

EXHIBITED

**Proposal For Issuance of A WRIT
As Deemed
Necessary, Applicable and
Authoritative**

**The
Republican Form of Government TEST**

THE GREAT PORTAL

**ALSO KNOWN AS
THE ARTICLE IV, SECTION 4 TEST**

**INCORPORATED INTO THE
MAIN PLEADING,
WITH DEMAND TO TAKE JUDICIAL
NOTICE, INCORPORATED HEREWITH**

FOREWORD. In order to clarify and confirm certain of the elements of this TEST, it is necessary to reveal historical information which information is also legal information, because of the way in which it applies to the Constitution for the United States, which Constitution is proposed or acknowledged as its Supreme Law.

Throughout the Constitution Planning Meetings, also known as the convention debates, commenced May 14, 1787 and concluded on September 17, 1787, Mr. Founder James Madison, also known as the Father of the Constitution, having been the author of about 85 % of it, was known to have been opposed to the creation and inclusion of a bill of rights for the purpose of controlling the newly proposed “federal” government being considered by the Constitution’s planners.

After the Constitution’s primary 1887 ratification, following the fact that Mr. Founder Thomas Jefferson had been laboring to have Mr. Founder Madison to help create a bill of rights, not so much for the “federal” side of things, but more for the Several States, which caused Mr. Founder Madison to write a letter to Mr. Founder Jefferson on October 17, 1788, in which, referring to the issue of needing a bill of rights to provide to control the “federal” (bear this point in mind), stated:

At the same time I have *never thought the omission a material defect*, nor been anxious to supply it even by subsequent amendment.

The part, “omission a material defect” translates to “no material defect,” or that is, there is no “material defect” in and of the Constitution that would cause a need for controlling the “federal” government – absolutely.

Understanding this part, we are amazed to realize that Mr. Founder Madison thought this way and believed, sincerely, that the Constitution, just as it was (and is), has this kind of awesome power of control, though this and other TESTS reveal that it does in fact have just that.

And it is in realizing this point that we begin to consider the original 10 Amendments themselves more carefully, to try to understand which of those Amendments – for controlling the “federal,” or even the States, weren’t actually needed, and which ones might have been.

The one that stands out and is most applicable in this case is the Fifth Amendment's "due process" clause, and we ask ourselves the question, "So, did Mr. Founder Madison then *believe* that there was no need for "due process" to be expressed in an Amendment so that the People would actually get to have "due process" as a fundamentally protected Right??"

It is only when we ask this question that we are startled to realize that Mr. Founder Madison must have been counting on as a matter of Power over potentially corrupt government to keep all things in order, *something* that would be, by its nature, strong enough to not need an Amendment to express it, precise enough to deny governments, State or "federal," any ability to override the well-being of the People in its application.

But what could such an Amazing Power have been, and where would it have been located in the Constitution itself? So as to not need most, if not all, of the Amendments in order to control, absolutely, the "United States government," as well as those of the Several States?

The Answer is, simply put, along with the other certain and Powerful TESTS that are found to be a part of the Constitution's integral legal makeup, Article IV, Section 4's "Republican Form of Government" itself, which was to have been Guaranteed, or Warranted (as with a Warranty) to be enforced upon the Several States by that same "federal" government itself.

Mr. Founder Benjamin Franklin, an ardent contributor to the Constitution, well knew what such a Government was all about, and knew that much of the Constitution - long errantly regarded since, by many, as being a "federal" Constitution rather than one meant for a Republic - had been tactfully expressed in one form or the other within its wording many of those same plain and simple precepts, such as the idea that the People were to be self-protected, or protected by their own organized and governed State Militia, and not by a professional, standing, army, at all, such being the essential reason that the creating of an army, to have been made up of State contributed State Militia members themselves, was only to have been financed by taxpayer dollars for not more than two years at a time, or not more time than most wars involving the power of a well trained and organized Militia was expected to maintain.

