

Media Guide

**Cover Letter, Press Release, Resume / CV, Policy Position,
Definition of Our God-Given Fundamental Rights, and Master Plan
to Regain Our Founders Vision for America**

www.patrickbohan.com

**PATRICK
BOHAN**



FOR CONGRESS

CO-7

**Author of "Our God-Given Fundamental
Rights"**

Book Cover Image

OUR GOD-GIVEN FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS



And the Unconstitutional Effort to Mitigate, Infringe, and Violate Our
God-Given Fundamental Rights

Patrick Bohan

Patrick Bohan for Congress

Our God-Given Fundamental Rights



Defending the Fundamental Rights of American Citizens

Dear Media,

Patrick Bohan has announced his intention to run for Congress in Colorado's 7th Congressional district as a Libertarian candidate. Patrick has also recently released his new book *Our God-Given Fundamental Rights* which details how the United States government mitigates the most essential fundamental rights of its citizens. Enclosed is a media kit to explain his position on a variety of issues, a sheet defining and listing individual fundamental rights, a resume, a master plan to regain the Founders vision for America, and a press release. More campaign and book information may be obtained at: www.patrickbohan.com. Anyone wishing to talk with Patrick can reach him at info@patrickbohan.com. His Twitter account is located at @PatrickBohan4 and his campaign Facebook page is located at www.facebook.com/PatrickBohanForCongress.

Briefly, Patrick's mission is to restore manners in politics, restore republican principles, restore the Constitution's original meaning, restore the principle that sovereignty resides with the people and not the government, empower the states and the people, and restore Martin Luther King's dream to judge people based on their character and not on their demographic makeup. Accomplishing the above facets of his master plan will once again restore the Founder's sole vision for United States governance in the Constitution: To protect the fundamental rights of its citizens.

Sincerely,

Patrick Bohan

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE TO THE MEDIA

Patrick Bohan Declares Run for Colorado's 7th District and Releases His New Book: *Our God-Given Fundamental Rights*



Buena Vista, CO, January 2024 – Had enough anger, polarity, and divisive politics? Patrick Bohan provides Coloradans with a better choice in Colorado's 7th district! Patrick's new book, *Our God-Given Fundamental Rights*, details his political philosophy. Patrick explains, "The idea of government is simple, but modern society has convoluted the basic constitutional principles enshrined by our Founders in the Constitution beyond recognition."

Patrick continues, "The sole reason people consent to any government is for protection and safety. In other words, for the protection of their essential fundamental rights. Therefore, government officials should not answer to a political party, individual, or majority. Government officials not only take an oath to uphold the Constitution, and by doing so these elected officials are also taking an oath to represent every citizen equally."

Patrick elaborates, "My platform is to defend the fundamental rights of the American people." In the book, Patrick defines the most essential fundamental rights of humanity, and what criteria fundamental rights should possess to garner constitutional protection, and he highlights the many techniques the government has invented to infringe on the fundamental rights of society.

Patrick becomes passionate when he discusses the fundamental rights each citizen possesses. "Many fundamental rights are enumerated in the Constitution such as free speech, religious liberty, self-defense, justice rights, and property rights. Many more fundamental rights are unenumerated and can be uncovered in historical Supreme Court cases and legislation such as the right to travel, to raise a family, to marry, to obtain knowledge, to work, to contract, to friendships, to privacy, to vote, to profit, to safety and protection, to be represented in government, to equality, to pursue health, and many others."

What criteria do fundamental rights have? Patrick responds by suggesting, "Fundamental rights should be discerned in the first law book of humanity: the Bible. Furthermore, rights should be protected by prior Supreme Court cases and historical legislation. Moreover, fundamental rights should be unanimously accepted by society, independent of the demographics of people, applied equally to all, and non-controversial. Finally, and most importantly, the government cannot create, alter, or improve rights. Governments only have limited powers to protect the fundamental rights of citizens."

What methods does the government use to mitigate rights? Patrick responds, "The government invents new doctrines such as separation of church and state to protect freedom from religion instead of freedom of religion. The government changes the meaning of constitutional clauses and amendments such as the *Taking Clause* which now allows private property to be confiscated for private benefit. The government changed the meaning of fundamental rights such as equality is now equity. The government tries to create and improve fundamental rights such as creating a minimum wage or suggesting healthcare is right. The government applies fundamental rights unequally such as generating diversity policies."

