

Communications 3/10/97

National Officer's Report and Order in defense of The Constitution that the Cambridge City Council assume its duty to uphold and defend The Constitution by public and written Declaration bot to the Representatives of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the Commonwealth's Attorney general's Office that they bring suit to The Supreme Court against the United nations and U.S. Congress in unison with the Court Actions of the State of Oklahoma and the State of Colorado.

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COMMUNICATIONS DIV.

National Officer  
In Charge

Robert Exulior Valentine

3/10/97

The People

\* \* \* \* \*



# Committee To Restore The Constitution ®

Inspired by the Hon. John Janney (1877-1967), last of a long line of Virginia patriots.

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## YOUR ACTION IS NEEDED TO ENFORCE PRINCIPLES OF THE CONSTITUTION

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*The people, source of all political power, are responsible for instructing state elected officials to direct their agents in Washington to confine the functions of government to limitations defined in the Constitution of the United States.*

Enclosed Committee bulletin, "Oklahoma's 1.2 Billion Dollar Challenge", offers you a great opportunity to initiate corrective legislation in your state to enforce principles of the Constitution by terminating United Nations operations in the United States and recover billions in tax dollars illegally paid to the UN by Congress.

On overleaf is a model 'letter of instruction' to your state lawmakers directing each to introduce a memorial to Congress identical to the Oklahoma State Resolution #1047, "A Resolution relating to United States military forces and the United Nations; memorializing Congress to cease certain activities concerning the United Nations; and directing distribution" (See text, page 2, enclosed bulletin.)

Upon adoption of the memorial your state legislature must then direct the state attorney general to file in the Supreme Court of the United States, "A Complaint for Declaratory Judgement, Injunction and other Equitable Relief", against the Secretary General, United Nations Organization, under authority of 'Original Jurisdiction', Article III, section 2, Constitution of the United States (see, "Sovereign States Power Line Direct to U.S. Supreme Court Under Original Jurisdiction", page 3, enclosed bulletin).

Draft brief, prepared by Judge J. J. Boesel (ret) available from Committee to Restore the Constitution for adoption by your state attorney general when appropriate.

Committee members may order free self-adhesive labels of state lawmakers (at home addresses). Send draft of your 'letter of instruction' to Committee to Restore the Constitution, Inc., Post Office Box 986, Fort Collins, Colorado USA 80522. Multiple reproduction of your letter by local business service is recommended.

Order sufficient copies of March 1997 Committee bulletin #422 for inclusion with each 'letter of instruction' to your state legislators.

I will help you execute your mission, vital to preservation of the Republic and restoration of freedoms of person and property guaranteed to you by its Constitution.

Fraternally,

Archibald E. Roberts, LtCol, AUS, ret, Director

*"It would be manifestly contrary to the objectives of those who created the Constitution... let alone alien to our entire constitutional history and tradition to construe Article VI as permitting the United States to exercise power under an international agreement without observing constitutional prohibitions. In effect, such a construction would permit amendment of that document in a manner not sanctioned by Article V (of the Constitution)".*

# BULLETIN

COMMITTEE TO RESTORE THE CONSTITUTION®  
Founded 1965 Incorporated 1970 Registered 1984

Archibald E. Roberts,  
LtCol, AUS, ret, Director

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March 1997

#422

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## OKLAHOMA'S 1.2 BILLION DOLLAR CHALLENGE \*

Oklahoma's House of Representatives, in its Resolution 1047 of March 26, 1994 gave Congress direct orders. (House Resolution #1047, page 2). One order said to Congress, "Cease rendering aid to any activity or engagement under the jurisdiction of the United Nations or any World Body."

Congress disobeyed this order and promptly appropriated 1.2 billion dollars for payment to the United Nations.

What remedy does the Constitution provide for Oklahoma to enforce its Sovereign will by terminating the United Nations and to recover this 1.2 billion dollars?

The Constitution gives Oklahoma a clear answer, where it provides the States a direct power line to bring such a dispute between a Sovereign State and the Federal Government directly to the U.S. Supreme Court (Original Jurisdiction, page 3).

The dispute is between a State order—Resolution 1047 and a Treaty. For the 1.2 billion dollars was provided by Congress... under the UN Treaty.

If the Treaty was "made under the authority of the United States", as required by Article VI (the Supremacy Clause) THEN it is a valid Treaty and will prevail over Oklahoma's state order. In such event, Oklahoma could not recover the 1.2 billion dollars.

