THE PAPER:
TRUMP MUST END EARL WARREN'S ERA OF DISOBEDIENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION TO SHUT DOWN ROGUE JUDGES

1953 Chief Justice Took Supreme Court Into Age of Disobeying the Constitution.

by David Cobble

INTRODUCTION

This paper reveals the history behind judges' unlawful interference with the Trump Presidency—and why Trump's lawyers have failed to apply the law to shut them down. The Supreme Court had established *jurisdiction law* across 160 years. It provides that when a judge acts outside his jurisdiction or authority, the proper remedy is to NOT COMPLY with and DISREGARD his rulings—for they are VOID. There is no need to appeal void judgments to higher courts because they are not actually law (see Sec. 5, p.13).

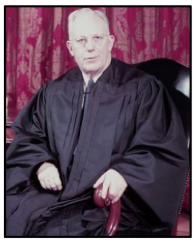
The late SC Justice Antonin Scalia

The failure of lawyers like Attorney General Pam Bondi to apply jurisdiction law may be compared to public schools' failure to teach reading, writing and arithmetic. Seemingly at the behest of leftist forces, law schools have stopped teaching jurisdiction law so that anti-Constitution judges can get away with unlawful and void decisions.

In a nutshell, the public is literally being lied to about how the law is supposed to work.

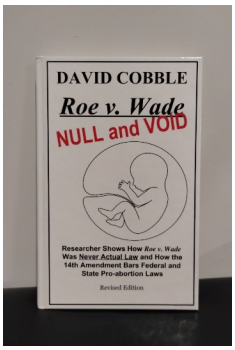
It naturally follows that leftists would corrupt the proper application of U.S. law as they have corrupted every part of society. It would be uncharacteristic of them not to do so.

When SCOTUS[1] finally overturned *Roe v. Wade* (1973) in 2022, Justice Samuel Alito wrote in the Court's ruling that *Roe* was "**egregiously wrong**," that it was an "**abuse of judicial power**" and that the "**the Constitution makes no reference to abortion**" (*Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization*, 2022).



The late Chief Justice Earl Warren

Alito's statements not only speak to the hidden history of corruption that infiltrated SCOTUS after Chief Justice Earl Warren[2] took over in 1953, Alito exposed that SCOTUS had entered an era of DISOBEDIENCE to the Constitution. His statement, "the Constitution makes no reference to abortion," means the Court had absolutely no jurisdiction over the subject-matter of abortion. For SCOTUS's authority extends SOLELY to what is in the Constitution and federal law and no further.



The fact that Warren was starting an era in which SCOTUS would systematically hand down decisions outside its authority—making each decision VOID—meant they had to subtly supplant jurisdiction law which earlier Supreme Courts had fashioned to deal with void judgments. The author of this paper stumbled upon the hidden history of jurisdiction law when writing his book *Roe v. Wade NULL and VOID*.

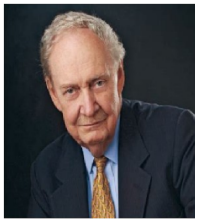
NOTE: It is now up to President Trump and AG Bondi to put SCOTUS and the lower courts back in their place. Unless Trump begins to apply jurisdiction law, JD Vance's presidency will inherit the same difficulty with anti-Constitution judges in four years.

1 SCOTUS is the acronym for "Supreme Court of the United States."

2 Warren presided over the Warren Commission (1963-1964), which covered up the CIA's involvement in John F. Kennedy's assassination. (SOURCES: U.S. Rep. Anna Paulina Luna, Tucker Carlson and James Dieugenio, co-author of *The JFK Assassination Chokeholds*.)

The late Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia wrote 9 books and publicly denounced what the Supreme Court has been doing. In an interview with the *Hoover Institute* in 2010, he complained, "[SCOTUS] is rewriting the Constitution term by term." In the case, *Board of County Commissioners v. Umbehr*, Scalia wrote:

> "Day by day, case by case, [this Court] is busy designing a Constitution for a country I do not recognize" (1996).



The late Circuit Judge Robert H. Bork

The late former federal judge and former U.S. Solicitor General Robert Bork warned of the takeover of judges in his book, *Coercing Virtue: The World Wide Rule of Judges* (2003). He wrote:

> "Americans are force-fed a new culture and new definitions of virtue, all in the name of a Constitution that neither commands nor permits such results. America is moving from the rule of law to the rule of judges." (p.52)

Judge Bork also penned the foreword for *Out of Order: Arrogance, Corruption, and Incompetence on the Bench* by Max Boot (1998). Bork wrote in part:

> "Our courts are behaving badly and the public, to the degree it can be brought to understand that, will exact force for reform, a reform that must be structural as well as intellectual and moral."

All of this is attributable to what Earl Warren started doing to the Supreme Court when he took over in 1953. What Scalia, Bork and others failed to say outright is that THE SUPREME COURT HAS **NO AUTHORITY** WHATSOEVER TO ALTER THE CONSTITUTION. The Constitution was created to define and limit the power of the three branches of government to prevent such abuse of power now being perpetrated by federal courts against the Trump Administration.

And whatever decisions/judgments the courts make outside their jurisdiction are VOID, not actually law. That is how the law works. And they have had to suppress how the law really works to get away with what they are doing. Judges are literally placing themselves above the law.

At the same time, conservative, so-called legal scholars such as Newt Gingrich, Jonathan Turley, Andrew Napolitano, etc. use language that is way too soft ("activist judges") to reflect the crimes of anti-Constitution judges. They are anti-Constitution judges because they enter the judiciary with the specific intent to undermine the Constitution; they illegally authorized the slaughter of tens of millions of unborn babies on demand in *Roe v. Wade*, and are a driving force behind force-feeding woke, immorality and leftist radicalism to Americans.

CONTENTS

1. How to Properly Apply U.S. Law: Why Trump's Lawyers Got It Wrong

Throughout this paper, it is important to bear in mind that, as noted, when a court issues a ruling outside its jurisdiction, its judgment is VOID and is not actually law. That is the basis upon which early Supreme Courts established jurisdiction law. SCOTUS, prior to the Warren Court, across some 160 years, formed jurisdiction law to NOT COMPLY with and DISREGARD such rulings. All such judgments are VOID and need not be appealed to higher courts. The full discussion of jurisdiction law is in Section 5, entitled "Jurisdiction Law."