When it seemed Patrick completed his thought, he was merely catching his breath. He was not done, “The government creates a two-tiered system of fundamental rights such as enumerated rights have more protection than unenumerated rights. The government regulates matters outside their constitutional grants of power such as crime, agriculture, labor laws, and education. The government invents crimes without victims such as criminalizing self-destructive behavior which does not violate the rights of others. The government uses national emergencies to garner permanent grants of power such as using wars, the Great Depression, pandemics, and climate calamities to expand the *Necessary and Proper* and the *Interstate Commerce* clauses.”

Patrick concluded by proposing a few ideas that may bring back the Founder’s constitutional vision. His recommendations include “a balanced budget amendment, presidential line-item veto power, a fundamental rights amendment, educational choice, implementing a fair tax and eliminating the IRS, creating federal term limits, providing a supermajority of states with the authority to nullify unconstitutional national laws, and restoring the original meaning of the *Necessary and Proper Clause*, the *Ninth Amendment*, the *Tenth Amendment*, and the *Interstate Commerce Clause*.”

Patrick Bohan Campaign

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PATRICK T. BOHAN

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Education

BS Penn State University, Electrical Engineering May 1986

Honors and Awards

- **Group Member of the Technical Staff** 1996
- Texas Instruments promotes technical leaders (8% of the technical work force)
- **Senior Member of the Technical Staff** 1999
- Texas Instruments promotes technical leaders (4% of the technical work force)
- **Distinguished Member of the Technical Staff** 2005
- Texas Instruments promotes technical leaders (2% of the technical work force)
- **National Champion Cyclist** 2017, 2019
- National Senior Games
- **State Champion Cyclist** Various Years
- Won a state championship in many different states (out of state residents can compete at state championships but are not the official winner)

Corporate Experience

Texas Instruments Military Products / Data Converters, Dallas Texas 1986 to 2008

Position

- Product / Test Engineer (wrote programs to test integrated circuits)
- Managed Test Groups (1994 – 2008)

Publications

Books

- Bohan, P.T., MoneySense: A Commonsense Road to Financial Security and Early Retirement, Kroshka Publishing, 2001 (Book came with software I developed in Visual Basic to track expenses and investments)
- Bohan, P.T., Is America Dying?, Self-Published, 2009
- Bohan, P.T., Defending Freedom of Contract: Constitutional Solutions to Resolve our Political Divide, Inside Edge Publishing, Houston TX, 2018

- Bohan, P.T., *How a Neurological Disorder Changed My Life for the Better*, Inside Edge Publishing, Houston TX, 2021
- Bohan, P.T., *The Adventures of a Bike and His Boy*, Inside Edge Publishing, Houston TX, 2021
- Bohan, P.T., *Our God-Given Fundamental Rights*, Advantage Books, Orlando FL, 2023

Magazine Articles

- Bohan P.T., "If Obama Believes in Transparency ..." *Townhall Magazine*, March 2010 pp. 74.
- Bohan P.T., "Why Fiscal Responsibility?" *Townhall Magazine*, August 2008, pp. 73.
- Bohan P.T., "Are all Taxes Bad?" *Townhall Magazine*, April 2010 pp. 75.
- Bohan P.T., "Is Obama Making Us Safer?" *Townhall Magazine*, November 2009 pp. 74.

Journal / Conference Papers

- Bohan, P.T., "Modeling Converter Linearity Mismatch and Superposition Errors," April 1995, Teradyne Users Group (TUG).
- Bohan, P.T., "Modeling Converter Mismatch, Superposition and Linearity Errors," November 1996, *TI Technical Journal*.
- Bohan, P.T., Brose, G., "Finding a Production Test Method for NIST Modeling," April 1996, Teradyne Users Group (TUG).
- Bohan, P.T., Brose, G., "Select Code Test Technique", September 1995, Teradyne - Amendment to Test Technique Note - MS44, Teradyne Users Group (TUG).
- Bohan, P.T., ADC HIB Board Evaluation: Layout, Grounding, Material and Layer Stack Up – Texas Instrument Symposium on Test (TIST), 2000.
- Bohan, P.T., ADC Bench Characterization and Test System – Texas Instruments Symposium on Test (TIST), 2001
- Bohan, P.T., DAC Bench Characterization and Test System – Texas Instruments Symposium on Test (TIST), 2001
- Bohan, P.T., Integra Flex Test Platform Strategy – Texas Instruments Symposium on Test (TIST), 2002
- Bohan, P.T., Integra Flex Test Platform Strategy – Texas Instruments Symposium on Test (TIST), 2003
- Bohan, P.T., Supercharge VLCT – Texas Instruments Symposium on Test (TIST), 2003

