
MELINDA CORBIN
Assistant Attorney General

MC/bd

FILED FOR RECORD

116995

AUG 11 1982

AT 3:30 P.M. MINUTE

MAX STEPHENS, Recorder

DEPUTY

3

EXHIBIT



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

~~EXHIBIT 4~~

FEB 18 1977

Dear Mr.

This is to respond to your letter of November 23, 1976 in which you request a definition for the dollar as distinguished from a Federal Reserve note.

Federal Reserve notes are not dollars. Those notes are denominated in dollars, which are the unit of account of United States money. The Coinage Act of 1792 established the dollar as the basic unit of United States currency, by providing that "The money of account of the United States shall be expressed in dollars or units, dimes or tenths, cents, or hundredths .." 31 U.S.C. § 371.

The fact that Federal Reserve notes may not be converted into gold or silver does not render them worthless. Mr. Bernard of the Federal Reserve Board is quite correct in stating that the value of the dollar is its purchasing power. Professor Samuelson, in his text Economics, notes that the dollar, as our medium of exchange, is wanted not for its own sake, but for the things it will buy.

I trust this information responds to your inquiry.

Sincerely yours,

Russell L. Munk
Assistant General Counsel

Mr.
P.O. Box

EXHIBIT 4

JAMES J. FLORIO
1ST DISTRICT, NEW JERSEY

PETER E. NEWBOLD
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

2162 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
(202) 225-8501

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

December 14, 1983

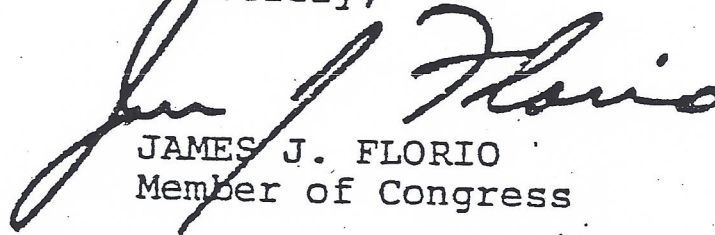
[REDACTED]

Dear Mr. [REDACTED]

Assemblyman Marsella forwarded to me your inquiry concerning the gold standard. I have contacted the Treasury Department on your behalf and they have informed me that, at this time, there is no conversion of Federal Reserve Notes to dollars of gold or silver coin. I hope this information will be helpful.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,


JAMES J. FLORIO
Member of Congress

JJF:1

cc: Assemblyman Marsella

EXHIBIT 5

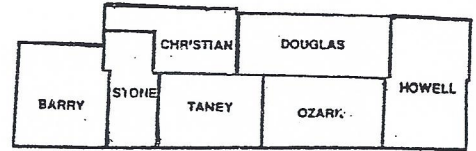


MISSOURI SENATE
JEFFERSON CITY

DOYLE CHILDERS
STATE CAPITOL, ROOM 225
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65101
TELEPHONE (573) 751-2058
TOLL FREE 888-537-2900

October 26, 2001

29TH DISTRICT



Richard Adams
208 E. College Street
P.M .B #205
Branson, Missouri 65616

Dear Richard:

Thank you for contacting me with your interest in the Constitution. My answers to your questions are as follows:

1. Is the US Constitution still the supreme law of the land like it says it is?
Yes, but some judges, executives and members of the legislative branch don't always seem to understand that. It appears they believe the Constitution is whatever we want it to be of our own purposes.
2. Are the judges in this state still bound by oath to uphold and support the US Constitution?
Yes, that is correct.
3. Has Article 1, section 10 of the US Constitution ever been amended or repealed?
Not that I am aware, and since it is still printed as part of our Constitution I think you could safely assume that it is still intact.

I have mailed a copy of the Constitution of the State of Missouri and U.S. Constitution under separate cover. You may have received it by now. Hope it is helpful.

Sincerely,

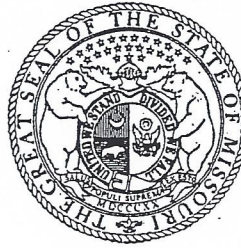

Senator Doyle Childers

EXHIBIT _____

6

P.O. BOX 135
SUMMERSVILLE, MO
65571
Telephone (417) 932-4064

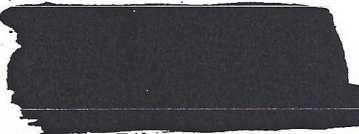
STATE CAPITOL
JEFFERSON CITY, MO
65101-6806
Telephone (314) 751-2112
FAX (314) 526-6856



COMMITTEES
Transportation • Chairman
Banks & Financial Institutions
Motor Vehicle & Traffic Regulation
Professional Registration & Licensure
Tourism

Missouri House of Representatives
DON KOLLER
State Representative • District 153

December 7, 1995



Dear [Redacted]

I am in receipt of your letter pertaining to the United States Constitution. The answers to your questions are as follows:

1. Is the Constitution still the supreme law of the land? [Yes]
2. Are the judges in this state still bound by oath? [Yes]
3. Has Article 1, section 10 ever been amended or repealed? [No]

I have enclosed a copy of the Missouri Constitution that also contains the U.S. Constitution for your reference.

Warm Personal Regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Don".

Don Koller

DK:dg

EXHIBIT 7

BILL EMERSON
MEMBER OF CONGRESS
8TH DISTRICT, MISSOURI

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
AGRICULTURE

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-2508

OFFICES:
SUITE 2268
RAYBURN BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-2
202/725-4404

THE FEDERAL BUILDING
339 BROADWAY
CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO 63
314/335-0101

612 PINE
ROLLA, MO 65401
314/364-2455

December 14, 1995

[REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

Thank you for your recent letter to my office. It is always good to hear your thoughts and concerns. I am always especially pleased to hear from students in my district.