To properly apply U.S. law, one must rely on federal statutes and Supreme Court cases decided prior to 1953 because after Chief Justice Earl Warren took over that year, he and his cabal illegally started an era to misapply U.S. law in disobedience to the Constitution. As seen with scores of judges illegally infringing on the Trump Administration, everything today's judiciary does is distorted and or suspect due to infiltration of anti-Constitution judges into the legal system.

Today's Supreme Court, under Chief Justice John Roberts, has an inherent duty to warn the nation —as Justice Scalia and Judge Bork tried to do—that federal judges are acting outside their authority and that the proper remedy is for the Trump Administration to NOT COMPLY with such orders from the courts. But the SCOTUS justices are silent on this most important matter as they were in Scalia's time.

The controlling case for how federal courts are to handle cases in which state governments are involved is *Erie Railroad Co. v. Tompkins* (1938). The controlling federal statute for handling state involved cases is the Judiciary Act of 1789, 28 U.S.C. § 725. The controlling constitutional authority is the Tenth Amendment. When Warren took over, he moved SCOTUS away from obeying these three authorities which, ever since has caused misapplication of U.S. law.

Trump's lawyers have been so misled by the "distortion of law" culture Warren created, that they did not demand dismissal of a case filed in D.C. that should have been filed in Texas as a *habeas corpus*. It appears that the president's lawyers are misled because law schools stopped teaching many fundamentals of law after the Warren era began.

2. Chief Justice Warren Begins Era to Illegally Rule Outside the Constitution

One of the earliest, easy to decipher episodes in which Warren began to operate outside the Constitution can be found in the case *Cooper v. Aaron*, 358 U.S. 1, 18 (1958). He wrote the Court's opinion, which ruled:

> " '*It is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is*.' This decision declared the basic principle that the federal judiciary is supreme in the exposition of the law of the Constitution"—

Warren is quoting from the case *Marbury v. Madison* (1803), and while it is true that it is the "duty of

the judicial department to say what the law is," it is not true that the "federal judiciary is supreme in the exposition of the law of the Constitution." The Constitution does not name anyone supreme in the exposition of the law of the Constitution. Here, Warren is trying to say that whatever federal courts conclude or interpret about the Constitution is the "supreme law of the land." For he then writes in *Cooper*: "It follows that the interpretation of the Fourteenth Amendment enunciated by this Court in the *Brown* case is the supreme law of the land."

It is incorrect, deceptive and illegal to apply the Constitution by "interpretation." (Interpretation is necessary only where the Constitution is not clear.) The only correct way to apply the Constitution is to OBEY ITS PRECEPTS, which is what the Supreme Courts did before Warren came on the scene.

In *Cooper*, Justice Warren uses his unlawfully created jurisprudence to misapply the Fourteenth Amendment by deceptively applying it to school desegregation. He writes:

> "The right of a student not to be segregated on racial grounds in schools so maintained is indeed so fundamental and pervasive that it is embraced in the concept of due process of law." (358 U.S. at 19)

Chief Justice John Marshall

First—which law? Warren does not name a law by which segregation violates due process of law. If there is no law by which due process is being violated, there can be no violation of due process. Second, the Constitution does not promise due process of law. It merely says one cannot be punished without due process of law. Accordingly, the Fourteenth Amendment, Sec. 1, provides in pertinent part:

> "[N]or shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law"—

The Amendment merely promises that in the course of prosecuting wrongdoing or crimes, people cannot be denied due process of the law. It does not promise due process of law in the affirmative or general sense. SCOTUS does not have authority to create new meanings for the Amendment. It must apply the Constitution as it is written.

On the other hand, the Fourteenth Amendment does promise everyone "equal protection of the law" in the affirmative, providing: "nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." In every civil or criminal case, everyone is promised equal protection of the law. But Warren could not legally apply "equal protection" to desegregation because there was no law promising everyone desegregation. In fact, there was no desegregation law at all. Desegregation was merely state policy.

These deceptive and illegal applications of the Constitution—coupled with the fact that he bypasses the Tenth Amendment and controlling law (outlined in previous section)—evidences that Warren was executing a conspiracy to move the Supreme Court into an era of disobedience to the Constitution. It is blatant corruption of the judicial review process, which is discussed in Section 3.

There are other episodes of Warren misapplying the Constitution to create pretexts for "interpretation" so that federal court judgments can act outside their jurisdiction and become the law of the land to override the Constitution; regardless of how U.S. law was applied prior to Warren. Other episodes may be more easily understood through study of the next two sections.

3. Corruption of 'Judicial Review' Process

Essentially, Warren and his anti-Constitution companions illegally altered two things to draw federal courts into wholesale disobedience to the Constitution to give courts power they do not have. The first, as already discussed, is erasure of jurisdiction law, which allows courts to make and enforce judgments without having jurisdiction. The second is perversion of the 'judicial review' process, which we witnessed in Section 2.

Judicial review is not in the Constitution. So technically, judges have no authority to entertain a matter for this process. The concept of judicial review was conceived in *Marbury v. Madison* (1803) by the fourth Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, John Marshall. He declared it is within the power of the federal courts to determine when a government official's acts are *constitutional* or *unconstitutional*.

When Marshall proclaimed such authority, very few complained about him moving to assert such power. It seems the public felt there should be an arbiter to decide when government officials act outside their jurisdiction and authority. The Supreme Court would be the best vessel for that purpose.

However, in order for judicial review to work properly, judges must be honest and free of politics; desiring to faithfully follow the law. That most of today's judges are dishonest and politicized is not an exaggeration.

After Justice Marshall's declaration in 1803, judicial review was not used for another fifty years because the boundaries of power within the Constitution are exquisitely defined. That today's courts apply judicial review as a matter of daily operations is further evidence that anti-Constitution judges misapply it to subvert America's Constitution and system of laws.

To pervert or corrupt judicial review means to systematically declare government officials' actions unconstitutional when in fact they are not. The next section demonstrates how judicial review is misapplied in order to illegally overturn state and federal laws and presidential executive orders.

4. The Hidden History of Judicial Takeover and Disobedience to the Constitution

This history has been largely hidden because the powers that be (American Law Institute (ALI), ACLU, American Bar Assoc., law schools, etc.—all of whom became globalists) covered for Warren's Supreme Court misapplication of the Constitution; which overshadowed Scalia's and Bork's warnings, and the warnings of others.

