

Legal Brief

**US Civil Liberties Authority
From God Through US Code**

Courtesy Notice

**Officials'
Criminal Penalties & Civil Liabilities**

**In Breach Of
Federal Civil Rights Statutes**

**Under Authority of
The US Constitution
per Its Natural Law of Nature's God**

—

King James Bible of 1611

Books of *Genesis, John & Galatians*

Genesis Chapter 1, Verse 1

In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.

Genesis Chapter 1, Verse 26

*And God said, **Let us make man in our image,
after our likeness:**
and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea,
and over the fowl of the air,
and over the cattle,
and over all the earth,
and over every creeping thing
that creepeth upon the earth.*

Genesis Chapter 1, Verse 27

*So **God created man** in his own image,
in the image of God created he him;
male and female created he them.*

John Chapter 14, Verse 6

*Jesus saith unto him,
I am the way,
the truth,
and the life:
no man cometh unto the Father, but by me.*

Galatians Chapter 4, Verse 31

*So then, brethren,
**we are not children of the bondwoman,
but of the free.***

Galatians Chapter 5, Verse 1

***Stand fast therefore in the liberty
wherewith Christ hath made us free,**
and be not entangled again
with the yoke of bondage.*

**Vindication of the Government of New England Churches,
and the Churches Quarrel Espoused,
or a Reply to Certain Proposals ***

by

JOHN WISE, A.M.,
PASTOR OF A CHURCH IN IPSWICH
Massachusetts Bay Colony

[**Liberty** about which Thomas Jefferson wrote, in Congress,
in the *Declaration of Independence*, echoes from Pulpit & Pen
of *Christian Pastor John Wise* - over 60 years earlier.]

“Democracy is **Christ’s government** in church and in State.”

“The first human subject and **original of civil power is the people...and when they are free**, they may set up what species of government they please. The end of all good government is to cultivate humanity and promote the happiness of all, **and the good of every man in all his rights, his life, liberty**, estate, honor, etc., **without injury or abuse done to any.**”

- Rev. John Wise, Chebacco Parish of Ipswich (Essex), 1710 - 1715

Declaration of Independence

Excerpts

In Congress, July 4, 1776

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the **Laws of Nature** and of **Nature's God** entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by **their Creator** with certain unalienable **Rights**, that among these are **Life, Liberty** and the pursuit of Happiness. - That **to secure these rights**, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, - That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these

ends, it is the **Right of the People** to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, **as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness...**

...And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of **divine Providence**, we mutually pledge to each other our **Lives**, our Fortunes and our **sacred Honor**.

Constitution for The United States of America

Preamble and Articles, II, IV, VI *Bill of Rights Preamble and Amendments I, IV, IX & X*

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 defence, 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 II

Section 1.

...Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation: -

*“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute
the Office of [insert Official Capacity],
and **will to the best of my Ability,**
preserve, protect and defend the Constitution
of the United States.”*

Article IV

Section 2

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

Section 4

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and **shall protect each of them** against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) **against domestic Violence**.

Article VI

This Constitution, and the **Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof**; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, **shall be the supreme Law of the Land**; and the **Judges in every State shall be bound thereby**, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and **all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution;**

Bill of Rights Preamble

[These ten (10) Amendments ratified Thursday,
15 December, 1791
are known as the “**Bill of Rights.**”]

THE Conventions of a number of the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, **in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added:** And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best ensure the beneficent ends of its institution.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the **following Articles...as amendments to the Constitution of the United States...be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution.**

ARTICLES in addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution:

Amendment I

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.

Amendment IV

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 Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Amendment IX

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, **shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.**

Amendment X

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.**

Criminal Conspiracy Against Rights

18 USC §§ 241 & 242

and

Conspiracy To Interfere With Civil Rights

42 USC §§ 1983 & 1985

18 USC § 241	Conspiracy Against Rights
18 USC § 242	Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law
18 USC § 245	Federally Protected Activities **
28 USC § 1343	Civil Rights and Elective Franchise
42 USC § 1981	Equal Rights Under The Law
42 USC § 1983	Civil Action For Deprivation of Rights
42 USC § 1985	Conspiracy To Interfere With Civil Rights
42 USC § 1986	Action For Neglect To Prevent
42 USC § 1988	Proceedings In Vindication of Civil Rights

Conspiracy Against Rights

18 USC § 241

<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/241>

If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same; or

If two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured -

They shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts

include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, they shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.

Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law

18 USC § 242

<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/242>

Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or to different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such person being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and if bodily injury results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include the use, attempted use, or threatened use of a dangerous weapon, explosives, or fire, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.