On the other hand, if the Treaty was made BEYOND "the authority of the United States", then the Treaty is unconstitutional and void and Oklahoma can have the Court order the UN to repay this sum to the U.S. Treasurer because Congress cannot pay any U.S. funds under

a void Treaty.

Was this UN Treaty... "made under the authority of the United States?" My research shows this question has never been answered by the Court. If this is true, then this is a case of first impression for the Court and in my opinion the Court would be inclined to decide this question for this reason alone.

Does this Treaty or any laws passed pursuant to the Treaty change or amend the provisions of the Constitution? If so, then the Treaty and these laws are void. This is the result declared by the Supreme Court over 100 years ago, when it ruled, "A treaty cannot change the Constitution or be held valid if it be in violation of that document." *Foster v Neilson* (1826) 2 Pet 314.2

Moreover in the more recent case of *Reid v Covert* (1957), 354 U.S. the Court prohibited any changes or amendments to the Constitution placed in effect without the consent of the States, where it said, "It would be manifestly contrary to the objectives of those who created the Constitution, let alone alien to our Constitutional history and tradition to construe Article VI (the Supremacy Clause) as permitting the United States to exercise power under an international agreement, without observing Constitutional prohibitions. In effect such construction would permit amendment of that document in a manner not sanctioned by Article V." The States have rarely proposed amendments to the Constitution before they can take effect.

This UN Treaty and laws passed pursuant to the Treaty without the consent of the States (Dec 94 Media Bypass lists five, including the recent U.S. troop order of the President turning them over to UN foreign command... an order Attorney Phyllis Schalafly writes is "...the most unconstitutional transfer of power in the



JUDGE J. J. BOESEL, retired Municipal Judge, Wapakoneta, Ohio, is a graduate of Ohio State University and University of Michigan Law School.

Judge Boesel is a former Professor of Constitutional Law, Capitol University Law School, Columbus, Ohio.

A retired Army Colonel he served with the 4th Infantry Division, World War II, which made the assault landing on D-Day, Utah Beach, Normandy.

Married fifty-four years, he and Mrs Boesel have three daughters and two granddaughters.

Judge Boesel is a member, Committee to Restore the Constitution,

history of America.")<sup>1</sup>

The State law of Oklahoma provides the House of Representatives with a ready-made vehicle to challenge this UN Treaty. It requires the Oklahoma Attorney General to go to Court when requested by the Governor or either branch of the Legislature. (Feb 95 Media Bypass view of TENTH AMENDMENT TEAMS to produce State actions, where the Legislature declares its Sovereign will and its Attorney General enforces that will in the Supreme Court).

\* By Judge J. J. Boesel, reprinted courtesy Jim Thomas, President, Media Bypass Magazine..

(continued on page 2)

OKLAHOMA (continued)

Will Oklahoma's House have its Attorney General obtain a Supreme Court declaration that the UN Treaty is unconstitutional and void and force the UN to repay the 1.2 billion dollar give-away?

It looks like there is everything to gain and nothing to lose. For the United Nations Treaty is here and the United Nations is in place and has been for fifty years. Further, the 1.2 billion has gone down the tubes, along with uncounted billions of taxpayer

dollars the Congress has given the UN ever since its beginning following WW II.

1 See, "Presidential Decision Directive", 3 May, 1994 (State Department Summary), October 1994 Bulletin, Committee to Restore the Constitution.

**HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 1047  
STATE OF OKLAHOMA  
2nd Session of the 44th Legislature (1994)**

**By:** Monks, Adair, Apple, Breckinridge, Caldwell, Campbell, Coleman, Cotner, Cozort, Culver, Dunegan, Erwin, Ferguson, Fields, Gates, Graves, Greenwood, Hefner, Henshaw, Hilliard, Holt, Hutchison, Kinnamon, Kirby, Mass, Matlock, Mitchell, Paulk, Perry, Phillips, Rhodes (Dusty), Satterfield, Smith (Bill), Stottlemire, Sullivan, Vaughn (George), Vaughn (Ray), Voskuhl, Weaver, Webb, Weese, Widener and Worthen

**AS INTRODUCED**

A Resolution relating to United States military forces and the United Nations; memorializing Congress to cease certain activities concerning the United Nations; and directing distribution.