Patents

- Boose, W.C., Heaton, D.A., Bohan, P.T., "System and Method for Testing a Device" United States Patent, No. 7096141
- Bohan, P.T., "Diagnostic Compiler for Pipeline Analog to Digital Converters, Method of Compiling and Test System Employing the Same" United States Patent, No. 7356424

Professional Affiliations

- **Training Peaks and Racer X Cycling Teams**

- **Libertarian Party – 2022 - Present**

Community Service

- **Avery Parsons Elementary School**
Enrichment Volunteer, 2010 – 2015
- **Rock Hard Wrestling**
Volunteer Youth Wrestling Coach, 2010 – 2016
Volunteer Middle School Wrestling Coach, 2013 – 2015
Volunteer High School Wrestling Coach, 2014 – 2015
- **Guillen-Barre Syndrome (GBS) / Chronic Demyelinating Idiopathic Polyneuropathy (CIDP) Foundation**
2020 – Present

Patrick Bohan For Congress

Our God-Given Fundamental Rights

Defending the Fundamental Rights of American Citizens



What are the essential and necessary fundamental rights of humanity? Those fundamental rights identified in the Constitution are obvious – **the right to free speech, self-defense (Second Amendment), religious liberty, property, justice or due process, and to enter into contracts. Voting privileges** were granted to women and African-American men via the *Nineteenth and Thirteenth Amendments* respectively. This, of course, implies that everyone has the right or privilege to vote since women and African Americans were excluded from the process in early American history. That being clarified, the important question to answer is which unenumerated fundamental rights are essential and necessary for humanity. Unenumerated fundamental rights are those rights not listed in the Constitution.

The right to work, marry, raise a family, liberty of conscience thought, to obtain knowledge, and to enter into contractual agreements without government interference are outlined by Justice James McReynolds in *Meyer v. Nebraska (1923)*: "The Court has never attempted to define, with exactness, the liberty guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment. Without doubt, it denotes not merely freedom from bodily restraint but also the right of the individual to contract, to engage in any of the common occupations of life, to acquire useful knowledge, to marry, establish a home and bring up children, to worship according to the dictates of his own conscience, and generally to enjoy those privileges long recognized at common law as essential to the orderly pursuit of happiness by free men."

The right to work, travel, due process, safety, equal tax rates, profit, life, liberty, happiness, and property are outlined by Justice Bushrod Washington in the circuit court case *Corfield v. Coryell (1823)*:

"Protection by the Government; the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the right to acquire and possess property of every kind, and to pursue and obtain happiness and safety; subject nevertheless to such restraints as the Government must justly prescribe for the general good of the whole. The right of a citizen of one State to pass through [to travel], or to reside in any other State, for purposes of trade, agriculture, professional pursuits, or otherwise [to work]; to claim the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus; to institute and maintain actions of any kind in the courts of the State [to justice]; to take, hold and dispose of property [property rights], either real or personal; and an exemption from higher taxes or impositions than are paid by the other citizens of the State... [equality]"

The right to equity is more than equal rights among citizens, it also demonstrates that all rights enumerated or unenumerated are equal. Courts cannot deny a right to one person to protect another right for another person. Unfortunately, providing some rights with more preferential treatment has been a common practice by Courts since Justice Harlan Stone's infamous *Footnote 4* in *Carolene Products v. United States*. In *Carolene Products*, Stone protects enumerated rights with more vigor than unenumerated rights protected by the *Ninth* and *Fourteenth Amendments*.