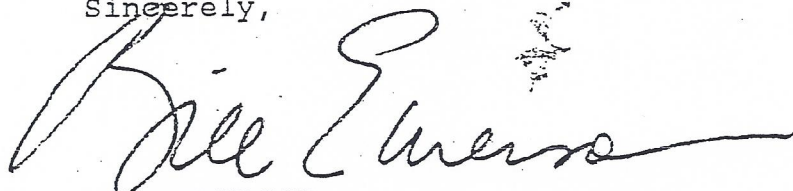
The Constitution is indeed still the supreme law of the land. It supersedes every other document in outlining the powers of the national government, and we still look to it for guidance on how our different branches work together.

Federal judges, Representatives and Senators, and members of the Executive Branch are still bound by oath to uphold the Constitution of the United States to the best of their ability. This is a great honor for all of us, and at the beginning of each Congress I look forward to our very special swearing-in ceremony.

Article I, Section 10 has never been amended or repealed. It still stands today in its original form. Among other things, it prevents individuals states from taxing imports and exports and from forming separate treaties or alliances.

Thanks again for your letter to my office. If I can be of assistance to you in the future, please do not hesitate to let me know. Good luck on your project.

Sincerely,



BILL EMERSON
Member of Congress

BE/jba

8

EXHIBIT



MISSOURI SENATE
JEFFERSON CITY

DANNY STAPLES
STATE SENATOR
20TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT
ROOM 418A, STATE CAPITOL
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65101
PHONE (314) 751-3534
TDD (314) 751-3969

HOME ADDRESS:
HCR 3, BOX 18
EMINENCE, MISSOURI 65466

January 10, 1996

[REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

Thank you for your letter concerning the Constitution of the United States. I very much appreciate your interest. American Democracy cannot survive without the support of knowledgeable young people such as yourself.

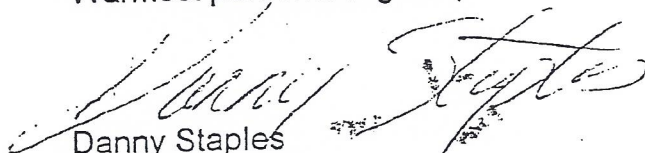
The Constitution of the United States remains the Supreme Law of the United States. This document has not been radically changed since it was originally written but it has been called a "living document" because judges are continuously reinterpreting it in the light of current issues and current values. A part of a judges oath of office is a statement that he or she will uphold the laws of the state of Missouri and of the United States.



Article I, Section 10 of the United States Constitution has never been amended. A copy of this article is attached for your convenience.

Again, thanks for your letter, and please feel free to contact my office if I can be of any further assistance to you in this or any other matter.

Warmest personal regards,


Danny Staples
State Senator, 20th District

EXHIBIT

9

DS/dl

"The Welfare of the People Shall Be the Supreme Law"



LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI
JEFFERSON CITY
65101

JOE MAXWELL
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

November 20, 2001

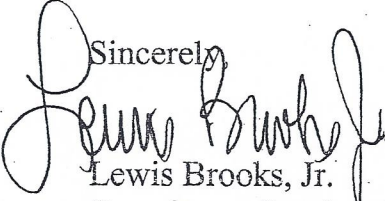
STATE CAPITOL 65101
OFFICE PHONE: (573) 751-4727

Mr. Richard Adams
208 E. College Street
P. M. B. #205
Branson, Missouri 65616

Dear Mr. Adams:

In response to your history project, I am enclosing copies of the Missouri Constitution and the United States Constitution. The United States Constitution is still the supreme law of the land. Judges are still bound by oath to uphold and support the United States Constitution. I have also enclosed a list of the Constitutional Amendments.

I wish you success in your project.

Sincerely,

Lewis Brooks, Jr.
Constituent Services Director

LB/slf

EXHIBIT 10

DAVID PRYOR
ARKANSAS

RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20510
(202) 224-2353

ARKANSAS OFFICE:
3030 FEDERAL BUILDING
LITTLE ROCK, AR 72201
(501) 324-6336

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0402

COMMITTEES:
AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND
FORESTRY
FINANCE
GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

March 27, 1996

Mr. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

Thank you for contacting me with your request for information on the United States Constitution. I am happy to answer your questions and I hope that the answers prove useful to you. I will also enclose some information which may also prove helpful.

The Constitution is the supreme law of the land. All federal judges swear to perform their duties as given "under the Constitution" (I am enclosing a copy of the oath). Article 1, Section 10 has never been amended or repealed. It has not changed since the Constitution was ratified.

Thanks again for your letter. I hope your project goes well and I wish you luck in the rest of your school career. Please feel free to keep in touch.

Sincerely,

David

David Pryor

DP/int

EXHIBIT 11

DALE BUMPERS
ARKANSAS

COMMITTEES:
APPROPRIATIONS
ENERGY AND
NATURAL RESOURCES
SMALL BUSINESS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0401

April 19, 1996

[REDACTED]
Dear [REDACTED]

Thank you for contacting me regarding the Constitution. It is always good to hear from students about issues that are important to them.

Our Constitution is the foundation of the rule of law in this country. It is the legal guide that provides Americans with individual liberties, provides for the general health and welfare of the people of this country and for the common defense. Article I, Section 10 protects national powers from state incursions and has not been amended or revised.

Federal judges must take an oath of office before assuming the responsibilities of the bench. When taking this oath, they affirm their duty to uphold and defend the Constitution.