WHEREAS, President Clinton has affirmed that his foreign policy regarding the deployment of United States military forces under the authority of the United Nations will bear little change from that of his predecessor; and

WHEREAS, the constitutional role of the United States military is to protect the life, liberty and property of United States citizens and to defend our nation against insurrection or foreign invasion; and

WHEREAS, the United States is an independent sovereign nation and not a tributary of the United Nations; and

WHEREAS, there is no popular support for the establishment of a "new world order" or world sovereignty of any kind either under the United Nations or under any world body in any form of global government; and

WHEREAS, global government would mean the destruction of our Constitution and corruption of the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, our freedom, and our way of life.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE 2ND SESSION OF THE 44TH OKLAHOMA LEGISLATURE:

THAT the United States Congress is hereby memorialized to:

1. Cease the appropriation of United States funds for any military activity not authorized by Congress;
2. Cease engagement in any military activity under the authority of the United Nations or any world body;
3. Cease the rendering of aid to any activity or engagement under the jurisdiction of the United Nations or any world body; and
4. Cease any support for the establishment of a "new world order" or to any form of global government.

THAT the United States Congress is hereby memorialized to refrain from taking any further steps toward the economic or political merger of the United States into a world body or any form of world government.

THAT copies of this resolution be distributed to the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, the Secretary of the United States Senate, and to each member of the Oklahoma Congressional Delegation.

44-2-9206 MCD 1/23/97

Adopted 26 March, 1994

**UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT \*  
RESTORES STATE - FEDERAL POWER BALANCE**

**Law of Principal & Agent**

States are not mere subdivisions of the United States. State governments are neither regional offices nor administrative agencies of the federal government. The positions occupied by state officials appear nowhere on the federal government's organizational chart. The Constitution, "The Federalist No. 39, page 245 (C. Rossiter ed.

1961) reserved sovereignty to the States under the Tenth Amendment."

Whatever the outer limits of the sovereignty may be, one thing is clear, the federal government may not compel the states to enact or administer a federal regulatory program. "Where Congress exceeds its authority relative to the states, departure from the constitutional plan cannot be ratified by "consent" of state officials."

So wrote Justice Sandra Day O'Connor in the case of NY v. US, 112 S. Ct., 2408 (1992), (at pages 2434, 2435 and head note 18). And so the Court held the "take title" provision of Congress' Low Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act lies outside the Tenth Amendment.

According to this case, the states in their sovereign capacities are no longer "agencies" of the federal government; the shoe is on the other foot. The states are the Principals and the federal government is the "agent" of the sovereign states.

Colorado and Oklahoma have already acted as sovereigns in the two Resolutions listed herein. Colorado in declaring its sovereignty grounded on this case declares

(continued on page 3)

\* By Judge J. J. Boesel, reprinted courtesy Jim Thomas, President, Media Bypass Magazine..

SUPREME COURT (continued)

the federal government to be its "agent". Oklahoma declares it shall no longer be subject to the "Federal Regulatory Program" of the United Nations as brought about by the UN Treaty.

Both States are on sound constitutional ground. Colorado acts as sovereign in its capacity as principal based upon this NY case. Oklahoma rejects further military or funding support by Congress of the UN Treaty. Oklahoma's action has four grounds for rejecting the UN Treaty as beyond the powers of the Executive and Senate making it unconstitutional and void, and therefore incapable of receiving any further U.S. military or funding support.

An analysis of the U.N. Treaty shows it has, together with laws passed in pursuance thereof, amended the Constitution four times... five counting President Clinton's recent turn-over of U.S. troops to United Nations command... an act clearly beyond his powers to delegate his duty as Commander in Chief under Art. II of the Constitution. Attorney & columnist Phyllis Schlafly refers to this "turn-over" order as the most unconstitutional transfer of power in the history of America (see Copley News Service item).

These four fatal amendments to the Constitution made by the U.N. Treaty and laws passed pursuant to it, violate the Supreme Court rule that... "treaties and laws passed pursuant to them must comply with the Constitution." Reid v Covert, 354 U.S. 1 (1957). Moreover, the Treaty and laws passed pursuant to it cannot change or amend the Constitution, "It would be manifestly contrary to the objectives of those who created the Constitution... let alone alien to our entire constitutional history and tradition to construe Article VI

(the supremacy clause) as permitting the United States to exercise power under an international agreement without observing constitutional prohibitions. In effect, such construction would permit amendment of that document in a manner not sanctioned by Article V," Reid v Covert, supra.