Justice George Shiras wrote in *Prout v. Starr*, "The Constitution of the United States, with the several amendments thereof, must be regarded as one instrument, all of whose provisions are to be deemed of equal validity." In other words, all rights and clauses within the Constitution are equal. One right does not take precedence over another. Thus, one can conclude from *Prout* that unenumerated rights protected by the *Ninth Amendment* are just as important as enumerated rights (contrary to Justice Stone's opinion in *Carolene Products*). Every fundamental right is equally important. Statutory law may require the violation of some fundamental rights to result in more stringent sentences than the violation of other rights, but within the Constitution, there is no hierarchical standing of rights. For example, defaulting on a contract is not as severe as depriving a person of life by murdering them. That said, all fundamental rights are equal in that if they are violated, regardless of the severity of the crime, justice needs to be carried out.

The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 is a forgotten historical document that protects **the right to obtain knowledge, due process, representation in government, property contracts, and the rights of Native Americans or equality for all**: "Article 2. The inhabitants of the said territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the legislature; and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law. All persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offenses, where the proof shall be evident or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate; and no cruel or unusual punishments shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land; and, should the public exigencies make it necessary, for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same. And, in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared, that no law ought ever to be made, or have force in the said territory, that shall, in any manner whatever, interfere with or affect private contracts or engagements, bona fide, and without fraud, previously formed. Article 3. Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and, in their property, rights, and liberty, they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity, shall from time to time be made for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them."

The Civil Rights Act of 1866 defends **the right to contract, justice, property, equality, and safety**: "To make and enforce contracts, sue, be parties, and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefits of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property, as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding."

The right to privacy and family rights was protected in *Griswold v. Connecticut* 1965. Specifically, Griswold protected marital privacy. William O. Douglas would write “We deal with a right of privacy older than the Bill of Rights — older than our political parties, older than our school system.”

The right to profit from the fruits of our labor was an important principle held by the Founding Fathers but it was expressed best by Thomas Jefferson, “There cannot be a stronger natural right than that of a man making the best profit he can.” Similarly, in the 1874 case *Loan Association v. Topeka*, the power to tax was described as the power to destroy because it destroyed profits.

Family rights, marriage, the right to obtain knowledge, and the right to contract was protected in *Pierce v. Society of Sisters* when Justice James McReynolds wrote that it was a right “of parents and guardians to direct the upbringing and education of children under their control.” The Constitutional standard set in *Calder v. Bull* (1798) by Justice Samuel Chase was the government should enforce no law “that takes property [money] from A. and gives it to B.” *Calder* is still good law and protects us from welfare or what I refer to as the **antiwelfare right**. Chase’s opinion is consistent with the *Takings Clause* of the *Fifth Amendment*, “Nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.” In other words, property (money) can be taken from private citizens for public use but not private use or private benefit which would include welfare. Cases such as *Vanhorn’s Lessee v. Dorrance*, *Fletcher v. Peck*, *Dartmouth v. Woodard*, *Wilkinson v. Leland*, *Terrett v. Taylor*, and *Taylor v. Porter and Ford* support Justice Chase’s view. In particular, Judge Greene Bronson echoed Justice Chase in *Porter and Ford* that legislatures could not “take the property of A, with or without just compensation, and give it B.” Famous Supreme Court Justice Joseph Story also reiterated Justice Chase’s viewpoint in his famous 1833 book *Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States*.

The right to life, liberty, and to pursue happiness come directly from the Declaration of Independence. Liberty is considered a right, but I think it is more than a right. Liberty is what empowers people to pursue other rights without government restraint. The *Declaration of Independence* reads in part, “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.

The right to friendships or freedom of association is not listed in the *First Amendment*, but most courts recognize it as a fundamental right implied in the amendment. For example, in *American for Prosperity Foundation v. Bonta*, the Court held that states could not compel charities to disclose their major donors fearing it would force some people from further associating with the charity. *DeJong v. Oregon* and *Bates v. Little Rock* provided freedom of association for communists and African Americans respectively. Freedom of association conflicts with the many accommodation laws that are on the books in every state and protected by the federal government. The accommodation law dilemma requires a more thorough explanation which follows below.

Accommodation laws protect customers from being denied service due to discriminatory reasons. Thus, accommodation laws, at first glance, seem completely reasonable. In 1883, Justice Bradley, who abhorred slavery, pointed out that the *Civil Rights Act of 1875* compelling store owners to serve everyone, violated the implied *First Amendment’s Association Clause*. Although the *Civil Rights Act of 1875* had good intentions to prevent discrimination against African Americans, Justice Bradley was right.