If you would like a copy of the Arkansas Constitution, you should contact the Arkansas Attorney General, Winston Bryant. You may submit your request to:

The Honorable Winston Bryant
200 Tower Building,
4th and Center
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

Again, thanks for contacting me. I wish you continued success with your studies. Please contact me whenever I may be of service.

Sincerely,



Dale Bumpers

DB:lrs

EXHIBIT 12

JAY DICKEY

DISTRICT, ARKANSAS

COMMITTEE:

APPROPRIATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEES:

AGRICULTURE

TRANSPORTATION

LABOR—HHS—ED

BOB BROOKS

CHIEF OF STAFF



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

March 25, 1996

WASHINGTON, DC
230 CANNON H.O.B.
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-3772
FAX: (202) 225-1314

PINE BLUFF
100 EAST 8TH AVENUE
SUITE 2521
PINE BLUFF, AR 71601
(501) 536-3376
(800) 223-2220
FAX: (501) 536-4058

HOT SPRINGS
100 RESERVE
SUITE 201
HOT SPRINGS, AR 71901
(501) 623-5800
(800) 541-8385
FAX: (501) 623-5363

Mr. [REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

Welcome to Arkansas, this is a wonderful state to live in and I hope you and your family will enjoy being here.

In regards to the three questions you asked, the Constitution is still the supreme law of the land and the judges are bound by oath to uphold and support the Constitution. Article I, section 10 has never been amended or repealed.

Thank you for writing and if I can be of further service to you please call my office.

Sincerely yours,

Jay Dickey

tg

You're right about the other two guests, also, Richard!

EXHIBIT

13



NEW JERSEY SENATE

RAYMOND J. ZANE

SENATOR, 3RD DISTRICT

ASSISTANT MAJORITY LEADER

THE WHITE HOUSE

39 SOUTH BROAD STREET

WOODBURY, NEW JERSEY 08096-4826

609-848-1102

August 2, 1989

[REDACTED]

Dear Mr. [REDACTED]

Thank you for writing my legislative office regarding the Constitution.

Article 1, Section 10 of the United States Constitution is still binding. All judges, agencies and officials of our State are bound by oath to uphold the aforementioned sections of the Constitution and have never been released from their oath. The Articles in question have never been repealed or amended.

I trust this information clarifies this issue for you. If I may be of any further assistance regarding any other matter, please feel free to contact my legislative office.

I remain

Respectfully,

RAYMOND J. ZANE
Senator, District 3

RJZ:jlj

EXHIBIT 14



NEW JERSEY SENATE

JAMES RICHARDSON HURLEY

SENATOR-1ST DISTRICT

(CAPE MAY COUNTY, PART OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY)

Box 809

MILLVILLE, N.J. 08332

609-327-0030

August 8, 1989

[REDACTED]

Dear Mr. [REDACTED]

Thank you for your recent letter concerning Article 1, Section 10 and Article 6, Section 2 of the United States Constitution.

As you may or may not know, I am a state representative and, therefore, my public service tends to center more on the legislative affairs of the State of New Jersey rather than on the interpretation of the United States Constitution. However, I will do my best to assist you with your inquiry.

The answers to your questions are as follows:

1. The United States Constitution is still binding upon this State and every State of the Union.
2. All judges, agencies, officials of this State and every State of the Union are bound by oath of office to obey the afore-stated sections of the United States Constitution.
3. To the best of my knowledge, no judge, agency or official of this State or any State of the Union has ever been released from the oath which was administered to them.
4. The afore-mentioned articles have not been repealed or amended.

I hope this information is helpful to you.

Sincerely yours,

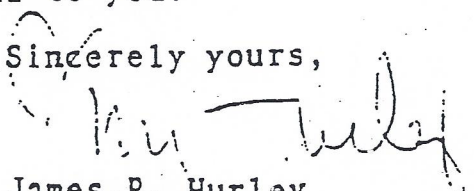

James R. Hurley
Senator

EXHIBIT 15

JRH:dhr

JAMES J. FLORIO
NEW JERSEY
1ST DISTRICT

77 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20616-3001
(202) 974-0000

100 WHITE HOUSE FIVE SUITE B
BARRINGTON, NJ 08007-1287
(609) 848-0888

FIELD OFFICES:
WOODBURY, NJ CAMDEN, NJ



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

October 23, 1989

ENERGY AND COMMERCE
SUBCOMMITTEE:
CHAIRMAN
COMMERCE, CONSUMER PROTECTION
AND COMPETITIVENESS
TRANSPORTATION, TOURISM
AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
VETERANS' AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEE:
HOSPITALS AND HEALTH CARE
OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATION
HOUSING AND MEMORIAL AFFAIRS
SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING
SUBCOMMITTEE:
CHAIRMAN
HOUSING AND CONSUMER INTERESTS
HEALTH AND LONG-TERM CARE



Dear Mr. [REDACTED]

Thank you for your letter concerning Article 1, Section 10, and Article 6, Sections 2 and 3, of United States Constitution.

I worked with the Library of Congress to check if the Articles you mentioned have ever been changed or if any state has violated these articles. The answers to your questions are as follows:

1. Article 1, Section 10, of the United States Constitution is binding upon the states.
2. All judges, agencies, and officials of the United States are bound by an oath of office to obey these sections of the Constitution.
3. The judges, agencies, and officials of the United States have never been released from the oath administered to them.
4. These Articles have never been repealed or amended.

I have enclosed a paper prepared by the Library of Congress concerning Article I, Section 10 of the Constitution.