For example, it was the ALI and anti-Constitution judges who got law schools to stop teaching jurisdiction law, which partly explains why President Trump's top lawyers, AG Pam Bondi and Stephen Miller, are not insisting on applying it, even though they're legally obligated to do so.

Chief Justice Warren (1953-1969) started the era of disobeying the Constitution. They got away with it by calling it *liberalism*. The following history from *Wikipedia* is instructive:

> "The Warren Court presided over a major shift in American constitutional jurisprudence which has been recognized by many as a "Constitutional Revolution" in the liberal direction…"

We have seen the lawlessness, immorality, death and destruction liberalism represents. To be a liberal judge automatically means the Constitution won't be adhered to on many levels. As noted, they enter the judiciary to depart from and undermine the Constitution. They are literally "anti-Constitution" judges, which disqualifies them from holding federal public office, let alone judgeships.

Warren NEVER had authority to shift America to liberalism because SCOTUS does not have authority nor jurisdiction to operate outside the Constitution. Such authority is NOT in the Constitution. And their MO has been to make anti-Constitution rulings whenever liberal justices can control or "over-influence" the Supreme Court.

Warren started the era of intensifying the practice of nominating SCOTUS justices and judges for political purposes rather than faithfulness to the Constitution and law. It is unconstitutional and illegal for a judge to be motivated by politics, for when he is so motivated, he cannot faithfully apply the law. It is a state of affairs the common people must correct.

Conservative complaints were largely silenced by Warren and his colleagues by cloaking their scheme to operate outside the Constitution in ideology, i.e., liberalism. On examining laws long

established by Congress and SCOTUS before Warren took over, what comes into view is an intentional, methodical plan to cast aside the Constitution. Which makes it a conspiracy.

The Tenth Amendment guarantees the autonomy of the states by providing that subject-matter not stated in the Constitution comes under the authority and purview of the states. It reads:

> "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 the people."

Even before the U.S. Constitution was ratified in 1791, Congress had already expounded the limitations of judicial power to prevent federal courts from trampling states' rights. In 1789, it enacted the Judiciary Act of 1789—28 U.S.C. § 725, which provides in pertinent part:

> "The laws of the several States, except where the Constitution, treaties, or statutes of the United States otherwise require or provide, shall be regarded as rules of decision in trials at common law, in the courts of the United States, in cases where they apply."

Note that the Act stipulates that in all cases, federal courts must apply state law except where the Constitution and federal law say otherwise. Thus it is unlawful for federal courts to create their own reasons for overturning state laws. It is evident that the Judiciary Act inspired the idea for creating and adding the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution.

In obedience to the Judicial Act of 1789 and the Tenth Amendment, early Supreme Courts had fashioned SCOTUS jurisprudence to be consistent with both across some 160 years. SCOTUS's jurisdiction law is canonized in a number of cases. The controlling case law, as noted, is found in *Erie Railroad Co. v. Tompkins* (1938), where the Court held:

> "Except in matters governed by the Federal Constitution or by Acts of Congress, the law to be applied in any case is the law of the State. And whether the law of the State shall be declared by its legislature in a statute or by its highest court in a decision is not a matter of federal concern." (304 U.S. 64,78)

Note that the text of law perfectly aligns with the Tenth Amendment and Judiciary Act of 1789. Per its lawful duty, SCOTUS of that era is in obedience to the Constitution when states are parties to suits.

Tompkins went on to clarify that the only situations that allow the Supreme Court and lower federal courts to override state law is where either Congress or the Constitution "specifically" makes such a provision. Thus, *Tompkins* continues:

> "[T]he Constitution of the United States, which recognizes and preserves the autonomy and independence of the States—-independence in their legislative and independence in their judicial departments. [Federal] [s]upervision over either the legislative or the judicial action of the States is in no case permissible except as to matters by the Constitution specifically authorized or delegated to the United States." (304 U.S. at, 78-79)

Note that the Court is careful to point out that courts must have specific authorization to overturn state laws. Otherwise judges may use "general provisions" in the Constitution as pretext to overturn state laws (as the Warren Court and Burger Court did routinely).

SCOTUS cannot legally overturn nor ignore these jurisdiction laws because they are established by the Constitution and Congress. And they are all the more unchangeable because they establish the limitations of Constitutional jurisdiction and authority, which stays the same forever unless the Constitution is amended. There is no record of judges of Warren's anti-Constitution ilk attempting to overturn them; so what they have done is simply "ignored" them. Below we see that SCOTUS upheld

the Tenth Amendment, Judiciary Act and *Tompkins* in two other cases:

Baker v. Nelson 409 U.S. 810 (1972)	*Doe v. Richmond Commonwealth Attorney* 425 U.S. 901 (1976)
"The appeal is dismissed for want of a substantial federal question." Here, a gay couple petitioned SCOTUS in 1972 to make gay marriage legal. The Court quickly dismissed the case. It correctly acknowledged that marriage is not a "federal question" because marriage is not in the federal Constitution and, thus not within jurisdiction of federal courts. Marriage is solely the purview of the states. (Thus it was entirely illegal for justices to overturn state laws in *Obergefell v. Hodges* (2015) to force states to make gay marriage legal.)	"If a State determines that punishment therefore, even when committed in the home, is appropriate in the promotion of morality and decency, it is not for the courts to say that the State is not free to do so." Issues and laws regarding maintaining morality are the purview of state legislatures, having nothing to do with federal courts. Morality, decent behavior, etc., are not federal questions because these things are not in the federal Constitution. Morality is solely the purview of the states.

Now let's consider what the Constitution itself says of the limitations of *domestic* power of federal courts. Article III, Section 1, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution provides:

> "The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution [and] the Laws of the United States—"

The clause captures the full domestic power of the federal courts, including the Supreme Court. As the reader can see, they have authority ONLY over the federal Constitution and federal laws (i.e., "Laws of the United States"). Nothing more.

The late Chief Justice Warren E. Burger

Note that there is nothing in the text about federal courts having authority to overturn laws passed by Congress. SCOTUS has no such authority unless Congress passes a law that "specifically" (recall *Tompkins*) contradicts the Constitution. Only then is SCOTUS authorized to rule that a federal law is unconstitutional.