The *Civil Rights Act of 1964* and cases such as *Atlanta Hotel v. United States* and *McClung v. Katzenbach* would reinstate controversial accommodation civil rights laws instead of focusing on protecting the rights of everyone equally. Today, the Supreme Court is trying to carve out exceptions to the rulings in

Atlanta Hotel and Katzenbach upholding the Civil Rights Act of 1964. For example, in *Masterpiece Cakeshop v. Colorado*, the Court decided those businesses that make artistic products can deny service that conflicts with their personal views. In *Masterpiece Cakeshop*, a Christian baker was permitted to deny making a gay wedding cake on artistic free speech grounds. Interestingly, the cakeshop owner was not protected by religious freedom, but artistic freedom. If every business has the same rights, then why are those businesses who provide artistic services treated differently and have more rights than other businesses? Unfortunately, this is exactly what happens when the government passes discrimination laws. Ironically, discrimination laws tend to discriminate. Take age discrimination, for instance. Protecting older workers sounds great, but what if tendered workers are not doing a good job? Protecting older workers may in fact, protect less diverse persons over more qualified diverse people. If a law, such as anti-discrimination accommodation laws, cannot be applied to everyone the same or does not protect the fundamental rights of business owners equally, then the law must fail.

Accommodation laws are unfair for three reasons. First, as established above, they are not applied to all businesses equally. Second, accommodation laws treat store owners differently than customers. Why are customers free to discriminate but store owners cannot? In other words, why can a potential customer walk into a place of business and leave without buying anything? Maybe a potential customer left because an employee was Muslim, pro-life, or Jewish. Who is to say, but my point is customers are free to discriminate. In fact, it was just as discriminatory of the gay couple wishing to compel a Christian baker to make their wedding cake in the *Masterpiece Cakeshop* case. No one should be compelled to do anything in violation of their values. Similarly, a gay baker cannot be compelled to make a cake celebrating any Christian holiday. Are these acts of refusing to make a gay cake or Christian cake forms of discrimination? Yes, but the key to any civil society is tolerance. And any act of discrimination that does not physically harm another person must be tolerated or the foundation for American liberty ceases to exist. Finally, discrimination laws do not unite, but instead polarize and fuel *identity politics* between races, genders, and other classes of people.

Consider these four examples: Poor persons are denied service at a country club; a person is denied service at a restaurant because of their political ideology; a person is denied service at a bakery because of their sexual preference; and a person is banned from social media forums for their political views. Which of the four examples is discriminatory and which is not? Technically, they are all discriminatory but they are not all treated the same. High membership fees to keep out the poor, kicking Trump off social media platforms, and denying Trump officials service in a restaurant may seem okay to many. But those same people may find it offensive that a baker would deny making a wedding cake for a gay couple or for any business to deny service because someone is Hispanic or black. That is the problem with accommodation laws, they are inconsistent. *If everyone has equal rights, then in the four examples listed above everyone should be treated the same, not differently.*

That is why I think businesses can deny service for any reason. When people are managed equally, they cannot argue, but when they are treated differently, problems arise. *That is the irony with anti-discrimination laws, they discriminate! My point is this, we are making the world more complicated than it needs to be.* Let the free-market system play out by letting businesses pick their customers and hire who they deem are the most qualified candidates. Hundreds of discrimination laws are convoluting the judicial system and violating the Constitution.

Yes, unfortunately, this means people can deny accommodations or services for discriminatory reasons. How can we allow people to discriminate without punishment? Society will judge those businesses

that deny service because of sexual preference, ideology, race, or gender. These businesses will lose customers and friendships. I am not condoning discrimination. I am merely suggesting that society must learn to tolerate some hate in order to protect all our rights equally. As hard as we try to eradicate discrimination it will never happen. And it is pointless to try to eradicate a practice while also mitigating or denying the fundamental rights of people. This is counterproductive and no one wins. We all lose when this happens.