Federally Protected Activities **

18 USC § 245

<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/245>

(a) (1) Nothing in this section shall be construed as indicating an intent on the part of Congress to prevent any State, any possession or Commonwealth of the United States, or the District of Columbia, from exercising jurisdiction over any offense over which it would have jurisdiction in the absence of this section, **nor shall anything in this section be construed as depriving State and local law enforcement authorities of responsibility for prosecuting acts that may be violations of this section and that are violations of State and local law.** No prosecution of any offense described in this section shall be undertaken by the United States except upon the certification in writing of the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, the Associate Attorney General, or any Assistant Attorney General specially designated by the Attorney General that in his judgment a prosecution by the United States is in the public interest and necessary to secure substantial justice, which function of certification may not be delegated.

(2) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to limit the authority of Federal officers, or a Federal grand jury, to investigate possible violations of this section.

(b) Whoever, whether or not acting under color of law, by force or threat of force willfully injures, intimidates or interferes with, or attempts to injure, intimidate or interfere with -

(1) any person because he is or has been, or in order to intimidate such person or any other person or any class of persons from -

(A) voting or qualifying to vote, qualifying or campaigning as a candidate for elective office, or qualifying or acting as a poll watcher, or any legally authorized election official, in any primary, special, or general election;

(B) participating in or enjoying any benefit, service, privilege, program, facility, or activity provided or administered by the United States...

...(4) any person because he is or has been, or in order to intimidate such person or any other person or any class of persons from -

(A) participating, without discrimination on account of race, color, religion or national origin, in any of the benefits or activities described in subparagraphs (1)(A) through (1)(E) or subparagraphs (2)(A) through (2)(F); or

(B) affording another person or class of persons opportunity or protection to so participate; or

(5) any citizen because he is or has been, or in order to intimidate such citizen or any other citizen from lawfully aiding or encouraging other persons to participate, without discrimination on account of race, color, religion or national origin, in any of the benefits or activities described in subparagraphs (1)(A) through (1)(E) or subparagraphs (2)(A) through (2)(F), or participating lawfully in speech or peaceful assembly opposing any denial of the opportunity to so participate -

shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; **and if bodily injury results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include the use, attempted use, or threatened use of a dangerous weapon, explosives, or fire shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.** As used in this section, the term “participating lawfully in speech or peaceful assembly” shall not mean the aiding, abetting, or inciting of other persons to riot or to commit any act of physical violence upon any individual or against any real or personal property in furtherance of a riot. Nothing in subparagraph (2)(F) or (4)(A) of this subsection shall apply to the proprietor of any establishment which provides lodging to transient guests, or to any employee acting on behalf of such proprietor, with respect to the enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of such establishment if such establishment is located within a building which contains not more than five rooms for rent or hire and which is actually occupied by the proprietor as his residence.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed so as to deter any law enforcement officer from lawfully carrying out the duties of his office; **and no law enforcement officer shall be considered to be in violation of this section for lawfully carrying out the duties of his office or lawfully enforcing ordinances and laws of the United States**, the District of Columbia, any of the several States, or any political subdivision of a State. For purposes of the preceding sentence, the term “law enforcement officer” means any officer of the United States, the District of Columbia, a State, or political subdivision of a State, who is empowered by law to conduct investigations of, or make arrests because of, offenses against the United States, the District of Columbia, a State, or a political subdivision of a State.

(d) For purposes of this section, the term “State” includes a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, and any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.

Civil Rights and Elective Franchise

28 USC § 1343

<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/28/1343>

(a) The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of any civil action authorized by law to be commenced by any person:

(1) To recover damages for injury to his person or property, or because of the deprivation of any right or privilege of a citizen of the United States, by any act done in furtherance of any conspiracy mentioned in section 1985 of Title 42;

(2) To recover damages from any person who fails to prevent or to aid in preventing any wrongs mentioned in section 1985 of Title 42 which he had knowledge were about to occur and power to prevent;

(3) To redress the deprivation, under color of any State law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage, of any right, privilege or immunity secured by the Constitution of the United States or by any Act of Congress providing for equal rights of citizens or of all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States;

(4) To recover damages or to secure equitable or other relief under any Act of Congress providing for the protection of civil rights, including the right to vote.

(b) For purposes of this section -

(1) the District of Columbia shall be considered to be a State; and

(2) any Act of Congress applicable exclusively to the District of Columbia shall be considered to be a statute of the District of Columbia.