As a student of history, I enjoyed the opportunity to review the tradition and history of our Constitution.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

JAMES J. FLORIO
Member of Congress

JJF:cmm
Enclosure

JAMES J. FLORIO
1740 LINCOLN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 523-4201
DISTRICT OFFICE
1 COLBY AVENUE
SUITE 1617
STRATFORD, NEW JERSEY 08064
(908) 627-3222
114 EAST HIGH STREET
GLASSBORO, NEW JERSEY 08028
(908) 881-7090
328 MARNEY STREET
CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY 08102
(908) 737-3283

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

August 12, 1982

ENERGY AND COMMERCE
CHAIRMAN
COMMERCIAL TRANSPORTATION AND
TOURISM SUBCOMMITTEE
HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT
SUBCOMMITTEE
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
PUBLIC LANDS AND NATIONAL PARKS
SUBCOMMITTEE
OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE
PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE
ON AGING
HUMAN SERVICES
SUBCOMMITTEE



Dear Mr. [REDACTED]

Enclosed is an information brief from the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress. Article I Section 10 of the U.S. Constitution is still binding on all fifty states (see page 5). I hope this information will be of some help to you.

Again, thank you for writing. Please let me know if I can be of further assistance.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

J. Florio
JAMES J. FLORIO
Member of Congress

enclosure
JJF/8/jkb

PLEASE RESPOND TO
WASHINGTON () STRATFORD () GLASSBORO () CAMDEN ()

EXHIBIT 17

H. JAMES SAXTON
30 DISTRICT NEW JERSEY

COMMITTEES
HOUSE ARMED SERVICES
SUBCOMMITTEES
MILITARY ACQUISITION
MILITARY INSTALLATIONS
AND FACILITIES
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, DC 20515-3003

October 11, 1994

COMMITTEES
MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

SUBCOMMITTEES
RANKING REPUBLICAN
ENVIRONMENT AND
NATURAL RESOURCES
OCEANOGRAPHY GREAT LAKES AND
OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF

TASK FORCE ON AGING

TASK FORCE ON CRIME



Dear [Redacted]

Thank you for contacting me with your concerns. I appreciate having the opportunity to respond.

The Constitution is still the supreme law of the United States. Judges are bound by an oath to uphold the Constitution, as well as an oath to uphold their respective state Constitutions. Some confusion can often arise because state Constitutions differ, and therefore the rules governing state courts will also differ.

Article I, Section 10 of the U.S. Constitution has never been repealed or amended. As you may know, Article I, Section 10 forbids states from entering into any treaties, alliances, etc., coining money, engaging in war, or keeping troops (among many other things) without the consent of Congress.

I have taken the liberty of contacting the Congressional Research Service (CRS) of the Library of Congress on your behalf. They sent me some information on the government and the judiciary system of the United States. I have enclosed this material for your review.

Thank you again for contacting my office. Please feel free to contact me in the future if I can be of any assistance.

Sincerely,

Jim Saxton
Member of Congress

HJS/jbk

REPLY TO:

438 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-3003
(202) 225-4766

100 HIGH ST., SUITE 301
MT HOLLY, NJ 08060
(609) 261-5800

EXHIBIT

18

08002



NEW JERSEY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JOSEPH J. ROBERTS, JR.
ASSEMBLYMAN 5TH DISTRICT
MIDEN-GLOUCESTER COUNTIES
655 CREEK ROAD
BELLMAWR, NJ 08031
(609) 931-1828

COMMITTEES
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
ECONOMIC & COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT, AGRICULTURE
& TOURISM
VICE CHAIRMAN, JOINT
LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE
ON ETHICAL STANDARDS

November 30, 1992

[Redacted]

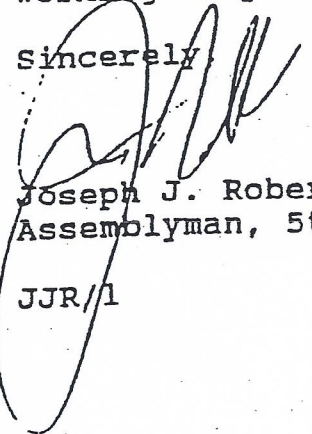
Dear Mr. [Redacted]

Thank you for your letter of November 18, 1992.

With respect to your questions regarding the U. S. Constitution and their impact on the State of New Jersey, I am certainly unaware of any amendments or qualifications which would change the impact of Article 1, Section 10 of the Constitution on the State of New Jersey. As I am sure you know, that section which delineates federal and state responsibilities remains in force.

Perhaps from your letter there is a specific question or area which you would like to explore and, if that is the case, I hope you won't hesitate to contact me.

I am certainly pleased to hear from you and I look forward to working on your behalf in Trenton in the future.

Sincerely,


Joseph J. Roberts, Jr.
Assemblyman, 5th District

JJR/1

EXHIBIT 19



State of New Jersey

DEPARTMENT OF LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

IRWIN I. KIMMELMAN
ATTORNEY GENERAL

CN 081
RICHARD J. HUGHES JUSTICE COMPLEX
TRENTON 08625

DENNIS L. BLISS
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

December 3, 1983

[REDACTED]

Dear Mr. [REDACTED]

In response to your inquiry of November 28, 1983, please be advised that Article I, Section 10 of the United States Constitution is applicable to all states, as interpreted by our courts.

Very truly yours,

James M. Keating, Jr.
Deputy Attorney General

JMK/js

EXHIBIT 20

WILLIAM J. HUGHES
20 CENTIMETER NEW JERSEY

COMMITTEE ON THE CONSTITUTION
COMMITTEE ON THE CONSTITUTION
COMMITTEE ON THE CONSTITUTION
COMMITTEE ON THE CONSTITUTION
COMMITTEE ON THE CONSTITUTION
COMMITTEE ON THE CONSTITUTION
COMMITTEE ON THE CONSTITUTION
COMMITTEE ON THE CONSTITUTION

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

341 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-4672

DISTRICT OFFICE:
CENTRAL PARK EAST
BUILDING 4, SUITE 6
772 New Street
PERSEUS, NJ 08071
(609) 977-9063

151 NORTH BROADWAY
P.O. BOX 248
PERSEUS, NJ 08070
(609) 678-3333

August 21, 1989



Dear Mr. [REDACTED]

Thank you for writing to ask my opinion about several constitutional questions.