That leaves three remaining rights that are not found in historical laws or documents: **the right to choose, to pursue health, and to play or enjoy recreational activities.** Perhaps these are redundant rights protected by other rights. For instance, if we can pursue happiness, one may presume pursuing health could be part of happiness. I thought the right to pursue health was important to add to the list because I wanted to illustrate there is a difference between the right to pursue health and healthcare. The individual controls the pursuing of health whereas, the economy, private sector, and government regulate and control healthcare which is mostly out of the individual's authority. Since fundamental rights come from God, they existed before governments. Thus, the government cannot create rights or improve rights such as creating a right to healthcare. Nor should fundamental rights be compelled by a government. For example, people can choose to purchase property but they have just as much right to choose not to purchase property. When it comes to healthcare, people have no choice because everyone is compelled by law to pay taxes to purchase Medicare as well as pay for the Medicaid of others. Fewer choices mean less liberty, not more liberty. On the other hand, people are free to exercise and eat right to pursue a healthy lifestyle but then again, people are free to live an unhealthy life.

The Bible supports the right to choose. God provides us with choices. He provided Adam and Eve with a choice to stay away from the fruit on the Tree of Knowledge. In Revelation 3:20, God provides us a choice to pick Him or some other religious avenue. God does not make our decisions; He leaves free will decisions up to us. But we must live with the consequences that come with those decisions. I believe free will or choices are an important aspect of God's plan and deserving of fundamental right status. Furthermore, I do not think anyone would question enjoying hobbies and recreational activities are deep rooted in American society and culture. Activities such as playing with your children, going to a museum or ballgame, fishing, hunting, running, cycling, riding an ATV, playing ball, reading, sightseeing, swimming, and so on are all fundamental. Recreational activities are choices citizens make to pursue happiness as well as for both their mental and physical well-being.

What do fundamental rights have in common? All fundamental rights involve lawful actions, are unanimously accepted, discerned in the Bible and historical documents, non-controversial or political, independent of demographics of citizens, independent of government, and they are symmetrical because they are interconnected and related. Therefore, all rights must have the same intrinsic value because if one right is taken away, for example, the right to contract or choose, then many other fundamental rights go away such as the right to marriage or the right to vote. The Supreme Court weighed in on the topic concerning the criteria of fundamental rights to garner constitutional protection in the 1997 case *Glucksberg v. Washington* when they said something to the effect, fundamental rights are deeply rooted in American society and culture.

Patrick Bohan, Libertarian for Congress

Top Policy Positions

Defending the Fundamental Rights of American Citizens

Education

Parents should have the right to send their children to the school of their choice and their tax money should follow their child. In *Pierce v. Society of Sisters* (1925) the Supreme Court held that it was a right “of parents and guardians to direct the upbringing and education of children under their control.” The decision in *Pierce* is consistent with natural law which holds that the governing of families belongs to the parents and it is separate from politics and the governing of communities, states, and nations. Furthermore, there should be a focus on trade school choices for students not wishing for higher education.

Founding Father and the Father of Education, Noah Webster, asked those attending the Constitutional Convention for patent and copywrite protections in the Constitution (*Article I, Section 8, Clause 8*). Notice Webster supports protecting inventors and innovation but does not call for any federal control or regulation of education. In fact, both education and agriculture were important issues at the time of the drafting of the Constitution, but the *Founders* saw no need to provide the federal government any control over these important aspects of American society and culture within the Constitution. Yet, today, we have both an intrusive educational and agricultural department. What has a Department of Education done for American Society? Since its inception, there has been a steady decline in math and reading proficiency. In other words, there is no purpose for the federal department of education. Education is a local issue, not a federal issue.

National Polarity

To end national division and polarity, American society must eliminate bad manners that can have a profound negative effect on national cohesiveness. Founder of the Revolutionary War movement Samuel Adams said, “Neither the wisest nor the wisest laws will secure liberty and happiness if a people whose manners are universally corrupt.” Furthermore, Abraham Lincoln realized during the Civil War that America could only be destroyed from within. The present state of American politics is what I like to call “The Age of Rage.” Moreover, polarizing politics have created fringe elements within society that are filled with anger and hate. We can heal this disease by uniting those in the middle with a louder, bigger, and more powerful message of tolerance. Liberty is about tolerance and acceptance. The objective of the government is to promote domestic tranquility, not to categorize the populous based on demographics to create culture wars. One way to achieve better political manners is to limit government so they do not have the power nor the

capacity to be destructive and create culture wars. The narcissistic mentality that the government is to cater to the beliefs and ideology of a majority has got to end. We need to adjust our mentality that the role of government is limited to protecting the rights of all citizens equally.