Note also that there is nothing in the Constitution that gives SCOTUS authority to create law, as it did in *Griswold v. Connecticut* (1965) when it illegally created the "right to privacy," and as it did in *Roe v. Wade* (1973) when it illegally created the "right to kill babies in the womb on demand."[3] Consider the list of other items which the Constitution does not give SCOTUS and lower courts authority or jurisdiction to do. The Constitution does not authorize SCOTUS to:

- create rights sought by parties
- make decisions based on politics
- decide what is morally right or wrong for anyone or society
- interfere with federal laws because justices or parties merely disagree with them
- interfere with the Executive Branch or Congress because justices or parties disagree with them

The reader can see that Article III, Sec. 1, Clause 1 of the Constitution says SCOTUS's domestic power is limited to what is in the "Constitution and Laws of the United States." Nothing more.

3 However, SCOTUS's power to create judicial law for management of lower courts is inherent with creation of the Judiciary.

The Fourteenth Amendment, which guarantees "due process of the law" and "equal protection of the law," authorizes SCOTUS to protect rights that already exist—but SCOTUS is not authorized to use the Fourteenth Amendment to create new rights. Otherwise it would replace Congress and state legislatures.

Why then does everybody think SCOTUS is all powerful? That myth or misconception started with the Warren Court; and the *globalist powers that be* that inhabit the legal system and politics got everybody to go along with the myth.

It is through anti-Constitution judges infiltrating the legal system that leftists and globalists seek to set aside the Constitution to make it possible to force their destructive agenda upon the entire country.

SCOTUS Tramples the Rights of States in Disobedience to the Tenth Amendment

The Warren Court's first moves to disobey the Constitution began with illegally overturning state laws in violation of the Tenth Amendment. The globalist Chief Justice Warren Burger (1969-1986) took over in 1969 and continued the anti-Constitution momentum started by Earl Warren.

The list of cases below are examples of SCOTUS, under the Warren Court and Burger Court, illegally overturning state laws (often under the guise of doing good for the community).

Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, 347 U.S. 483 (1954)

Gideon v. Wainwright, 372 U.S. 335 (1963)

Reynolds v. Sims 377 U.S. 533 (1964)

Griswold v. Connecticut, 381 U.S. 479 (1965)

Miranda v. Arizona, 384 U.S. 436 (1966)

Loving v. Virginia, 388 U.S. 1 (1967)

Cohen v. California, 403 U.S. 15 (1971)

Rosenfeld v. New Jersey 408 U.S. 901 (1972)

Brown v. Oklahoma 408 U.S. 914 (1972)

Roe v. Wade (1973) 410 U.S. 113 (1973)

Lewis v. New Orleans 415 U.S. 130 (1972)

Aside from illegally overturning state law, the other thing each case has in common is that none of SCOTUS's actions were required nor remotely suggested by the Constitution or federal law.

And on rendering judgment in each of the eleven cases, the Warren and Burger Courts never inquired about jurisdiction pursuant to the Tenth Amendment and the Judiciary Act of 1789 and *Tompkins*.

Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka (1954) is the landmark case by which SCOTUS ordered desegregation of public schools in the South. Per state laws or policy, schools were segregated. Per the Tenth Amendment and the Judiciary Act of 1789 and *Tompkins*, SCOTUS, under Justice Warren, was required to leave state segregation policies and laws alone. It was up to state and federal authorities of the executive and legislative branches of government—and the common people—to resolve the segregation issue. The Constitution did not authorize SCOTUS to get involved.

SCOTUS, under Justice Warren, overturned Topeka's segregation policy, deceptively claiming the state violated the Fourteenth Amendment's "equal protection of the law" clause. There was no "equal protection violation" because Topeka had no law that mandated desegregation of its public schools. Having no law to hang its equal protection claim on, the Court simply hung it on denial of *equal educational opportunity.* Writing the Court's opinion, Warren wrote:

"We come then to the question presented: does segregation of children in

> public schools solely on the basis of race, even though the physical facilities and other "tangible" factors may be equal, deprive the children of the minority group of equal educational opportunities?" (347 U.S. at 493)

But the Constitution does not promise "equal educational opportunities." No such subject-matter is in the Constitution, and Congress did not get around to creating equal opportunity rights until the 1960s. The Warren Court was without subject-matter jurisdiction in *Brown*.

Moreover, at 347 U.S. at 489-490, the Court reaches the conclusion that it is not clear whether the equal protection clause can apply to public education. Thus, per *Tompkins*, the Court was mandated to conclude that the Fourteenth Amendment gave no "specific" authorization to interfere with state law.

SCOTUS simply did not agree with Topeka's segregation policy. So SCOTUS overturned its segregation policy and "created a right to desegregation" which it had no authority to do. The Constitution does not empower it to go outside its jurisdiction to create rights. Creation of rights is the purview of Congress and state legislatures. Article 1 authorizes Congress to make laws, not the courts.

In *Gideon v. Wainwright* (1963), SCOTUS illegally overturned state laws on how they provide legal assistance to those accused of crimes. The Court ruled that every state must provide legal assistance for those accused of felony crimes. Per the Tenth Amendment and the Judiciary Act of 1789 and *Tompkins*, SCOTUS was required to uphold state laws already in place regarding how legal assistance was provided.

The *Gideon* opinion was written by Justice Hugo Black, who often mentioned the Fourteenth Amendment but did not make clear the constitutional basis for overturning state laws to force states to provide assistance of counsel for criminal defendants. About the case, *Wikipedia* confusingly states:

> "The [Gideon] case extended the right to counsel, which had been found under the Fifth and Sixth Amendments to impose requirements on the federal government, by imposing those requirements upon the states as well."

The Fifth and Sixth Amendments apply only to the federal government, not the states.

In *Gideon*, SCOTUS simply did not agree with state laws already in place to provide legal assistance. So the Court overturned them, again, having no authority. The Constitution does not empower it to create rights. Creation of rights is the purview of Congress and state legislatures and must be done by statute. It bears repeating the constitutional limitations of domestic power of the federal courts:

> "The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution [and] the Laws of the United States—"

In both *Brown* and *Gideon*—as with every case on the list—there was nothing (let alone nothing "specific") in the Constitution or federal law authorizing SCOTUS to overturn state laws and policies. It was not a matter of the Court using its powers of "Equity" because the laws were already established. Whether or not the Court was doing morally good things is not relevant. The law is the law. It bears repeating that SCOTUS and the lower federal courts have authority over nothing but the federal Constitution and federal laws.

