

THE WISCONSIN LIBERTY AND ACCOUNTABILITY KEY

The legal basis for claiming freedom from all "lockdown" edicts and holding the perps accountable.

1. [The Wisconsin Constitution](#) is the supreme law of the state, per its Preamble:

We, the people of Wisconsin, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure its blessings, form a more perfect government, insure domestic tranquility and promote the general welfare, do establish this constitution.

2. Disharmony with the Constitution invalidates any purported act, pronouncement, edict, decree, order or law of any state officer(s) or agent(s):

The General rule is that an unconstitutional statute, though having the form and name of law is in reality no law, but is wholly void, and ineffective for any purpose; since unconstitutionality dates from the time of its enactment and not merely from the date of the decision so branding it. An unconstitutional law, in legal contemplation, is as inoperative as if it had never been passed. Such a statute leaves the question that it purports to settle just as it would be had the statute not been enacted.

No repeal of an enactment is necessary, since an unconstitutional law is void. The general principles follow that it imposes no duties, confers no rights, creates no office, bestows no power or authority on anyone, affords no protection, and justifies no acts performed under it.

16 Am Jur 2d, Sec 256

3. Wisconsin's Constitution vests law-making (legislative) power-- that is, the power to impose enforceable requirements or prohibitions-- exclusively in the senate and assembly, per Article IV, Section I:

The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and assembly.

Section 17(1) and (2) of Article IV restates and clarifies the fact that the vesting of legislative power exclusively in the senate and assembly means that only those bodies are authorized to make laws, and that laws can be made in no other way save by the action of those bodies:

(1) The style of all laws of the state shall be "The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:".

(2) No law shall be enacted except by bill. No law shall be in force until published.

4. No Constitutional provision authorizes the senate and assembly to delegate legislative power to the Governor or any other officer of the state government executive branch.

5. In law, "substance" always rules over "form". The devising and issuing of commands to the general public, disobedience of which can be punished by the state apparatus in any way whatsoever, is the making of laws, even if the products are called "executive orders". As shown above, state executive branch officials are prohibited from such legislating and the legislature itself is incapable of authorizing such executive branch legislating.

Thus, any basis-- even an enactment of the legislature itself-- on which the governor (or any executive branch agency or official) claims the power to devise, issue and enforce commands directed at the general public-- whether such commands are labeled as "Executive Orders" or otherwise-- is

manifestly unconstitutional and void. The governor and all other executive branch officials are prohibited from being given, having, or exercising any such power.

No commands so devised and issued can be lawfully enforced by anyone. No commands so devised and issued can be lawfully upheld by any court to which the foregoing points of law are presented.*

*NOTE: The author has carefully examined [The Wisconsin Constitution](#) and made a serious effort to ensure accuracy in producing this document. Section language quoted above is taken verbatim from the Constitutional text at the preceding link.

However, the author leaves sole responsibility for acting in harmony with the reasoning and conclusions presented above to each person who chooses to so act. In other words, the conclusions on which you act must be your own.