To answer your first question, Article I, Section 10 of the Constitution of the United States, which prohibits the states from engaging in certain activities, is still in effect and binding upon the State of New Jersey, as it is upon all the states of the Union.

In response to your next two questions, I have been informed by the office of the New Jersey Secretary of State that all judges, officials and state legislators do indeed take an oath of office to uphold the U.S. Constitution, and are considered bound by that oath during their terms of office.

Finally, neither Article I, Section 10 nor Article VI, clause 2 (commonly known as the Supremacy clause) has ever been repealed or amended, but both have been the subject of numerous opinions of the U.S. Supreme Court interpreting their application to various factual situations.

While I make no claims to being a constitutional scholar, I hope that you find these responses suitable to your needs.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely,

Bill Hughes
WILLIAM J. HUGHES
Member of Congress

WJH: dbr

EXHIBIT

21



State of New Jersey
DEPARTMENT OF LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY
DIVISION OF LAW

RICHARD J. HUGHES JUSTICE COMPLEX
CN 112
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625
December 16, 1992

EDWARD J. DAUBER
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
DIRECTOR

ROBERT J. DEL TUFO
ATTORNEY GENERAL

Telephone No. (609) 292-1119
Telefax No. (609) 777-3112



Re: Federal Constitution

Dear Mr. 

This is in response to your recent letter to Governor Florio regarding the United States Constitution. The matter was referred to my attention for response.

You ask whether Article 1, Section 10 of the United States Constitution is still binding upon the State of New Jersey. Further, you ask whether all judges, agencies, and officials of the State of New Jersey are bound by Article 1, Section 10 and by Article 6, Sections 2 and 3. Finally, you ask whether these provisions have been repealed.

In response, I note that construction of the United States Constitution is the province of the judicial branch of government, not the executive branch. Of course, this is accomplished by rendering opinions on cases brought before the court. The judicial branch has issued opinions

New Jersey Is an Equal Op

EXHIBIT

22

GAREY
General

PAUL F. STRAIN
General Agency General
659-4078

DENNIS M. SWEENEY
Chief General Counsel
659-4012

AVERY AISENSTARK
Principal Counsel
Opinions and Advice
659-4019

JAMES G. KLAIR
Principal Counsel
Administration
659-4017

DIANA G. MOTZ
Chief of Litigation
659-4016

DEBORAH K. HANDEL, Chief
Criminal Appeals
659-4022

STEPHEN B. CAPLIS, Chief
Correctional Litigation
659-4083



OFFICES OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
One South Calvert Building Baltimore, Maryland 21202

STEPHEN H. SACHS
Attorney General

(301) 659-4000

TTY for Deaf
Balto. Area 383-7355
D.C. Metro 363-0451

GARY F. JORDAN, Chief
Criminal Investigations Division
659-4132

H. ROBERT ERWIN, JR., Chief
Consumer Protection Division
26 S. Calvert Street — 8th Floor
Baltimore, Maryland 21202
659-4259

K. HOUSTON MATNEY, Com
Securities Division
26 S. Calvert Street — Room 602
Baltimore, Maryland 21202
659-4141

CHARLES O. MONK, II, Chief
Antitrust Division
131 E. Redwood Street — Suite 701
Baltimore, Maryland 21202
659-4222

ANDREW C. TARTAGLINO,
Medicaid Fraud Control Unit
15 Charles Plaza — Suite 301
Baltimore, Maryland 21201
659-6100

ROBERT A. ZARNOCH, Coun
General Assembly
104 Legislative Services Bldg
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
411-3889
855-3889 D.C. Metro

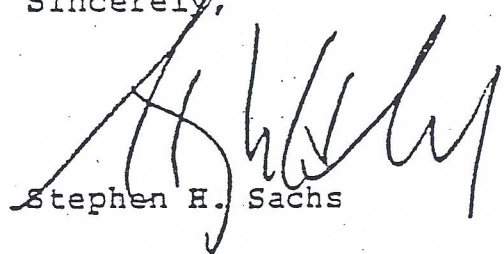
June 30, 1982

Mr. [REDACTED]

Dear Mr. [REDACTED]

Thank you for your letter of June 7, 1982 concerning Article 1, Section 10 of the United States Constitution. That provision is still binding on the State of Maryland.

Sincerely,


Stephen H. Sachs

SHS:sw

EXHIBIT

23



STATE OF DELAWARE
OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

RUTH ANN MINNER
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

November 9, 1995

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

Thank you for writing to me with your questions regarding the Constitution of the United States. I am happy to be of help to you in any way that I can.

The answer to your first question is yes. The Constitution is the basic and supreme law of the United States. It prescribes the structure of the U.S. Government, provides the legal foundation on which all its actions must rest, and enumerates and guarantees the rights due all its citizens. The "supreme law of the land" is defined as The Constitution, laws of the United States made pursuant to the Constitution, and treaties made under authority of the United States.

In answer to your second question, yes, judges throughout the country are bound by oath to uphold the "supreme law of the land" regardless of anything in separate State constitutions or laws.

Finally, you asked if Article 1, Section 10 of the Constitution has ever been amended or repealed. The answer to that question is no.