In each of the eleven cases listed, SCOTUS disobeyed the Constitu*t*ion, having no authority to overturn state laws. The authority of courts were intrinsically limited by the Founding Fathers on purpose so as to prevent single individuals from attempting to make laws.

The historical record shows that since the 1960s, we have learned that leftists start out doing good and then morph into doing the opposite. It has been a trick to gain trust to get power before they begin doing the nefarious. The trail of suffering, mayhem and death left by leftist elites speaks for itself.

SCOTUS Overrides Congress in Disobedience to the Constitution

The start of the Warren Court to illegally trample the rights of states was the beginning of making people think SCOTUS is all powerful, more powerful than Congress and the president. An example of the "all powerful" myth is seen at britannica.com. In its article on the power of the Supreme Court, *Encyclopedia Britannica* states:

> "Supreme Court of the United States, final court of appeal and final expositor of the Constitution of the United States. Within the framework of litigation, the Supreme Court marks the boundaries of authority between state and nation, state and state, and government and citizen."

Now does Article III, Sec. 1, Clause 1, say SCOTUS is the final expositor of the Constitution? No, it does not that. Does Article III say SCOTUS marks the boundaries of authority between state and nation, state and state, and government and citizen? No, it does not say that.

What Article III, Sec. 1, Clause 1 of the Constitution says is that:

> "The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution [and] the Laws of the United States—"

The Constitution says nothing about SCOTUS being the final expositor on anything. It says nothing about being "expositioned." The Constitution is to be OBEYED.

It says nothing about SCOTUS "marking the boundaries of authority" on anything. Article III merely says "judicial power" shall extend only to the Constitution and federal law and equity. ("Equity" simply means to decide matters over which law is not established, which is very rare. Establishing jurisdiction law required SCOTUS to use its powers of equity.)

It is beyond the scope of this paper to present all instances in which respectable institutions like *Encyclopedia Britannica* ascribe power to the Supreme Court that it does not have. One need only search online for articles on the Supreme Court to find such institutions—many that are woke and leftist—claiming power for SCOTUS that—as we have seen—is not given by the Constitution.

Of the three branches of the federal government, only Congress, as noted, is authorized by the Constitution to create laws. Article I, Sec. 1 provides:

> "All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States"—

Per the dictionary, to *legislate* means to "make or enact laws."

All legislative powers—the power to make laws—are vested only in Congress, meaning the courts and president have no authority to make laws. Yet that is what SCOTUS has been attempting to do since the Warren court.

Naturally once anti-Constitution justices launched the pattern to illegally overturn state laws, the door was opened for them to illegally infringe on federal laws to tell the president and Congress what to do. Recall that the Constitution and federal law do not authorize SCOTUS to overturn what the president and Congress do unless their actions contradict "specific" provisions of the Constitution or federal law.

It is also noteworthy that leftist justices and judges mostly confine their anti-Constitution behavior to social issues, which are at the heart of the leftist/globalist destructive agenda.

Using the standard of review outlined in this paper, a clear episode of SCOTUS illegally overturning a federal statute was the *Defense of Marriage Marriage Act* (DOMA) enacted by Congress in 1996 under President Bill Clinton. SCOTUS overturned DOMA in 2013, having absolutely no

authority to do so.

DOMA did not contradict the Constitution or federal law. It provided that the federal government recognizes marriage to be only between a man and woman, and that states could not be forced to issue marriage licenses to gay couples.

SCOTUS overturned sections of DOMA in *U.S. v. Windsor,* 570 U.S. 744 (2013), claiming it was a violation of the Due Process of Law Clause of the Fifth Amendment. That was an obvious deception to anyone vaguely familiar with how the law works. For the Court did not and could name a law which DOMA supposedly violated. Another point of deception was its reference to "equal liberty" which is not in the Constitution. The Court ruled:

> "DOMA is unconstitutional as a deprivation of the equal liberty of persons that is protected by the Fifth Amendment."

The Fifth Amendment is about due process of law for those accused of crimes or wrongdoing; it says nothing about "equal liberty." In pertinent part, the Amendment reads:

> "No person shall be… deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law"—

It is blatantly false to say the Fifth Amendment protects equal liberty. In *Windsor*, anti-Constitution justices attempted to create law on behalf of gays. We have seen by plain reading of Article I and Article III that the federal courts do not have constitutional authority to create law.

However, the *Windsor* Court's most obvious violation is that marriage is not in the Constitution, meaning SCOTUS has absolutely no jurisdiction over the subject-matter. Recall that Justice Samuel Alito in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Org.* (2022) held that abortion is not in the Constitution, thus *Roe v. Wade* must be overturned. Recall that SCOTUS in *Baker v. Nelson* (1972) immediately dismissed a petition regarding gay marriage "for want of a substantial federal question." In other words, marriage is not in the Constitution, thus SCOTUS had no jurisdiction to entertain the case. Accordingly, SCOTUS had no authority to overturn DOMA.

Congress, in legislating DOMA, had decided it must play a role in protecting the institution of marriage, and the Supreme Court has nothing the say about that. It was Congress's call, having sole authority to make federal laws.

SCOTUS Overrides the Presidency in Disobedience to the Constitution

What Earl Warren started in 1953 is publicly manifesting itself in the behavior of federal judges trying to run the Trump preisidency.

The whole world is witnessing dozens of federal courts interfere with President Trump's agenda in over one hundred lawsuits filed against the Administration. What is particularly horrifying is that many courts are trying to stop DOGE from ending the fraud, waste and abuse within the federal government. That is further proof that liberal judges are anti-Constitution and enemies of the United States.

The Constitution creates "separation of powers" between the three branches of government. **Article I** establishes the powers of **Congress**—**Article II** establishes the powers of the **Presidency**—**Article III** establishes the powers of the **Judiciary**.

Because their powers are separated, it is inherently disobedience to the constitutional structure when one branch of government infringes on the powers of another branch. So-called experts are keen to say the three branches are "co-equal." That is not true because each branch has a different scope of power.

Congress is most powerful because it is empowered to make laws and to regulate powers of the other two branches, and has ultimate authority over government spending. The president is second

most powerful because he is empowered to enforce laws and establish and pursue U.S. policy. The courts are least powerful because they're empowered to merely settle legal disputes, which they must do within limits imposed by the Constitution and federal law.

Per these constitutional factors, early Supreme Courts—prior to Warren—had long established that federal courts have no authority to tell the president what to do.

It bears repeating that to discern how to properly apply U.S. law, one must defer to SCOTUS case law prior to the Warren Court in 1953.

That the law bars courts from interfering with the presidency is so well established makes the grouped actions of anti-Constitution judges against Trump a conspiracy against the presidency. For example, SCOTUS ruled in *Mississippi v. Johnson*, 71 U.S. 475, 501 (1866):

> "But we are fully satisfied that this court has no jurisdiction of a bill to enjoin the President in the performance of his official duties; and that no such bill ought to be received by us."

In *In re, Cooper*, 143 U.S. 472 (1892), SCOTUS affirms itself as the inferior branch of government. It ruled:

> "[I]t is conceded that in matters committed by the Constitution and laws of the United States either to Congress or to the executive, or to both, courts are clearly bound by the action of Congress or the executive, or both, within the limits of the authority conferred by the Constitution and laws."

SCOTUS again affirms itself as the inferior branch of government in *Oetjen v. Central Leather Co.*, 246 U.S. 297 (1918). The Court ruled:

> "Who is the sovereign... of a territory is not a judicial, but is a political, question, the determination of which by the legislative and executive departments of any government conclusively binds the judges, as well as all other officers, citizens, and subjects of that government. This principle has always been upheld by this Court, and has been affirmed under a great variety of circumstances."

After the Warren Court, when anti-Constitution justices are not in charge, SCOTUS has consistently obeyed the precepts of this law. In *Haig v. Agee*, 453 U.S. 280, 292 (1981) the Court held:

> "Matters intimately related to foreign policy and national security are rarely proper subjects for judicial intervention. In *Harisiades v. Shaughnessy,* 342 U.S. 580 (1952), the Court observed that matters relating 'to the conduct of foreign relations… are so exclusively entrusted to the political branches of government as to be largely immune from judicial inquiry or interference."

In these cases, earlier Supreme Courts readily concede that the U.S. Supreme Court is "bound" by (subservient to) the lead of Congress and Executive branches of government.

How did it get turned around to where the courts tell the president what to do? It got turned around when anti-Constitution judges infiltrated the court system in sufficient numbers under the guise of liberalism. They become judges having the intent to undermine the Constitution.

The matter of Judge James Boasberg not only epitomizes a judiciary out of control, it reveals how Trump lawyers fall woefully short on how to deal with rogue judges. For example, in an interview with Will Cain, host of the *Will Cain Show*, AG Bondi voiced the following complaint about Boasberg:

> "Well, well, our lawyers are working on this. Uh, we will answer appropriately, but what I will tell you is that this judge has NO RIGHT to ask those questions. You have one unelected federal judge trying to control foreign policy, trying to control the Alien Enemies Act, which they have no business over the presi-

dency.

> "And there are 261 reasons why Americans are safer now, because those people are out of this country. The judge had NO BUSINESS, NO POWER to do what he did. And Will, he came in on an emergency basis with very very short notice to our attorneys to run to the courtroom. And this has been the pattern with these liberal judges. You just spoke about the pattern of what they've been doing. This judge HAD NO RIGHT to do that."

President Trump's Assistant Chief of Staff, and top White House lawyer, Stephen Miller, repeated Bondi's complaints in a March 2025 interview with *CNN*. He said:

> "The president of the United States and his Administration reserve all rights under the Constitution to conduct national security operations in defense of the United States. The Alien Enemies Act, which was passed by the Founding Generation of the United States of this country—[by] men like John Adams—was explicitly written to give the president authority to repel alien invasion of the United States.
>
> "That is NOT something that a district court judge has any authority whatsoever to interfere with, to enjoin, to restrict or to restrain in any way. You can read the law for yourself. There's NOT one clause in that law that makes it subject to judicial review, let alone district court review."

Both Bondi and Miller convey what the case law above cites, that the courts have no jurisdiction or authority to interfere with the U.S. presidency. Yet both should know that if the judges have no power or authority to do what they're doing, then what they are doing is void, and is not actually law, making it illegal to comply with and continue to participate in the court's proceedings.

But what reveals that Trump's legal advisors lack fundamental knowledge is that it took the Supreme Court to inform them that the case before Judge Boasberg (Washington, DC) should have been filed in Texas (where the immigrant in question lived) as a *habeas corpus*.

This is basic knowledge about the law that Trump's army of lawyers should have known. It speaks to the fact that law schools may be dumbing down lawyers just as public schools are dumbing down America's kids. Yet dumbing down lawyers is necessary if the anti-Constitution camp within the legal system are to get away with misapplying U.S. law.

AG Bondi and White House lawyers may at anytime move to shut down courts that interfere with the presidency simply by NOT COMPLYING with and DISREGARDING judges who act outside their jurisdiction and authority. Appealing to higher courts is not necessary, which is further addressed in the next section.

5. Jurisdiction Law

In real time, America is witnessing the sorry spectacle of dozens of rogue judges attempt to run the White House. As AG Bondi and Miller state above, they lack jurisdiction. And their judgments are void and not actually law.

But errant judges are not a new phenomena. From the beginning of America, SCOTUS had considered the reality of judges acting outside their jurisdiction and did proceed to fashion law to deal with it. As we shall see momentarily, the fact that the history of jurisdiction law is very long and storied evidences that its erasure from today's legal Establishment is part of the anti-Constitution conspiracy for judges to take over the law.

It was Justice Marshall himself who started SCOTUS case law on how to deal with judges who act outside their authority. In *Marbury v. Madison,* 5 U.S. at 180, he wrote in the Court's ruling:

> "… [A] law repugnant to the Constitution is void, and that courts, as well as other departments, are bound by that instrument. The rule must be discharged."

Prior to anti-Constitution judges infiltrating SCOTUS in the 1950s, earlier Supreme Courts had settled jurisdiction law. It is one of the few areas in which the Constitution authorizes the Supreme Court to create law because it involves management, behavior and limitations of the courts. It must create law that properly manages the courts, which falls under its powers of "equity."

