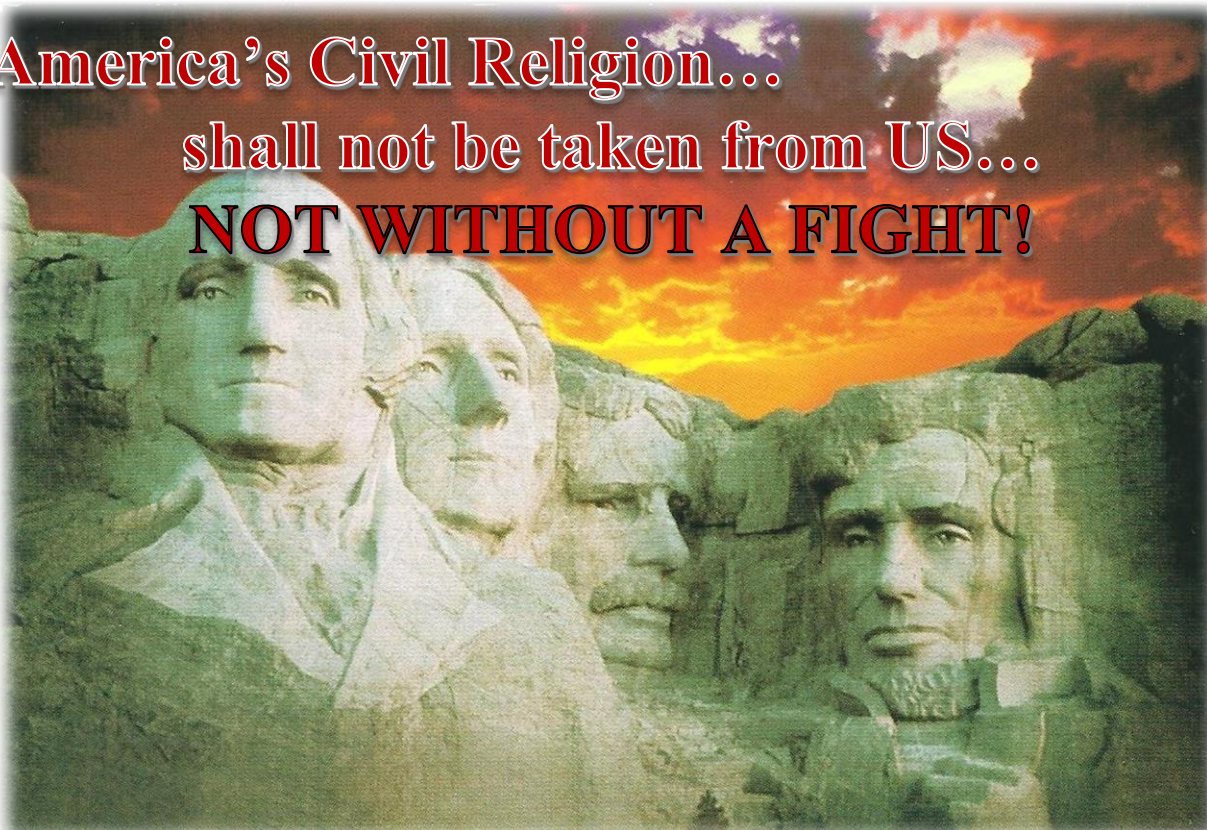
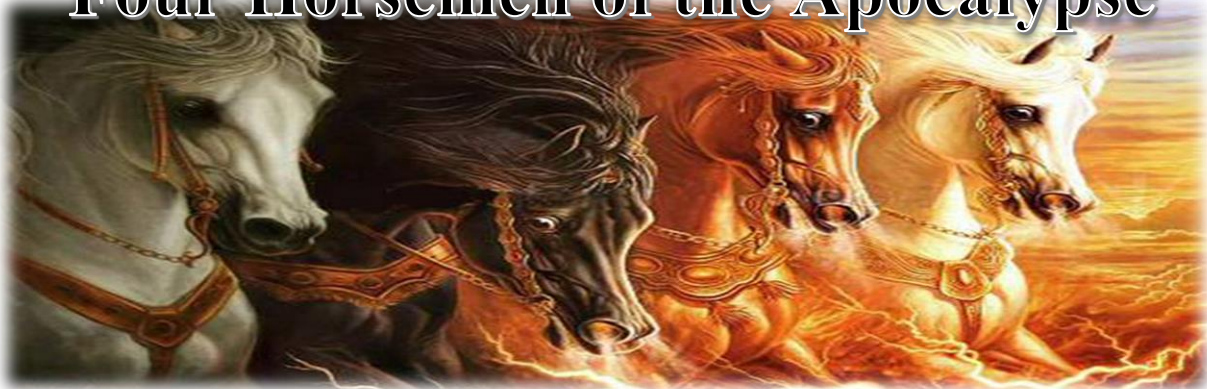