The first defective amendment was brought into being by Article 36 of the Treaty. There it is stated... that "The International Court of Justice shall have jurisdiction over all cases involving the interpretation of a Treaty." This violates Art III, Sec. 2 U.S. Constitution which gives the Federal Judiciary power over all cases involving treaties "made under the authority of the United States."

The Second defective amendment was placed in effect by the United Nations General Assembly resolution made in pursuance of the Treaty, setting up a UN Income Tax, with the apparent consent of the Senate subcommittee on the UN Charter (Senate Doc. 87). This violates the Sixteenth Amendment which gives to Congress only the power to tax income and provides for no delegation of this taxing power to the UN or any person or corporation, international or other-wise. It has already been held the United Nations is not a state, and hence has no inherent power to tax. U.S. v Melekh, D.C. N.Y. 190 F. Supp (19670).

The third defective amendment was put in place by the Act of Congress called The International Organizations Immunities Act, passed pursuant to the Treaty. This Act gives immunities from suit to all UN employees and foreign ambassadors, ministers and consuls on missions to the UN, unless they waive their immunity. This immunities law violates Art. III Sec. 2, U.S. Const. which says "in all cases involving ambassadors, other public ministers and

consuls, and cases in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction." No immunities are found in this original jurisdiction of the Court, nor anywhere else in the Constitution. This violates Marbury v Madison, 1 Cranch 137 (1803) which had this same original jurisdiction section before it. It held that the Congress could not change or amend the original jurisdiction conferred by the Constitution.

The Fourth defective amendment was put in place by Article 43 of the Treaty which says... "All members of the United Nations... undertake to make available to the Security Council... ON ITS CALL (emphasis added), armed forces, assistance and facilities." This Article transfers to the UN Security Council the war power given Congress by Art. 1, Sec. 8, U.S. Constitution. Nowhere in the Constitution is any authority given to the national government to delegate this war power, the income taxing power or the President's power as Commander in Chief.

This analysis of the UN Treaty lends full support to Oklahoma in its order to the federal government to cease further support to the United Nations, for its Treaty is clearly unconstitutional.

"The prohibitions of the Constitution were designed to apply to all branches of the National Government, and they cannot be nullified by the Executive, or by the Executive and the Senate combined." Reid v. Covert, (supra).

God bless Justice O'Connor for her loyalty to her oath of office for defending the Constitution and for giving the green light to the States... as Principals with constitutional power to correct the acts of their "agent", the government when it strays beyond its limited powers given it by the Constitution.

## ORIGINAL JURISDICTION SOVEREIGN STATE'S POWER LINE DIRECT TO SUPREME COURT\*

The U.S. Supreme Court has two different kinds of jurisdiction. Original and appellate.

Jurisdiction is the legal authority to decide a lawsuit brought before a Court. This is the first question the Court has to decide... does this Court have the legal authority to decide this lawsuit? If it does, it will hear and decide the case. If it does not have jurisdiction over the case to hear and decide it, it will dismiss the case.

Now, what is ORIGINAL jurisdiction? This is the kind where the Court has power

to hear the case began in it. The case starts there.

On the other hand APPELLATE jurisdiction is the legal authority to REVIEW a case begun in a lower court. If the parties are not satisfied with the decision of say the FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT they may appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals... this is the first level of review of the lower court's decision.

If the parties are not satisfied with the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals, they may then appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court. If the Supreme Court decides to take

jurisdiction and hear the appeal, they will allow what is called a writ of certiorari... send the case up to the Supreme Court.

But if the Supreme Court decides NOT TO REVIEW the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals, that is the end of the case. What ever the Court of Appeals decided becomes the final law of the case.

Now let's examine the ORIGINAL JURISDICTION of the U.S. Supreme Court. The Supreme Court is given its ORIGINAL jurisdiction by the U.S. Constitution, and in an early case, Marbury v Madison, 1 Cranch 137 (1803) the Court held that Congress cannot add to or change the ORIGINAL jurisdiction given the Court by the Constitution.

Here is the Constitution's grant of ORIGINAL JURISDICTION: ARTICLE

(continued on page 4)

\* By Judge J. J. Boesel

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION (continued)

III, SECTION 2:

...(omitting non-relevant parts)

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction (emphasis added),

"In all other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction..."

