

* "A PRESUMPTION can not be THE BASIS of LAW". U.S. Sup. Ct.
Bailey v Alabama
55 L.Ed. 191
1911

Law of the Land

13th Amendment: To make Labor FREE; PRONAGE ABOLISHED FOREVER!!!
Supreme Court Case; Bailey v Alabama in Sec. 2 of "\$lavery" book.

The general misconception is that any statute passed by legislators bearing the appearance of law constitutes the law of the land. The U.S. Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and any statute, to be valid, must be in agreement. It is impossible for both the Constitution and a law violating it to be valid. One must prevail. This is succinctly stated as follows:

"The Propriety of a Law, in a Constitutional light, MUST ALWAYS be DETERMINED by the NATURE of the POWERS UPON WHICH IT is FOUNDED". Federalist Paper 33, Hamilton, p. 203/4
Mentor Pub. Edition

Separation of Powers Doctrine; "The LOCAL or MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES form DISTINCT and INDEPENDENT PORTIONS OF THE SUPREMACY," UNITS OF SELF GOVERNMENT! Fed. Paper 39, Madison, p.245, Mentor Pub. Ed.

"The general rule is that an unconstitutional statute, though having the form and name of law, is in reality no law, but is wholly void, and ineffective for any purpose; since unconstitutionality dates from the time of its enactment, and not merely from the date of the decision so branding it. An unconstitutional law, in legal contemplation, is as inoperative as if it had never been passed. Such a statute leaves the question that it purports to settle just as it would be had the statute not been enacted.

"Such an unconstitutional law is void, the general principles follow that it imposes no duties, confers no rights, creates no office, bestows no power or authority on anyone, affords no protection, and justifies no acts performed under it. . .

"A void act cannot be legally consistent with a valid one. An unconstitutional law cannot operate to supersede any existing valid law. Indeed, insofar as a statute runs counter to the fundamental law of the land, it is superseded thereby.

"No one is bound to obey an unconstitutional law and no courts are bound to enforce it."

"The DIVERSITY in the FACULTIES of Sixteenth AMERICAN JURISPRUDENCE (MEN), FROM WHICH THE RIGHTS OF PROPERTY Second Section, page 177
ORIGINATE, is not less an insuperable obstacle to a uniformity of INTERESTS. The PROTECTION of THESE FACULTIES is THE FIRST OBJECT OF GOVERNMENT." Federalist Paper 10, Madison, p. 78,
Mentor Pub. Edition

Who can make this DECISION? ANYONE WHO CAN UNDERSTAND, BY REASON OF FACT; THAT WHICH IS READ, ADDED TO VISIBLE EFFECTS OF INJURY TO ANY INDIVIDUAL OR GROUPS UNDER EQUAL PROTECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTIONS.