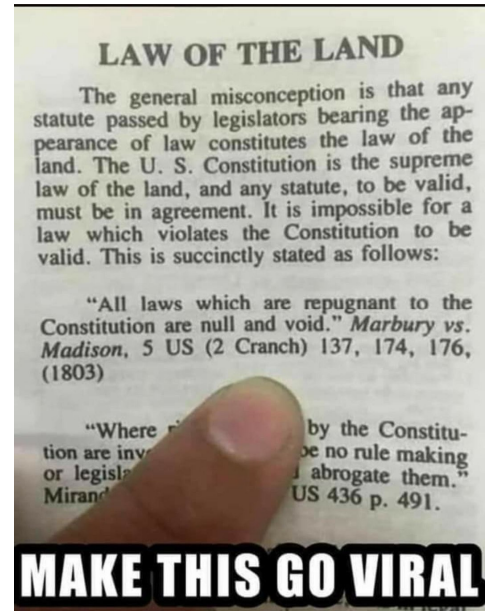


Points for any Affidavit or Petition of a “Redress our Grievances” Document

For an Effective “Redress of Our Grievances” We Need to Address These Points

- 1) US Constitutional Points
 - a. First Amendment
 - b. Freedom of Speech
 - c. Freedom to Assemble
 - d. All Power is Retained by ‘We the People’
- 2) NJ State Constitutional Points
 - a. We the People agreed to the NJ Constitution
 - b. Grateful to the Almighty God
 - c. All POLITICAL Power is Inherent in the People
 - d. Freedom of Worship
 - e. Freedom of Speech
 - f. Freedom to Assemble
 - g. Elections Shall Be Changed by Laws
 - h. All Questions Are Voted On By The People
- 3) References



Marbury v. Madison (1803) was a landmark U.S. Supreme Court decision that established for the first time that federal courts had the power to overturn an act of Congress on the ground that it violated the U.S. Constitution.

“The powers of the legislature are defined and limited; and that those limits may not be mistaken or forgotten, the constitution is written,” Marshall wrote.

As a result, Marshall concluded, “the Constitution of the United States confirms and strengthens the principle, supposed to be essential to all written constitutions, that a law repugnant to the constitution is void, and that courts, as well as other departments, are bound by that instrument.”

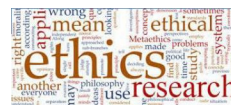
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuremberg_Code

<https://www.history.com/topics/united-states-constitution/marbury-v-madison>

<https://constitution.congress.gov/constitution/>

<https://www.nj.gov/state/archives/docconst47.html>

https://www.njstatelib.org/research_library/legal_resources/nj_legal_resources/constitutions/



THE NUREMBERG CODE 1947

1. The voluntary consent of the human subject is absolutely essential.
 - legal capacity to give consent
 - able to exercise free power of choice
 - no force, fraud, deceit, duress, over-reaching, or other ulterior form of constraint or coercion
 - sufficient knowledge and comprehension to make an understanding and enlightened decision
 - nature, duration, purpose of experiment
 - method & means of its conduct
 - inconveniences and hazards reasonably expected
 - effects upon health or person from participation
 - personal responsibility for ensuring voluntary consent rests on every individual person involved in conducting the experiment

US Constitution References

The Preamble

<https://constitution.congress.gov/browse/preamble/>

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, *establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity*, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article IV – (Each State is Responsible to the Other States)

<https://constitution.congress.gov/constitution/article-4/>

Section 1

Full Faith and Credit *shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State*. And the *Congress may by general Laws prescribe* the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Section 2

The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

Amendments to the US Constitution

First Amendment

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

Fifth Amendment

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

Tenth Amendment

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

Points for any Affidavit or Petition of a “Redress our Grievances” Document

Thirteenth Amendment

Section 1

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, *shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.*

Fourteenth Amendment

Section 1

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. *No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.*

Section 5

The *Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation*, the provisions of this article.

Twenty-Fourth Amendment

Section 1

The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, *shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.*

Section 2

The *Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.*

Constitution of the State of New Jersey

Preamble

A Constitution *agreed upon by the delegates of the people* of New Jersey, in Convention, begun at Rutgers University, the State University of New Jersey, in New Brunswick, on the twelfth day of June, and continued to the tenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven.

We, the people of the State of New Jersey, *grateful to Almighty God for the civil and religious liberty* which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and *looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations*, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

Article I.

Rights and Privileges

- 1. All persons are by nature free and independent, and have certain natural and unalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.*
- 2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security, and benefit of the people, and they have the right at all times to alter or reform the same, whenever the public good may require it.*
- 3. No person shall be deprived of the inestimable privilege of worshipping Almighty God in a manner agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; nor under any pretense whatever be compelled to attend any place of worship contrary to his faith and judgment; nor shall any person be obliged to pay tithes, taxes, or other rates for building or repairing any church or churches, place or places of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministry, contrary to what he believes to be right or has deliberately and voluntarily engaged to perform.*
4. There shall be no establishment of one religious sect in preference to another; no religious or racial test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust.
- 5. No person shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil or military right, nor be discriminated against in the exercise of any civil or military right, nor be segregated in the militia or in the public schools, because of religious principles, race, color, ancestry or national origin.*
- 6. Every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press.* In all prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

Points for any Affidavit or Petition of a “Redress our Grievances” Document

7. **The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated;** and no warrant shall issue except upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the papers and things to be seized.
8. **No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury,** except in cases of impeachment, or in cases now prosecuted without indictment, or arising in the army or navy or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger.
9. **The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate;** but the Legislature may authorize the trial of civil causes by a jury of six persons when the matter in dispute does not exceed fifty dollars. The Legislature may provide that in any civil cause a verdict may be rendered by not less than five-sixths of the jury. The Legislature may authorize the trial of the issue of mental incompetency without a jury.
10. **In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right** to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; **to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him;** to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel in his defense.
11. No person shall, after acquittal, be tried for the same offense. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident or presumption great.
12. Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines shall not be imposed, and cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted.
13. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any action, or on any judgment found upon contract, unless in cases of fraud; nor shall any person be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.
14. **The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.**
15. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.
16. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, except in a manner prescribed by law.
17. **Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.**
18. **The people have the right freely to assemble together, to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to petition for redress of grievances.**
19. **Persons in private employment shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively.** Persons in public employment shall have the right to organize, present to and make known to the State, or any of its political sub-divisions or agencies, **their grievances and proposals through representatives of their own choosing.**

Points for any Affidavit or Petition of a “Redress our Grievances” Document

20. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation. Individuals or private corporations shall not be authorized to take private property for public use without just compensation first made to the owners.

21. **This enumeration of rights and privileges shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.**

Article II.

Elections and Suffrage

1. General elections shall be held annually on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November; **but the time of holding such elections may be altered by law.** The Governor and members of the Legislature shall be chosen at general elections. Local elective officers shall be chosen at general elections or at such other times as shall be provided by law.

2. **All questions submitted to the people of the entire State shall be voted upon at general elections.**

3. Every citizen of the United States, of the age of 21 years, who shall have been a resident of this State one year, and of the county in which he claims his vote 5 months, next before the election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elective by the people, and upon all questions which may be submitted to a vote of the people.

4. In time of war no elector in the military service of the State or in the armed forces of the United States shall be deprived of his vote by reason of absence from his election district. The Legislature may provide for absentee voting by members of the armed forces of the United States in time of peace. The Legislature may provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election district in which they respectively reside.

5. **No person in the military, naval or marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident of this State by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place or station within this State.**

6. No idiot or insane person shall enjoy the right of suffrage.

7. The Legislature may pass laws to deprive persons of the right of suffrage who shall be convicted of such crimes as it may designate. Any person so deprived, when pardoned or otherwise restored by law to the right of suffrage, shall again enjoy that right.

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