Good luck with your research paper, [REDACTED]. I have enclosed with this letter a copy of the Constitution with amendments. I hope this will be helpful to you in the future. If I can be of further assistance, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Ruth Ann Minner
Lieutenant Governor

TATNALL BUILDING
DOVER, DELAWARE 19901
(302) 739-4151
FAX (302) 739-6965

CARVEL STATE OFFICE BLDG.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE 19801
(302) 577-3017
FAX (302) 577-3019

EXHIBIT

24

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0802

January 16, 1996

[REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

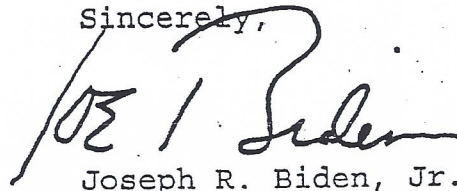
First of all, I apologize for not getting back to you sooner. I always appreciate hearing from young people like you and welcome this opportunity to answer your questions.

Article VI of the Constitution states that: "This Constitution ... shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby ..." No amendment to the Constitution has superseded or repealed this section.

Regarding Article I, Section 10, which limits the powers of the individual states, it too remains unchanged. However, while nothing has directly amended or repealed the article, it should be viewed in light of the 10th Amendment, which reserves all unallocated powers to the states and the people.

Again, thank you for contacting me. I hope your studies will further your interest in our Constitution and country. Please feel free to contact me if you have any additional questions or wish to share your thoughts on any other matters.

Sincerely,



Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
United States Senator

EXHIBIT

25

MICHAEL N. CASTLE
DELAWARE, AT-LARGE

COMMITTEES:
BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

CHAIRMAN:
SUBCOMMITTEE ON DOMESTIC AND
INTERNATIONAL MONETARY POLICY

ECONOMIC AND EDUCATIONAL
OPPORTUNITIES

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-0801

1207 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-0801
(202) 225-4165

DISTRICT OFFICES

THREE CHRISTINA CENTRE
SUITE 107
201 N. WALNUT STREET
WILMINGTON, DE 19801
(302) 428-1902

J. ALLEN FREAR FEDERAL BUILDING
300 S. NEW STREET
DOVER, DE 19904
(302) 736-1666 (KENT)
(302) 856-3334 (SUSSEX)

November 28 1995

[REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

Thank you very much for contacting me regarding your research paper. Written over 200 years ago, the Constitution continues to be the foundation for freedom and democracy in the United States.

To Answer your question, yes the Constitution is still the supreme law of the land that it claims to be. Furthermore, like all judges in the United States, judges in Delaware are bound by oath to uphold the Constitution.

Article 1 of the Constitution grants that legislative powers be vested in both the House of Representatives and the Senate. Section 10 of Article 1 prohibits states from engaging in most aspects of international affairs without the consent of Congress. To this day, it has not been amended or repealed.

I wish you the best of luck on your report, and urge you to continue to work hard and do well in school.

Sincerely,

Mike Castle

Michael N. Castle

EXHIBIT

26

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-1502

June 7, 1996

COMMITTEES:
AGRICULTURE
APPROPRIATIONS
SMALL BUSINESS
LABOR AND HUMAN
RESOURCES

Dear [REDACTED]

Thank you for writing my office. I'm always happy to hear from you.

I appreciate knowing of your interest in the Constitution which has governed our land for over 200 years. Our forefathers had the foresight to create a document that was flexible enough to stand the test of time. Other nations envy America's stability which is largely a result of the adaptability of the Constitution. Supreme Court Justices and judges take an oath to uphold the principles found in the Constitution, although their interpretation of what is found in the document may differ. I have enclosed a copy of this for your review.

Turning to your last question, Article I Section 10 has never been amended or repealed. In fact, the document has largely remained the same since it was created many years ago. ←

If you have additional questions, please feel free to contact me again.

Sincerely,

Tom

Tom Harkin
United States Senator

TH/kjz
Enclosure

EXHIBIT 27

VIRGIL H. GOODE, JR.
5TH DISTRICT, VIRGINIA

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-4605

September 20, 2001


Mr. Thomas Hoppe
Post Office Box 144
Ferrum, VA 24088

Dear Mr. Hoppe:

Thank you very much for your recent letter. In response to your inquiry, the Constitution of the United States of America is still the supreme law of the land and all Judges are bound to uphold the document in their rulings. Regarding Article I, Section 10 of the Constitution, to my knowledge there have never been amendments to it adopted nor has the article been repealed.

Thank you again for your letter, I hope this information can be useful to you. Please feel free to contact my office if you have any further comments or questions. With kind regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,



Virgil H. Goode, Jr.

VHGjr/mjb

FILED/FRANKLIN CO.
CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT
ALICE S. HALL

01 OCT -2 P 1:27

EXHIBIT

28

SENATE OF VIRGINIA

WM. ROSCOE REYNOLDS
20TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT
FLOYD, FRANKLIN, HENRY AND PATRICK
COUNTIES, THE CITY OF MARTINSVILLE,
AND PART OF CARROLL COUNTY
POST OFFICE BOX 404
MARTINSVILLE, VIRGINIA 24114-0404
EMAIL: ROSCOE@DKG.DAT.COM



COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS:
AGRICULTURE, CONSERVATION AND
NATURAL RESOURCES
COURTS OF JUSTICE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT

September 19, 2001

Mr. Thomas Hoppe
P. O. Box 144
Ferrum, VA 24088-0144

Dear Thomas:

I write to thank you for and to respond to your letter of September 10 which arrived in my Martinsville office this morning. In that letter you ask three legislative questions.