You can see how the States are granted a power line directly to the Supreme Court. Where a State has a case to file, the State may go directly to the Supreme Court and start the case there. There is no need to start with the lower echelon of the Federal District, and proceed with appeal after appeal. True, the Congress has given to the Federal District Courts CONCURRENT ORIGINAL JURISDICTION, but this does not take away the State's constitutional option to START the case directly in the Supreme Court. Congress cannot touch this ORIGINAL JURISDICTION given the Supreme Court

by this section of the Constitution.

It is time for the States to come alive and become aware of their power line directly to the Supreme Court, now that JUSTICE Sandra Day O'Connor has declared a renewed rule on the government power relation between the States and the Federal Government. She put it this way: "Where Congress exceeds its authority relative to the States, departure from the constitutional plan cannot be ratified by "consent" of State officials."

NY v US, 112 S. Ct. 2408 (1992).

It is a renewed rule applied by JUSTICE O'Connor's Court to those acts... "where Congress exceeds its authority relative to the States." The States are the Principals and the Federal Government is the Agent,"... whose acts cannot amount to a "...departure from the constitutional plan."

Although JUSTICE O'Connor's Court did not refer to the early statement of the rule of *Burton v U.S.*, (1906), her decision clearly confirmed the *Burton* rule that U.S. Senators... "do not hold their places under

the Government of the United States, but its members are chosen by the State legislatures."

"While the Senate, as a branch of the legislative department owes its existence to the Constitution and passes laws which concern the entire country, its members are chosen by the State legislatures, and cannot be said to hold their places under the Government of the United States."

*Burton v U.S.* (1906) 202 U.S. 344

Now that Senators are chosen by the people of the States the same as members of the House, they are merely agents of the States temporarily assigned to duty in Congress.

The States have a Constitutional power line direct to the U.S. Supreme Court and will not "ratify" or "consent" to the acts of their agents in Congress, when they... "make departures from the Constitutional plan" but are powerfully equipped to stop these "departures" in their tracks, with cases filed directly in the Supreme Court.

(Go back to page 3, "Original Jurisdiction.)

# THE UNITED NATIONS TREATY\* WELCOME TO THE NEW WORLD ORDER

The Supreme Court has declared that "Treaties and laws passed pursuant to treaties must comply with the Constitution." Further, not only must they comply with the Constitution, they cannot change or AMEND the Constitution, for an Amendment must be done only with the consent of 3/4 of the states.

But there are four defective amendments made by the United Nations Treaty and laws passed pursuant to the Treaty without the consent of the states. That is why they are defective amendments. (This treaty is made up of two documents: the United Nations Charter and the Statute of the International Court of Justice.)

The first defective amendment has brought a transfer of the Supreme Court judicial power over Treaties to the International Court of Justice.

Article thirty-six of the treaty brought this about. For it says "The International Court of Justice shall have jurisdiction over all cases involving the interpretation of a treaty."

However, our Constitution gives the Supreme Court judicial power over all cases involving a treaty. Article III, Sec 2

of the Constitution says the Supreme Court's judicial power shall include all cases involving three documents: The Constitution, laws of Congress passed, pursuant to the Constitution, and treaties." So you can see this Treaty gives away one-third of the Supreme Courts judicial power.

The second defective amendment is the United Nations income tax, passed by law of the General Assembly of the UN forty years ago. It was consented to by U.S. Senate Document 87, Jan. 1954 under Senate Resolution 126-the Senate subcommittee on the UN Charter.

This law refunded the UN employees four years Federal income Tax they had previously paid... estimated at 6.5 million dollars.

This United Nations income tax amends the Sixteenth Amendment of the Constitution, which gives only Congress the power to tax incomes. The third defective amendment was by a law of Congress passed pursuant to the treaty. It is called the International Organizations Immunities Act. This Act gives the United Nations employees and ambassadors, public ministers and consuls of foreign nations on missions to the United Nations Immunity from suit, unless they waive their immunity.

This Immunities Act amends the

constitutional power given to the Supreme Court over these foreign agents and employees. The Constitution, says in ARTICLE III, Sec. 2: "in all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and all cases in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction." That simply means the case may be brought by states directly in the Supreme Court. Notice that this section of the Constitution provides for *No Immunities* for these people. So this Immunities Act of Congress amends this section of the Constitution because the Constitution provides for *No Immunities*.