Equal Rights Under The Law

42 USC § 1981

<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/42/1981>

(a) *Statement of equal rights*

All persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall have the same right in every State and Territory to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, give evidence, and to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, penalties, taxes, licenses, and exactions of every kind, and to no other.

(b) *“Make and enforce contracts” defined*

For purposes of this section, the term “make and enforce contracts” includes the making, performance, modification, and termination of contracts, and the enjoyment of all benefits, privileges, terms, and conditions of the contractual relationship.

(c) *Protection against impairment*

The rights protected by this section are protected against impairment by nongovernmental discrimination and impairment under color of State law.

Civil Action For Deprivation of Rights

42 USC § 1983

<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/42/1983>

Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress, except that in any action brought against a judicial officer for an act or omission taken in such officer’s judicial capacity, injunctive relief shall not be granted unless a declaratory decree was violated or declaratory relief was unavailable. For the purposes of this section, any Act of Congress applicable exclusively to the District of Columbia shall be considered to be a statute of the District of Columbia.

Conspiracy To Interfere With Civil Rights

42 USC § 1985

<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/42/1985>

(1) *Preventing officer from performing duties*

If two or more persons in any State or Territory conspire to prevent, by force, intimidation, or threat, any person from accepting or holding any office, trust, or place

of confidence under the United States, or from discharging any duties thereof; or to induce by like means any officer of the United States to leave any State, district, or place, where his duties as an officer are required to be performed, or to injure him in his person or property on account of his lawful discharge of the duties of his office, or while engaged in the lawful discharge thereof, or to injure his property so as to molest, interrupt, hinder, or impede him in the discharge of his official duties;

(2) *Obstructing justice; intimidating party, witness, or juror*

If two or more persons in any State or Territory conspire to deter, by force, intimidation, or threat, any party or witness in any court of the United States from attending such court, or from testifying to any matter pending therein, freely, fully, and truthfully, or to injure such party or witness in his person or property on account of his having so attended or testified, or to influence the verdict, presentment, or indictment of any grand or petit juror in any such court, or to injure such juror in his person or property on account of any verdict, presentment, or indictment lawfully assented to by him, or of his being or having been such juror; or if two or more persons conspire for the purpose of impeding, hindering, obstructing, or defeating, in any manner, the due course of justice in any State or Territory, with intent to deny to any citizen the equal protection of the laws, or to injure him or his property for lawfully enforcing, or attempting to enforce, the right of any person, or class of persons, to the equal protection of the laws;

(3) *Depriving persons of rights or privileges*

If two or more persons in any State or Territory conspire or go in disguise on the highway or on the premises of another, for the purpose of depriving, either directly or indirectly, any person or class of persons of the equal protection of the laws, or of equal privileges and immunities under the laws; or for the purpose of preventing or hindering the constituted authorities of any State or Territory from giving or securing to all persons within such State or Territory the equal protection of the laws; or if two or more persons conspire to prevent by force, intimidation, or threat, any citizen who is lawfully entitled to vote, from giving his support or advocacy in a legal manner, toward or in favor of the election of any lawfully qualified person as an elector for President or Vice President, or as a Member of Congress of the United States; or to injure any citizen in person or property on account of such support or advocacy; in any case of conspiracy set forth in this section, if one or more persons engaged therein do, or cause to be done, any act in furtherance of the object of such conspiracy, whereby another is injured in his person or property, or deprived of having and exercising any right or privilege of a citizen of the United States, the party so injured or deprived may have an action for the recovery of damages occasioned by such injury or deprivation, against any one or more of the conspirators.

Action For Neglect To Prevent

42 USC § 1986

<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/42/1986>

Every person who, having knowledge that any of the wrongs conspired to be done, and

mentioned in section 1985 of this title, are about to be committed, and having power to prevent or aid in preventing the commission of the same, neglects or refuses so to do, if such wrongful act be committed, shall be liable to the party injured, or his legal representatives, for all damages caused by such wrongful act, which such person by reasonable diligence could have prevented; and such damages may be recovered in an action on the case; and any number of persons guilty of such wrongful neglect or refusal may be joined as defendants in the action; and if the death of any party be caused by any such wrongful act and neglect, the legal representatives of the deceased shall have such action therefor, and may recover not exceeding \$5,000 damages therein, for the benefit of the widow of the deceased, if there be one, and if there be no widow, then for the benefit of the next of kin of the deceased. But no action under the provisions of this section shall be sustained which is not commenced within one year after the cause of action has accrued.