While it is realized that several of the Constitution's Founders had in-depth knowledge of exactly what a "Republican Form of Government" was and was not, or is and is not, it is also to be realized that they seemed suppressed to talk much about it, most likely involving the fact that there were individuals of that time who, being powerful and realizing that such things as the Slave trade, monarchism, and private self-serving interests would no longer be possible under such a **chained down** Power of a People's Government, would have moved to push the newly constructed and proposed Constitution straight to its death if it had been hinted even a little bit that such things as those corrupt individuals espoused would not be any longer possible once the proposed Constitution was made to go into strict and total effect.

Much of the underlying dispositions of those wicked individuals were revealed right in the Constitution's Planning Meetings themselves, for it was that which caused Mr. Founder Benjamin Franklin, after what he had just witnessed inside the Convention hall itself, on September 17, 1787, not only as to the kinds of things that had been proposed throughout the Meetings, but in the little known about **SECOND SESSION** that took place immediately after the First Session's signing or ratifying that took place on that legendary day, to remark, when exiting the Convention hall and being asked "what kind of government [they] had given us:"

"A Republic [or Republican Form of Government] - IF You can Keep It!"

Certainly such a statement as that was not one which great confidence in everyone that had been inside the Meetings as though there was to be no question of what the People could look forward to for future enjoyment purposes; "IF You can Keep It" was a statement of immediate doubt, because Mr. Franklin, along with certain of the other Founders, had just witnessed the utter scam and fraud which took place, almost secretly, in the largely unknown and unrealized **2nd Session**, whereby all that they, true Founders, had accomplished, was *blindsided*, or virtually undone, for any *true* Republican Form of Government purposes, by what the results of such said 2nd Session would likely turn out to be;

And it was made to become just that, creating in its due time such a state of legal decadency that we can do no less than realize that this very hoped-against upset is responsible for much of the social decadency that we see around us today, every day.

While little if anything is known about those who planned and orchestrated the almost secretive and offensive **Second Session** of September 17, 1787, for just who was behind it has not as of yet been made clear by historians as to names of the individuals who called it, nor have we found any record of the minutes of that Second Session to know exactly what was discussed there, although both George Washington, Convention president, and William Jackson, Convention secretary, both signed off on it saying that the voting was Unanimous (everyone said “YES” all at once!), one thing is certain. . . .

When, in time, after the most Undue Process of organizing the proposed United States had gotten underway, along with some of the most terrible frauds being committed in the process imaginable taking place, George Washington came to understand and realize just how badly he had been used to betray the proposed Constitution itself, and his countrymen that were relying on him to protect them from the “political” monsters of the day; . . .

. . . After having donated about 3 1/2 miles of his own Virginia plantation to be a part of the eventual Washington, D.C. area, decided that he “wanted it back,” and so the long ordeal of getting back that 3 1/2 miles that was to be shown on the original maps of Washington, D.C, as a part of the Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 “ten Miles square” ordination; . . .

Following a lengthy battle with the Congress as to the return of that part of Virginia - back to Virginia, which ended in 1846 with the Congress ceding the Washington contribution of Alexandria back to Virginia, and to those who had lawful claim to it, today’s maps show only 6 1/2 miles square that represent the Washington, D.C. of today!

Since, in those times, men giving their word and property and then taking it back was not a thing that one did easily without loss of honor, we are to

know and realize that what George Washington realized and fought back against to such an extent as that is something that we all also need to come to realize and oppose, at every lawful and legal turn possible, until it is all overturned and undone, and put right as it was meant to be by those honored Great Founders, only an actual few of them, of their time, bringing the matter on down to Our Time, accordingly.

. . . With this in mind, we begin to examine the concept of a Republican Form of Government — as was to be **Guaranteed** to all by the proposed Constitution's Article IV, Section 4, in order to gain a deeper understanding of just how such a government was supposed to be able to provide for “due process” Without An Amendment, and how certain Founders thought that such a government would also be able to deny the existence of Slavery - that vile degeneration of lost humanity - altogether, — here in this assembly of TEST pages that follow hereafter.