Stated throughout this paper is that void judgments are not actually law. That's because if a judge (or legislature) lacks authority or jurisdiction, it's as though he never wrote the judgment. And that is why the only proper thing to do is to treat such a judgment as though it does not exist. It is illegal to comply with void judicial orders, and the only legal remedy is to NOT COMPLY with and DISREGARD them. The following case law is long established by the Supreme Court and lower federal courts:

30A AM JUR Judgments 44, 45
U.S. Supreme Court

"A void judgment is not entitled to the respect accorded a valid adjudication, but may be entirely disregarded, or declared inoperative by any tribunal in which effect is sought to be given to it. It is attended by none of the consequences of a valid adjudication. It has no legal binding force or efficacy for any purpose or at any place, it is not entitled to enforcement. All proceedings founded on the void judgment are themselves regarded as invalid."

Kalb v. Feuerstein
308 US 433 (1940)
"A void judgment does not create any binding obligation."

Marbury v. Madison
5 U.S. 137 (1803)
"...[A] law repugnant to the constitution is void, and that courts, as well as other departments, are bound by that instrument."

Jordon v. Gilligan
500 F.2d 701, 710 (6th Cir. 1974)
"A void judgment is no judgment at all and is without legal effect."

Rose v. Himeley
8 U. S. 248, 268-269 (1808)
"A sentence professing on its face to be the sentence of a judicial tribunal, if rendered by a self-constituted body or by a body not empowered by its government to take cognizance of the subject it had decided could have no legal effect whatever."

Williamson v. Berry,
49 U.S. 495, 541 (1850):
"Where a court has jurisdiction, it has a right to decide every question which occurs in the cause, and whether its decision be correct or otherwise, its judgment, until reversed, is regarded as binding in every other court. But if it act without authority, its judgments and orders are nullities; they are not voidable, but simply void, and form no bar to a recovery sought, even prior to a reversal, in opposition to them; they constitute no justification, and all persons concerned in executing such judgments, or sentences, are considered in law as trespassers… This distinction runs through all the cases on the subject."

Quoted from *Elliott v. Lessee of Piersol,* 26 U.S. 328, 329 (1828)—

Wilcox v. Jackson
38 U.S. 498, 499 (1839)

"Every tribunal acting judicially, whilst acting within the sphere of its jurisdiction… their judgment is conclusive... so long as it is unreversed. But directly the reverse is true in relation to the judgment of any court acting beyond the pale of its authority."

Shriver's Lessee v. Lynn
43 U.S. 43, 60 (1844)

"No court, however great may be its dignity, can arrogate to itself the power of disposing of real estate without the forms of law. It must obtain jurisdiction of the thing in a legal mode. A decree without notice would be treated as a nullity."

Valley v. Northern Fire & Marine Insurance Co.,
254 U.S. 348, 41 S. Ct. 116 (1920)

"The law is well-settled that a void order or judgment is void even before reversal—"

Old Wayne Mutual Loan Association v. McDonough,
204 U.S. 8, 27 S. Ct. 236 (1907)

"A court cannot confer jurisdiction where none existed and cannot make a void proceeding valid. It is clear and well established law that a void order can be challenged in any court."

Eberhardt v. Integrated Design & Constr., Inc.
167 F.3d 861, 871 (4th Cir. 1999)

An order is "void" for purposes of Rule 60(b)(4) only if the court rendering the decision lacked personal or subject matter jurisdiction or acted in a manner inconsistent with due process of law.

This body of jurisdiction law was compiled by SCOTUS across 160 years, and is still the law of the land. It cannot be overturned by any court—not even the Supreme Court—because it defines the boundaries and limitations of federal courts. That is why anti-Constitution judges have not tried to overturn it, but instead have ignored it and used their influence to have law schools stop teaching it. The public is literally being deceived about how the law is supposed to work.

It is the only explanation why Trump's army of lawyers have not invoked jurisdiction law.

6. A Brief History on How and Why Anti-Constitution Judges Entered the Legal System

While the Democrat Party has historically done a lot of good for America, since the Biden presidency and Trump's second presidency, it is now clear that Democrat Party elites have gradually been taken over by evil forces. They promote pro-crime policies, killing unborn babies on demand (with nine Dem states authorizing killing unborn kids on day of birth[4]), opening U.S. border to let in illegal immigrants and criminals from the world over, sabotage the education of kids, promote destruction of kids' sex organs and sterilizing them (under guise of sex change), men playing in women's sports, excessive taxation, anti-family policies, unlawful and violent attacks on political opposition and so on.

Special knowledge of history is required to trace the origins of the forces at work. Dem elite polici-

4 The nine "birthday abortion" states are Alaska, Vermont, Oregon, Colorado, Minnesota, Michigan, New Jersey, New Mexico, Maryland—and Washington, D.C. (SOURCE: LiveAction News.)

cies are inextricably linked to the one world government (OWG) agenda that originates from the European Union Commission, which presses the same destructive social policies throughout Europe. It harkens back to the Tower of Babel in Genesis 10, when globalists back then attempted one world rule by elites—same as today. A OWG is the necessary achievement for Satan to fulfill his goal to destroy all of humanity. The Bible warns of his aim to end the human race in Revelation 12. Satan makes war against the Creator in heaven. He loses there and is kicked out of heaven and thrown down to earth. Rev. 12:12 warns:

> "Woe to the inhabiters of the earth and of the sea, for the devil is come down unto you, having great wrath, because he knoweth that he hath but a short time [to destroy you all]."

Why is Satan in heaven one moment fighting against the Creator and in the next instance coming to earth determined to wipe out mankind? What on earth did people do to him? The short answer is that the Creator has a wondrously glorious future planned for humanity, which entails the angels having to serve under the thumb of man. Satan and his fallen angels seek to eradicate the human race to prevent humanity from entering the future the Creator has in store.

When Thomas Jefferson, George Washington and their countrymen started the United States, they had no idea that they were throwing a monkey wrench into Satan's plans for a one world government. A OWG is not possible if men are allowed to live free and prosper.