Proceedings In Vindication of Civil Rights

42 USC § 1988

<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/42/1988>

(a) *Applicability of statutory and common law*

The jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters conferred on the district courts by the provisions of titles 13, 24, and 70 of the Revised Statutes for the protection of all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and for their vindication, shall be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, so far as such laws are suitable to carry the same into effect; but in all cases where they are not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies and punish offenses against law, the common law, as modified and changed by the constitution and statutes of the State wherein the court having jurisdiction of such civil or criminal cause is held, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be extended to and govern the said courts in the trial and disposition of the cause, and, if it is of a criminal nature, in the infliction of punishment on the party found guilty.

(b) *Attorney's fees*

In any action or proceeding to enforce a provision of sections 1981, 1981a, 1982, 1983, 1985, and 1986 of this title, title IX of Public Law 92-318 [20 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.], the Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993 [42 U.S.C. 2000bb et seq.], the Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act of 2000 [42 U.S.C. 2000cc et seq.], title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 [42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.], or section 12361 of title 34, the court, in its discretion, may allow the prevailing party, other than the United States, a reasonable attorney's fee as part of the costs, except that in any action brought against a judicial officer for an act or omission taken in such officer's judicial capacity such officer shall not be held liable for any costs, including attorney's fees, unless such action was clearly in excess of such officer's jurisdiction.

(c) **Expert fees**

In awarding an attorney's fee under subsection (b) in any action or proceeding to enforce a provision of section 1981 or 1981a of this title, the court, in its discretion, may include expert fees as part of the attorney's fee.

* ***“Vindication of the Government of New England Churches, and the Churches Quarrel Espoused, or a Reply to Certain Proposals”***

by

John Wise, A.M., Pastor of a Church in Ipswich

Please see,

https://www.amazon.com/gp/product/1333564392/ref=as_li_tl?ie=UTF8&camp=1789&creative=9325&creativeASIN=1333564392&linkCode=as2&tag=bikneweng-20&linkId=1714827d56b3ec49cd6b72b955baa5d9&asin=1333564392&revisionId=&format=4&depth=1

** Should Citizens, in any moment, wish to operate Their Original Authority to Preserve Their Civil Liberties - **in any manner as to them shall seem most likely to effect Their Safety & Happiness** - as memorialized in **Article VI, Amendments IX & X** of the **US Constitution**, and other Amendments, Clauses, Documents, Texts, Tenets & Letters of their Founding, it is within Their Original Authority & Plenipotentiary Powers, to enlist the Ready Aid, Assistance & Support of Sworn Law Enforcement Officials, in any capacity, under such officials' authority described in 18 USC 245, and other Statutes, **to effect Arrests of Offending Officials or Persons, per Direction of The Citizens, to end Deprivation of Their Rights Under Color of Law,** or for any other purpose in Pursuance of Preserving Constitutional Liberties.

Further, per sworn or affirmed Oaths of Office - similar to that appearing in **Article II** of the **US Constitution** seen above -

such sworn law enforcement officials are obligated,
in Constitutional Fidelity to their Oaths of Office, **to Assist The People,**
to the best of their abilities, with All Diligence in
the **Immediate Restoration of Their Civil Liberties &**
to Arrest *Whomever* is depriving Them of Their Liberties,
pending charges, trial, conviction & sentencing, Pursuant to
the US Constitution, and Laws of the United States, in Pursuance thereof.

Summation of Penalties

- 18 USC § 241 - **Conspiracy Against Rights** fined, 10 yrs. to life, or death.
18 USC § 242 - **Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law** same.
18 USC § 245 - **Federally Protected Activities** same.
18 USC § 594 - **Intimidation of Voters** fined, 1 yr. or both.
18 USC § 2384 - **Seditious Conspiracy** fined, 20 yrs. or both.
28 USC § 1343 - **Civil Rights and Elective Franchise** equitable damages.
42 USC § 1981 - **Equal Rights Under the Law** punishment, pains,
penalties, taxes, licenses, and exactions of every kind.
42 USC § 1983 - **Civil Action for Deprivation of Rights** damages.
42 USC § 1985 - **Conspiracy to Interfere With Civil Rights** damages.
42 USC § 1986 - **Action for Neglect to Prevent** damages.
42 USC § 1988 - **Proceedings in Vindication of Civil Rights** attorney
& expert fees.
52 USC § 10307 - **Prohibited Acts** fined \$10,000, 5 yrs., or both.
52 USC § 10308 - **Civil and Criminal Sanctions** same.
52 USC § 10310 - **Enforcement Proceedings** attorney & expert fees,
and litigation expenses.
52 USC § 20511 - **Criminal Penalties** fined, 5 yrs. or both.
-