Tax Policy

Eliminate the IRS and replace it with a national sales tax on goods and services. This will lower taxes for everyone because cash businesses such as prostitution, drugs, and crime can no longer evade taxes. *Article I, Section 8* of the Constitution provides the government has the power and lay taxes “but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.” In other words, tax rates among citizens should be equal. Thomas Jefferson would say “There cannot be a stronger natural right than that of a man making the best profit he can.” Similarly, in the 1874 case *Loan Association v. Topeka*, the power to tax was described as the power to destroy. That is right, the right to profit from our labor is a fundamental or unalienable right. A national sales tax would foster profit and equal tax rates. The Bible is also clear about taxes and tax rates. Our Founders emulated *Deuteronomy 14:22*, “You shall surely tithe all the produce from what you sow, which comes out of the field every year.” A tithe is 10% of what each person would produce. Both *Article I, Section 8*, and *Deuteronomy 14:22* imply that every person shall be taxed equally regardless of their income. Progressive or variable tax rates became the norm with the passage of the *Sixteenth Amendment* (income tax) and the repeal of *Pollack v. Farmer’s Loan and Trust* (1895). The *Sixteenth Amendment* provides for a tax on income, but it does not allow for unequal tax rates. Furthermore, the parable in *Luke 19* is clear, Jesus is promoting profitable behavior which should not be penalized with inordinate tax rates.

National Debt

The root of most economic issues can be traced to the national debt. No debt means a stronger dollar and a healthy economy. Even national security risks can be traced to the national debt when countries such as China own big chunks of the debt. There should be a balanced budget amendment that ensures the federal government cannot generate more debt. As part of that amendment, the president should also have the power to a line-item veto in omnibus spending bills to control appropriations. One primary reason our Founders fought a revolutionary war was because of taxation without representation. The debt is a tax on future American citizens who have no voice in government, and this violates their fundamental right to be represented in government. The federal government should focus on perfecting the few grants of power it has in the Constitution. Instead, the federal government regulates just about every aspect of human life and it does all of them poorly. For instance, the federal government has grants of power for national security and control over the post office. Yet, our southern border is a mess, and the post office loses billions every year. The federal government has no grant of power to regulate welfare, yet it is a huge part of our national budget. About 30% of government money earmarked for poverty makes it to the people requiring assistance. Any private sector charity with that track record would surely go belly up. My point is that there are a lot of avenues to reduce the national debt if the federal government honored the Constitution.

Patrick Bohan for Congress

Our God-Given Fundamental Rights



Defending the Fundamental Rights of American Citizens

The Master Plan to Regain the Founders Vision for America

1. States should follow *Article V* of the Constitution and hold an annual constitutional amendment conference. At the conference, each state receives one vote and those proposals that receive a three-fourth majority become amendments to the Constitution.
2. Pass an amendment or legislation that places 12-year term limits on the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the Supreme Court.
3. Pass an amendment or legislation that allows states the right to veto federal legislation with a three-fifths majority.
4. Pass an Amendment or legislation to repeal the *Eleventh, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Amendments*.
5. Pass an amendment or legislation that protects citizenship by requiring a national identification card for privileges to work, vote, education, receive benefits, etc.
6. Pass an amendment or legislation for a balanced budget to control the 32 trillion-dollar national debt. As part of this amendment or legislation, the executive branch shall be granted the power to a line-item veto. A line-item veto will prevent unnecessary and wasteful spending practices in omnibus spending bills. Since the President can only pass spending bills in their entirety, there is no mechanism to weed out the wasteful pet projects politicians try to win for their states or districts.
7. Pass an amendment or legislation to define United States citizens' fundamental natural rights that should be the focus of all legislative regulations and laws. Laws and regulations outside the scope of protecting the rights of all United States citizens equally should be voided by the courts. Documenting a comprehensive list of fundamental rights will reinforce that sovereignty resides with "we the people," not the government. The purpose of the amendment should also be to restore free speech, property, contract, work, religious, and gun rights to their original Constitutional meaning. For instance, the *Takings Clause*

of the *Fifth Amendment* reads “Nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.” Twelve simple words whose meanings have been twisted to read “private property can be taken for public or private benefit without just compensation.” Cases like *Kelo v. New London*, *Berman v. Parker*, *Penn Central v. New York City*, and *Sierra Tahoe v. Tahoe Regional Planning Association* have completely changed the meaning of the *Takings Clause*. Of course, government welfare and other eminent domain laws violate this simple clause. Under the current interpretation of the *Takings Clause*, nobody’s property is safe from government confiscation. After all, what compensation does a renter receive for their property being confiscated? Nothing!