The fourth defective amendment is the Treaty's transfer of Congress's war powers to the United Nations Security Council, for the Treaty says in Article 42: "Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate, it may take action by air, sea, or land forces, as may be necessary to restore international peace and security." Article 43 of the Treaty says: "All members of the United Nations... undertake to make available to the Security Council,... on its call, Armed Forces, Assistance and Facilities."

Since the Constitution gives only Congress the power to declare war (Art. I, Sec. 8) this is the most dangerous. It permits U.S. troops under foreign commanders... as we saw in the undeclared wars of Korea, Viet Nam,

\* By Judge J. J. Boesel, reprinted courtesy Jim Thomas, President, Media Bypass magazine, Box 456, 2554 Lincoln Blvd, Marina Del Rey, CA 90291

UN TREATY (continued)

Persian Gulf, and Somalia. There is a remedy for these four defective amendments... state action.

Since these four defective amendments have been placed in effect by the Treaty without the consent of the states, any state may object and file a case directly in the Supreme Court to establish a decision that this UN Treaty and laws passed pursuant to the Treaty are unconstitutional and void.

If the Supreme Court finds these four do amend the Constitution as just stated, it will declare the United Nations Treaty, and all laws passed pursuant to the Treaty unconstitutional and void.

Such a decision by the Supreme Court will shut down the United Nations forever and restore the Sovereignty of this land.

Such a lawsuit has been prepared over the last twenty years, pro bono for any state to act. A sovereign state must act, because a plain taxpayer has no standing to come into the federal court and raise any constitutional issues. I know because twenty years ago I filed a similar lawsuit in the Federal District Court of Columbus, Ohio... It was a class action suit against the United Nations on behalf of all taxpayers. But the Court said there was no standing for a taxpayer to raise any constitutional issues. And so dismissed the

case without looking into the issues.

### **Insolvency of the United Nations**

This lawsuit also claims the United Nations is insolvent and unable to pay its just debts, and so asks the Court to appoint a receiver to wind up the affairs of the United Nations; collect all its assets and pay off its creditors. The largest creditor is the United States.

To give you a picture of just how insolvent the United Nations is, Mr. Boutros Boutros Ghali, the Secretary General who told his story to the NEW YORK TIMES, reprinted in the Columbus Dispatch on August 29, 1993. Under this title, "STRAPPED FOR CASH, UN CUTS BACK TILL DEADBEAT COUNTRIES PAY UP" Ghali warned "that the United Nations could run out of cash this week".

Secretary General Boutros Butrous Ghali has outlined an AUSTERITY PROGRAM to "curtail night and weekend meetings, trim travel and reduce the use of translators and consultants."

"The organization runs from hand to mouth", he told the General Assembly's committee on financial matters Thursday. He continued "There is nothing new about that. But today it is unprecedented, and it is intolerable" (The dictionary says

"intolerable" means "unbearable.") He further stated "the organization has monthly expenditures of \$310 million."

If we pause here a moment and do a little arithmetic, we will see that \$310 million per month is \$10 million per day. And the year's budget, 12 times that \$310 million, is three billion, six hundred million dollars.

Ghali says "the United States owes \$268 million of peacekeeping and \$518 million in dues"... "The cash in hand will cover requirements only through the first week of September, without any further payments to troop contributors. Unless a substantial portion of these debts are covered within 30 days, the organization will be unable to undertake any new operations and existing operations will be in jeopardy."

\* \* \* \* \*

Although there are 188 member states in the United Nations, the United States pays 25% of the annual budget of 3 billion 600 million dollars. Our U.S. taxpayers annual share is 900 million. You would think Mr. Boutros Boutros Ghali would have a spark of gratitude toward the United States. Instead he calls us a "dead beat country."

## **CITIZEN ACTION REQUIRED**

General reaction of the muzzled majority to increasing exploitation and oppression has been a defense of the status quo. yet, it must be clear that a political system perpetually on the defense is doomed to ultimate defeat. Somewhere, somehow, we must counterattack!

Your leadership and inspiration is needed now to reverse the mindless march toward a socialist America.

**Grasp this opportunity to harness state powers to your struggle for survival in the United Nations 'new world order'.**

Order copies of Committee bulletin #422, "Oklahoma's 1.2 Billion Dollar Challenge" for personal distribution to members of your state legislature.

