It is Illegal to make Political Speech a Crime

A Legal Opinion

By

Anthony J. Fejfar, B.A., J.D., M.B.A., Phd.

Member, United States Supreme Court Bar

The First Amendment of the United States Constitution absolutely protects Freedom of Speech, and in that regard, Political Speech including Political Satire is the Highest form of protected speech. It is absolutely illegal to have a law or any time of organized action which in any way limits or persecutes Political Speech and Political Satire. You see, Political Satire is the way in which an Author lets the American Public know that authority figures such as politicians and government officials are being corrupt or are breaking the law. Any attempt to prevent Political Speech and Political Satire is Treason and will bring the fascist persecutor the Death Penalty or long term hard time in Federal Prison. Political Satire is technically fiction and thus cannot be restrained in any way. Thus, the Ludlum novel and movie, "The Bourne Identity," which criticises the CIA is protected as Free Speech. Any attempt by any person, public or private, who tries to use any type of force to restrain Political Speech such as Political Satire gets the Death Penalty for Treason under the National Security Act and the Supremacy Act. It is Treason to harass an Author or Journalist in any way, and it is Treason

to confiscate the type writer or word processor computer or internet computer or books of an author or journalist. Without a Free Press and the Freedom of Political Speech, there would be no America. Colonial newspapers printed Handbills which gave Americans enough information to start the American Revolution against British Tyranny. The United States Supreme Court, in the Case of Nebraska Press Association vs. Stuart held that Political Speech including Political Satire is absolutely protected by the American Constitution and First Amendment, and any attempt to use force to stop Political Speech is Treason and deserves the Death Penalty. See generally, Nebraska Press Association vs. Stuart, 427 United States Reports 539 (1976).