The list of rights protected by the amendment should include the right to speech, religion or conscience, to self-defense, to due process or justice, to property, to the ability to enter into contracts, to voting privileges, to the right to obtain knowledge, to life, to liberty, to create friendships, to raise a family, to marriage, to unrestricted travel, to enjoy lawful recreational activities, to work a lawful profession, to choose, to privacy, to the ability to pursue health, to equality, to safety, to profit from our labor, to have representation in government, to have the capability to pursue happiness, and to the antiwelfare right.

8. Pass an amendment or legislation detailing how each citizen of the United States has equal natural law fundamental rights. The United States is a country defined by equal rights, not diversity. There shall be no laws that regulate race, gender, ethnicity, socio-economic status, or any other demographic that is used to create polarity, division, and the displacement of rights. The objective of political parties and the government is to protect the rights of everyone equally and not to impose their beliefs on the minority party.
9. Pass a school choice amendment or legislation that reads: Parents have the right to choose the school for their child’s education and their tax money should follow the child to the school they attend.
10. Pass an amendment or legislation that climate change legislation cannot violate fundamental rights by restricting carbon emissions. Instead, the focus should be on empowering the private sector to develop carbon capture techniques and methods.
11. Pass an amendment or legislation stating emergency powers and laws are temporary and must be renewed on a yearly basis. These laws must also be applied equally and must be the least evasive method of achieving its objective. For example, government laws banning fundamental rights due to COVID-19 cannot be permanent.
12. States that opt out of federal legislation shall receive a tax rebate so they are not coerced by the federal government to sign on to legislation they oppose.
13. Reinstate republican principles such as those checks and balances to secure bipartisanship such as a two-thirds majority to pass legislation and confirm nominations to important federal posts.
14. Restore *federalism* and *states’ powers*. In other words, uphold the *Tenth Amendment*.

15. Restore the *Founders'* definition of the *Interstate Commerce Clause* which means trade between the states and nothing more. This may be accomplished by overruling *Nebbia v. New York*, *United States v. Carolene Products*, and *Wickard v. Filburn*.
16. Restore the *Founders'* definition of the *Necessary and Proper Clause* which means the government may act if, and only if, there is both a compelling reason and they use the least evasive method to achieve their objective.
17. Abolish the Departments of Education, Agriculture, energy, the Environmental Protection Agency, Labor, Health and Human Services, Internal Revenue Service, and Housing and Urban Development. The Internal Revenue Service may be abolished after repealing the *Sixteenth Amendment* and implementing a *fair tax* or national sales tax.
18. Restrict the jurisdiction of federal law enforcement to only those crimes enumerated in the Constitution: *piracy*, *counterfeiting*, *treason*, *slavery*, and *high crimes*. Federal enforcement can also protect federal institutions and national security such as national intelligence, immigration services, the Post Office, the military, and other legal federal departments and agencies. Local crimes should be administered by the local government and courts.
19. Restore republican forms of government at the state level upholding Article IV, Section 4 of the Constitution. Overrule *Reynolds v. Simms* and *Baker v. Carr* forcing states to have a democracy. This will bring parity between urban and rural regions.
20. Laws and regulations should pass a simple litmus test: Does the law protect the rights of citizens and is the law or regulation applied to everyone equally? If legislation, laws, or regulations cannot pass this test, then the law or regulation should be voided.

Top 5 Slogans

- 1. Defending the Fundamental Rights of American Citizens**
- 2. Restoring Liberty and the Constitution**
- 3. Congress is for the People, not Politicians**
- 4. Focusing on Solutions, not Politics**
- 5. Focusing on What Americans Have in Common, Not Our Differences**

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Author: "Our God-Given Fundamental Rights"
Learn how the Government Infringes and

Mitigates those Rights



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