Enclose with bulletin 'letter of instruction' directing introduction and passage of a concurrent resolution identical to the Oklahoma House Resolution #1047, "A Resolution relating to the United States military forces and the United Nations memorializing Congress to cease certain activities concerning the United Nations and directing distribution".

Inform state lawmakers that the Constitution of the United States gives your State a direct line to bring any dispute between a Sovereign State and the Federal Government directly to the United States Supreme Court for adjudication under provisions of 'Law of Principal vs Agent' (Art III, section 2, Constitution of the United States).

1. Your State is a Principal under the constitutional contract.
2. Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments of the Federal Government are Agents of your State.
3. The people, source of all political power, are responsible for instructing state elected officials to direct their agents in Washington to confine the functions of government to limitations defined in the Constitution.

Upon passage of 'Oklahoma' memorial in your State, the State Attorney General may file with the U.S. Supreme Court, "A Complaint for Declaratory Judgement, Injunction and other Equitable Relief", against the Secretary General, United Nations Organization.

Draft brief, prepared by Judge Boesel, available from Committee to Restore the Constitution when appropriate.

Objective: "Cease rendering aid to any activity or engagement under jurisdiction of the United Nations or any World Body".

The Committee will assist you in launching your State campaign.

**MAKE A PLACE FOR YOU AND YOUR DESCENDANTS IN TOMORROW'S AMERICA.**

**Act before the window of opportunity slams shut!**

**COMMITTEE TO RESTORE THE CONSTITUTION, Inc.**  
P.O. Box 986, Fort Collins, CO 80522

1st Session

Establishing a commission to study the creation of a standing international military force under the United Nations Charter.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

March 16 (legislative day, March 3), 1993

Mr. Boren introduced

the following joint resolution;

which was read twice and referred to

the Committee on Foreign Relations

Joint Resolution

Establishing a commission to study the creation of a standing international military force under the United Nations Charter.

Whereas the end of the Cold War allows the United States to share the burden of maintaining collective security;

Whereas the role of the United Nations has accordingly expanded in recent years;

Whereas under Article 43 of the United Nations Charter, the Secretary General is authorized to negotiate agreements for the creation of a multinational standing military force, to be used for peacekeeping and peace enforcement;

Whereas the United States should take a leadership role in the creation of a multinational peacekeeping force, so that the burdens of maintaining international security are more equitably shared;

Whereas the President, the Secretary of State, the Ambassador to the United Nations, and the Director of Central Intelligence have already articulated support for the creation of a United Nations Rapid Deployment Force similar to the forces contemplated under Article 43; and

Whereas there remain many unresolved questions about how the United States would implement an agreement to participate in an Article 43 force: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION.

There is established the "Commission on United States Participation in a Permanent United States Participation in a Permanent United Nations Peacekeeping Force" (hereafter in this joint resolution referred to as the "Commission").

SECTION 2. COMPOSITION.

(a) IN GENERAL – The Commission shall be composed of 14 members, as follows:

- (1) The Secretary of Defense or designee.
- (2) The Secretary of State or designee.
- (3) The Director of Central Intelligence or designee.
- (4) The Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs or designee.

(5) The Permanent Representatives of the United States to the United Nations or designee.

(6) Three members appointed by the President from among individuals in the private sector having expertise in international peacekeeping activities.

(7) Three Members of the House of Representatives, of whom two shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House and one shall be appointed by the Minority Leader, or their designees.

(8) Three Members of the Senate appointed by the President pro tempore, of whom two shall be appointed upon the recommendation of the Majority Leader and one shall be appointed upon the recommendation of the Minority Leader, or their designees.

(b) CHAIR – The Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs or designee shall serve as Chair of the Commission.

(c) PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT; VACANCIES – Members shall be appointed for the life of the Commission. Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(d) INITIAL MEETING – No later than 10 days after the date on which all members of the Commission have been appointed, the Commission shall hold its first meeting.

(e) MEETINGS – The Commission shall meet at the call of the Chairman.

(f) QUORUM – A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold hearings.

SECTION 3. RESPONSIBILITIES.

The Commission shall study, and make recommendations regarding, the steps that are necessary for the United States to participate in the creation of a standing international military force under Article 43 of the United Nations Charter.