Your first question is: 1. Is the United States Constitution still considered the Supreme Law of the Land, with each State's Constitution second only to it? Yes, the Supreme Law of the Land is the Constitution of the United States. No State Constitution can supercede the Constitution of the United States. However, a State Constitution may grant rights to citizens of that state that are not assured by the United States Constitution.

The second question is: 2. Are all Judges in this country still bound by an Oath of Office to support the Constitution of the United States as well as his or her State Constitution? I cannot speak for every state in the Union with certainty, but it is my understanding that every judge takes an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of their state.

The third question is: 3. Has Article I, Section 10 of the U. S. Constitution ever been amended or repealed? I do not believe that Article I, Section 10 of the United States Constitution has ever been amended or repealed.

I hope this information is helpful to you. If there is any further information you need from me with regards to this, please let me know.

Good luck on your project.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Wm. Roscoe Reynolds".

Wm. Roscoe Reynolds

WRR:ew

FILED/FRANKLIN CO.
CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT
ALICE S. HALL

01 OCT -2 P 1:27

EXHIBIT

29



COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
HOUSE OF DELEGATES
RICHMOND

ALLEN W. DUDLEY
1521 ALTICE MILL ROAD
ROCKY MOUNT, VIRGINIA 24151

NINTH DISTRICT

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS:
INTERSTATE COOPERATION (CO-CHAIR)
APPROPRIATIONS
CORPORATIONS, INSURANCE AND BANKING
AGRICULTURE

September 24, 2001

Mr. Thomas Hoppe
Post Office Box 144
Ferrum, Virginia 24088

Dear Mr. Hoppe:

Thank you for your recent correspondence. I have researched your questions, and I am hopeful that I can be of assistance to you.

The United States Constitution is the supreme law of the land. It is my understanding that the Constitution of each state is second only to the U. S. Constitution in matters reserved to the states by the U. S. Constitution. In matters delegated to the national government, federal law takes precedence over state Constitutions.

One would think that judges everywhere would be bound by an oath to support the U. S. Constitution and the Constitution of the state where he or she is located. I know that such is the case here in Virginia. For other states, I suggest that you consult their respective Constitutions.

To my knowledge, Article I, Section 10 of the U. S. Constitution, which enumerates certain prohibitions against the states, has never been amended or repealed.

If I may be of further assistance to you with this or any other matter, please feel free to contact my office.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely,

Allen W. Dudley

EXHIBIT

30

FILED / FRANKLIN CO.
CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT
ALICE S. HALL

01 OCT -2 P 1:27

Exhibit 30

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-4204
<http://thompson.senate.gov>

November 1, 2001

Mr. Donnie Findley
50 Mill Stream Lane, Apt. 3
Crossville, Tennessee 38555

Dear Donnie:

Thank you for contacting me to obtain information for your school project. It was good to hear from you.

As you know, the Constitution of the United States was drafted by the Second Continental Congress in 1787. By the terms of the Constitution, nine states were sufficient for its establishment among the States ratifying. New Hampshire became the ninth state to ratify, but the advocates of the new Constitution realized that the new government could not succeed without the addition of New York and Virginia, neither of which had ratified. After much struggle and deliberation, both states ratified, and the Constitution was put into operation in early 1789.

As expressed in Article VI, Clause 2, all laws of the United States shall be made in pursuance of the Constitution, and all treaties made under the authority of the Constitution. The United States Constitution has become the landmark legal document of the Western World, and is the oldest written national constitution in effect. It remains the "supreme Law of the Land," and all state, local, and federal laws must adhere to the Constitution.

The Constitution gives judicial power to the Supreme Court, with Congress having the power to establish inferior Courts as they see fit. All federal judges, including Supreme Court justices, are charged with the oath to perform all the duties incumbent upon them under the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Article I, Section 10 of the Constitution has never been amended or repealed. In addition, the original United States Constitution has remained mostly unchanged since its beginnings in 1787.

EXHIBIT

31

WAYNE STUMP
STATE SENATOR
THIRTY-SEVENTH LEGISLATURE
DISTRICT 18
STATE CAPITOL - SENATE WING
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007
PHONE: (602) 255-5261



COMMITTEES:
EDUCATION,
VICE CHAIRMAN
GOVERNMENT
HEALTH & WELFARE

Arizona State Senate
Phoenix, Arizona

February 19, 1986

Mr. [REDACTED]
P.O. Box [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], [REDACTED]

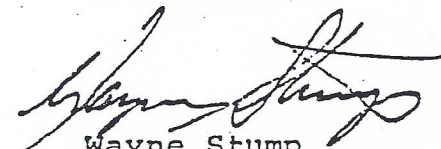
Dear Mr. [REDACTED]:

Not being a lawyer, I cannot answer your question regarding auto title, silver purchase, etc.

It has been suggested by some that in 1933 the United States went broke--that allodial titles on our property were made into feudal type titles and that auto titles (the Gross National Product, in fact), etc. do not reside with the state but with the Federal Reserve. If so, a cash purchase with recisions of all banking contracts and disclaimer on the use of FRN's might turn the Bill of Sale into a clear title. In Arizona you probably wouldn't want to have it titled by the state because the state issues a "certificate" of title. A certificate, of course, isn't the real thing but only certifies that the realthing exists somewhere (with the Fed? or the state?--who knows?).

As you can see, I really cannot answer your questions but perhaps have given you another direction to research.

Sincerely,


Wayne Stump
State Senator

WS
Encl.

E)

EXHIBIT

32

Not posted at taxpayer expense

President's program will actually result in \$3 of spending for each new dollar of taxes raised.