Satanist Helena P. Blavatsky

In response to America's existence, satanist and world renown occultist Helena Blavatsky (1831-1891) was sent to New York City in 1873 to begin sewing the seeds to dismantle the United States. Her spirit guide's name was Koot Hoomi Lal Sing who instructed her to redirect the work of secret societies already operating here.

He ordered her to press societies such as the Freemasons and Illuminati to start infiltrating U.S. institutions (i.e., federal and state governments, courts, education, legislatures, businesses, churches, entertainment, etc.) to make them anti-Christian, secular and Marxist.[5] The Council on Foreign Relations came after her passing but is a key part of the mission.

Originally from Russia, Madame Blavatsky moved to the U.S. from the UK. She became editor-in-chief of *Lucifer* magazine and principal cofounder of the Theosophical Society (Luciferianism) by 1875—out of which came the Theosophical Publishing Company and *Theosophist* magazine. She started Theosophical Society chapters across the U.S and wrote a number of books on the "dark arts"—including *Isis Unveiled* and *The Secret Doctrine.* The *Los Angeles Times* in those days dubbed Blavatsky "the godmother of the New Age Movement."

Affirming that she was associated with corrupting the King James Bible when it was rewritten by satanist Cambridge University Professors Brooke Westcott and Fenton Hort (England) in 1851, Blavatsky wrote in Vol. 2 of *Isis Unveiled*:

> "That which for 1500 years was imposed on Christendom as a book [the Bible], of which every word was written under direct supervision of the Holy Ghost, of which not one syllable nor comma could be changed without sacrilege, is now being retranslated, revised and corrected and clipped of whole verses, in some cases whole chapters."

Many would be surprised that Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Rutgers, Boston College, Dartmouth and others were founded as Christian universities or colleges specifically to train men to be pastors and preachers. They were Christian schools. They were established from the 1600s thru the early 1700s,

5 See the book *The Devil and Karl Marx* to learn about Marx's (the founder of Communism) relationship with Satan. Blavatsky was among the first catalysts to make Communism take root in the U.S. despite that it was very unpopular.

long before America became a nation. That all of them are today diametrically opposite of their founding—Leftist, anti-Christian, anti-democracy, anti-capitalism, Communist, pro-abortion, pro-homosexuality, pro-transgenderism, etc.—substantiates Blavatsky's mission to infiltrate U.S. institutions.

Her generational movement was ready to target the legal system by the 1920s, thus creating the American Law Institute (ALI) and ACLU to start the process of hijacking the U.S. court system to turn it into a Leftist bastion to subvert the Constitution. That meant penetrating law school faculties, law associations and courts with anti-Constitution practitioners who craft ways to draw the courts into undermining the Constitution. Of the ACLU, *Wikipedia* reports:

> "The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) is an American nonprofit civil rights organization founded in 1920. ACLU affiliates are active in all 50 states, Washington, D.C. and Puerto Rico. The ACLU provides legal assistance in cases where it considers civil liberties at risk. Legal support from the ACLU can take the form of direct legal representation or preparation of amicus curiae briefs expressing legal arguments when another law firm is already providing representation."

Of the ALI, *Wikipedia* reports:

> "The American Law Institute (ALI) is a research and advocacy group of judges, lawyers, and legal scholars established in 1923 to promote the clarification and simplification of United States common law and its adaptation to changing social needs. Members of ALI include law professors, practicing attorneys, judges and other professionals in the legal industry. ALI writes documents known as "treatises", which are summaries of generally state court common law (legal principles that come out of U.S. state court decisions, compare federal common law—most common law in the U.S. is developed at the state level)."

ALI's anti-Constitution stance was fully exposed when Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia and other conservative thinkers began accusing the group of trying to turn U.S. law liberal. *Wikipedia's* report is instructive:

> "However, some legal experts and the late Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia, along with some conservative commentators, have voiced concern about ALI rewriting the law."

The Council on Foreign Relations was founded in the 1920s as well, and has been primarily tasked with installing people in the highest offices of the U.S. government and other top positions to direct foreign and domestic policy to bring about a one world government. The CFR is the most powerful organization in America. *Wikipedia* provides the following background:

> "The Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) is an American think tank specializing in U.S. foreign policy and international relations. Founded in 1921, it is an independent and nonpartisan 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization. [3] CFR is based in New York City, with an additional office in Washington, D.C. Its membership has included senior politicians, secretaries of state, CIA directors, bankers, lawyers, professors, corporate directors, CEOs, and prominent media figures."

From CFR's background, it is easy to deduce that would be a major player in infiltrating the legal system, allying with the Freemasons, Illuminati, ALI and ACLU, to place leftist judges (and those who fake conservationism) in top positions, including the Supreme Court.

G. Edward Griffin is one of the top experts on the CFR. His book *The Creature From Jekyll Island* is one of the most important works to discuss the organization. More than anything, its core secret mission is what makes it a secret society. Griffin wrote in *The Creature*:

> "The brain trust for implementing the Fabian [Socialist] plan in America is called the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR). We shall look at it closely in future chapters, but it is important to know at this point that almost all of America's leadership has come from this group…"
>
> "It is through this front group, called the Council on Foreign Relations, and its influence over the media, tax-exempt foundations, universities, and government agencies that the international financiers have been able to dominate the domestic and foreign policies of the United States ever since (p.274)…
>
> "The Round-Table Group in the United States became known as the Council on Foreign Relations. The CFR, which was initially dominated by J.P. Morgan and later by the Rockefellers, is the most powerful group in America today. It is even more powerful than the federal government, because almost all of the key positions in government are held by its members. In other words, it is the United States government." (p.283)

By 1959, the ALI and ACLU were beginning to publish papers and books on what they claimed was a "right to abortion," setting the stage for *Roe v. Wade* in 1973, which authorized killing tens of millions of unborn babies on demand. While Warren Burger was Chief Justice of SCOTUS at that time, it was Earl Warren's tenure as chief justice that laid the foundation for the nefarious *Roe* decision.

The CFR is the powerful entity most responsible for putting place RINOs like Mitch McConnell, Lisa Murkowski, George Bush, John Roberts, etc., who are instructed to keep silent to allow SCOTUS and lower federal courts to claim power the Constitution does not give them.

It was these confluence of players and activities that ushered in the leftist movement within America's legal and political systems that are intrinsically joined. Earl Warren and Warren Burger were obviously products of their apparatus.