SECTION 4. REPORT.

Not later than 120 days after the first meeting held by the Commission, the Commission shall submit a report to Congress on its findings and recommendations, including recommendations on the following issues: cost, military mission, logistics, intelligence sharing, training, equipment, and war powers and other Constitutional issues.

SECTION 5. POWERS OF THE COMMISSION.

(a) HEARINGS – The Commission may hold such hearings, sit and act at such times and places, take such testimony, and receive such evidence as the commission considers advisable to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(b) INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES – The Commission may secure directly from any Federal department or agency such information as the Commission considers necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act. Upon request of the Chairman of the Commission, the head of such department or agency shall furnish such information to the

Commission.

(c) POSTAL SERVICES – The Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

SECTION 6. COMMISSION PERSONNEL MATTERS.

(a) RAVEL EXPENSES – The members of the Commission shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for employees of agencies under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Commission.

(b) STAFF –

(1) IN GENERAL – The Chairman of the Commission may, without regard to the civil service laws and regulations, appoint and terminate an executive director and such other additional personnel as may be necessary to enable the Commission to perform its duties. The employment of an executive director shall be subject to confirmation by the Commission.

(2) COMPENSATION – The Chairman of the Commission may fix the compensation of the executive director and other personnel without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, relating to classification of positions and General Schedule pay rates, except that the rate of pay for the executive director and other personnel may not exceed the rate payable for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title.

(c) DETAIL OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES – Any Federal Government employee may be detailed to the Commission without reimbursement, and such detail shall be without interruption or loss of civil service status or privilege.

(d) PROCUREMENT OF TEMPORARY AND INTERMITTENT SERVICES – The chairman of the Commission may procure temporary and intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, at rates for individuals which do not exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title.

SECTION 7. TERMINATION OF THE COMMISSION.

The Commission shall terminate 10 days after the date on which the Commission submits its report under section 4.

SECTION 8. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL – There are authorized to be appropriated to the Commission such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 1994 to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(b) AVAILABILITY – Any sums appropriated under the authorization contained in this section shall remain available, without fiscal year limitation, until expended.

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**MODEL 'LETTER OF INSTRUCTION'**

To: (insert your state) State Lawmaker

Ref: A State Resolution to Provide for Enforcement of the Constitution

Dear State Lawmaker,

Your attention is invited to accompanying publication, "Oklahoma's 1.2 Billion Dollar Challenge", model text for state action to enforce state sovereignty by terminating United Nations operations in the United States and recover billions in tax-dollars illegally paid to the UN by Congress.

See text, page 2, "A Resolution relating to the United States military forces and the United Nations; memorializing Congress to cease certain activities concerning the United Nations; and directing distribution", Oklahoma State Resolution #1047, adopted 26 March, 1994.

Upon adoption of the 'termination' memorial you must direct the state attorney general to file in the Supreme Court of the United States, "A Complaint for Declaratory Judgement, Injunction and other Equitable Relief", against the Secretary General, United Nations Organization, under authority of 'Original Jurisdiction', Article III, section 2, Constitution of the United States (see, "Sovereign States Powerline Direct to U.S. Supreme Court Under Original Jurisdiction", page 3 enclosed publication.)

Draft brief, prepared by Judge J. J. Boesel (ret), available from Committee to Restore the Constitution for adoption by the state attorney general when appropriate.

The people of this State are burdened by illegal acts by its Federal agents, and their surrender of the powers of government to foreign interests, because this State has not repudiated the attempts of its agents in Washington to act beyond their authority.

I urgently request that you apply your political leadership to defend my person and property against political revolutionaries in Washington:

1. Introduce a resolution identical to Oklahoma's, "Resolution relating to the United States military forces and the United Nations; memorializing Congress to cease certain activities concerning the United Nations; and directing distribution".
2. Direct the state attorney general, immediately upon passage of the State resolution, to file in the Supreme Court of the United States, "A Complaint for Declaratory Judgement, Injunction and other Equitable Relief", against the Secretary General, United Nations Organization.

Your response on action taken is requested.

Respectfully,

(signature)

type name and address

Consent Communication #3

S-148

Communication was received from Peter Valentine, transmitting the National Officer's report and order in defense of the Constitution that the City Council assume its duty to uphold and defend the Constitution.

In City Council March 17, 1997

**PLACED ON FILE**