It is true, debate and commentary in recent weeks have focused more on where to cut spending. This is good news for most Americans. Many of my colleagues on this side of the aisle particularly have accepted the President's challenge and proposed specific ways to cut waste and redundancy and to reprioritize our Federal spending—reducing the deficit without raising taxes on the American people.

I repeat, reducing the deficit without raising taxes on the American people is the goal of this side of the aisle. As the distinguished ranking member of the Budget Committee, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KASICH), said, we have set a new standard for budget cutting specifics this year.

In this Member's book that is good. That is a change for the better—as long as we live up to the demands our constituents are making to cut wasteful spending first. First, before we raise taxes. First, before we set out on new spending adventures. There are many of us in this House—and especially among the 110 new Members—who believe a line-item veto and a balanced budget amendment are crucial to holding Congress to its pledge to cut the deficit.

As I speak, the Rules Committee is meeting to determine the structure for tomorrow's debate on specific amendments to this budget resolution, and it is my sincere hope that we will see a process that is open and fair and allows for ample opportunity to consider all legitimate amendments. After all, it is the collective wisdom of this body that should work its will on the biggest challenge of this session. If we short-change that, I dare say that we inevitably diminish our chances of fullest success.

I understand the majority is requesting something less. In fact, the majority wants only entire substitutes made in order, noting that to do so has generally been our practice in the House for many years.

Well, Mr. Speaker, dare I say that the people of our country want change. I keep hearing about it, change—and yet the majority seems to be using business-as-usual practices to justify muzzling those who would add valuable amendments to the debate—which may well be the mother of all debates this year.

Certainly the American people are expecting that.

People are willing to sacrifice for the good of our country, that is clear—and that is wonderful. We cannot keep abusing that generosity by wasting tax dollars on frivolous projects, redundant programs, bureaucratic bloat, special interest rewards, and the like. We must redefine our national priorities and shape our funding fairly and prudently.

It is that time. Tax dollars are not endless and they are not forever.

Our Rules Committee has an important job to do in ensuring that this debate we begin today does not diminish the American people's right to have the whole Congress carefully consider all the legitimate options to produce the most responsible budget blueprint. Those of us in the minority of the Rules Committee are ready to debate this crucial subject for as long as it takes—but the simple math of nine majority votes to our four means that it is up to the majority of the Rules Committee to make those responsible choices. I encourage them to rise to the challenge.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BELLEFON. Mr. Speaker, for purposes of debate only, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT).

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, we are here now in chapter 11.

Members of Congress are official trustees presiding over the greatest reorganization of any bankrupt entity in world history, the U.S. Government.

We are setting forth hopefully a blueprint for our future. There are some who say it is a coroner's report that will lead to our demise.

I am going to support the rule. I am not sure yet if I will support this budget. I want to hear an awful lot more, not being a member of the committee, and I am not going to vote for things I do not understand or do not like, but let there be no mistake. After 12 years of Ronald Reagan and George Bush, we are standing here.

Let me say this to the minority party. Every program that Ronald Reagan wanted in 1981, he got. Reagan got it. There was a Republican Senate majority and there were 70 Democrats in this House that might as well have been Republicans, and we have the program.

The major assumption was very simple. We are going to cut taxes, put money in the pockets of the American people, and when they spend this money our gross national product is going to rise so great that even though we reduced your tax liability on a percentage basis, we will balance the budget, quoting Ronald Reagan, in 1982. It is going to take the fall of our Congress. I think for that to happen.

Mr. Speaker, let us give this new administration a chance. Democrats gave Ronald Reagan a chance.

But let me give one word of caution here today. America already has race wars, let us be honest about it. We already have gender wars, let us be honest about it. We already have age wars, let us be honest about it.

One thing this Congress had better not get involved in and get trapped into is a class war on money. In America, if you can not earn all that you can, there is something wrong and

there is no more a spirit of free enterprise.

I want to say this to the Members. We may talk about taxing the rich, but the rich people have already taken their companies and their jobs out of America. Be careful that the rich people do not take their money out of America, because the government already raises our kids, defends our families, educates our kids, feeds our kids, houses our kids, and the government is doing a very poor job of it. I think mom and dad would be better utilized there once again.

So I am going to listen to the debate. I do not know if I will vote for this budget.

Finally, I do not know if the budget makes one damn bit of difference, because we waive it all the time and I do not think we have ever followed it. I think we have an excellent chairman who worked hard. If we are going to have budget, we should follow it. If not, we once again as Members waste both our time and the people's time.

Let me say this just in closing. Today is not the mother of all debates and the mother of all decisions. When that tax package comes, you will have the mother of all votes on the floor.

Let me say this, I am not for voting any more taxes on the backs of the American people, because I believe the tax of 1990 put on right here today, and I am very concerned about the tax package being discussed in this Congress.

I am one Democrat who believes we should stimulate the private sector. We already have more government jobs than factory jobs, and I think that is an indictment of our Congress.

One basic tenet to this Constitution is life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and there can be no life, liberty, or pursuit of happiness in America without job.

I would like to see the mother of all debates center around the jobs bill.

Mr. GOSPEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GINGRICH), the distinguished minority whip.

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to speak, and I appreciate my friend, the gentleman from Florida, yielding me this time.

Let me say first of all the American people apparently today and tomorrow are going to see a very, very sad spectacle of the Democratic leadership attempting to pass two rules that are as restrictive, as narrow, as tight and deprive Members on both sides of any opportunity to offer legitimate amendments. I think that is sad. I think it is the opposite of what Ross Perot ran on. It is the opposite of openness. It is the opposite of allowing every citizen to see what is going on. I think that as a procedure is sad.

□ 1200

Second, people are going to see a choice between a \$11 billion, unpaid for deficit increase for pork barrel with