Plaintiff [believes] and/or [conscience] dictates:

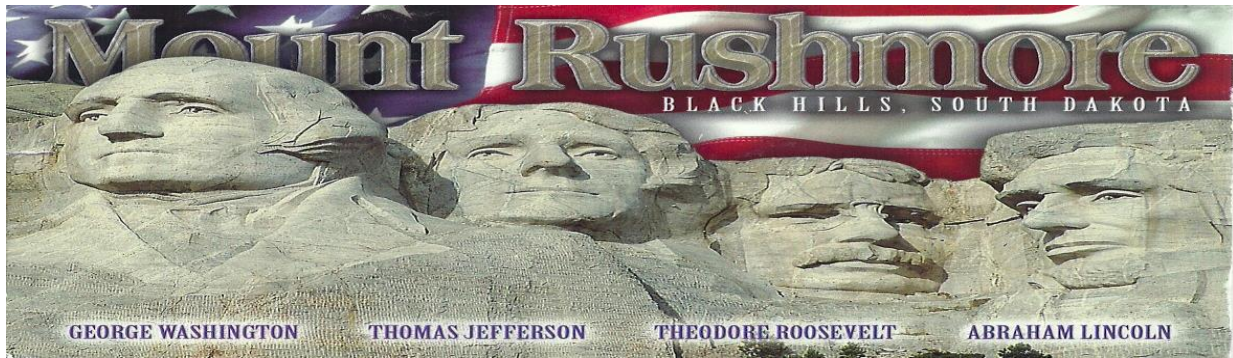
America's Civil Religion...
shall not be taken from US...
NOT WITHOUT A FIGHT!



Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse



Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse - Conquest, War, Famine & Death, an 1887 painting by Viktor Vasnetsov.



George Washington: Leader of an America Nation's "**Conquest**" over British Rule in America

George Washington (February 22, 1732 – December 14, 1799) was the first President of the United States (1789–97), the Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army during the American Revolutionary War, and one of the Founding Fathers of the United States. He presided over the convention that drafted the current United States Constitution and during his lifetime was called the "Father of his Country".



Thomas Jefferson: A patriarch possessing of a great sword; in the **War** of Words with its battles lines clearly drawn in the Declaration of Independence.

Thomas Jefferson was born on April 13, 1743, in Shadwell, Virginia. He was a draftsman of the U.S. Declaration of Independence; the nation's first secretary of state (1789-94); second vice president (1797-1801); and, as the third president (1801-09), the statesman responsible for the Louisiana Purchase. Jefferson died in bed at Monticello (located near Charlottesville, Virginia) on July 4, 1826.



Theodore Roosevelt: known as the "trust-buster" upholding the **Scales of Justice** in 40 antitrust suits from a **selective scarcity** resulting from injustice of "big trusts" contrary to his Christian Values.

Theodore Roosevelt (October 27, 1858 – January 6, 1919) was an American statesman, author, explorer, soldier, naturalist, and reformer who served as the 26th President of the United States. As a leader of the Republican Party he became a driving force for the Progressive Era in the United States in the early 20th century. One of Roosevelt's first notable acts as president was to deliver a 20,000-word address to Congress asking it to curb the power of large corporations (called "trusts"). He also spoke in support of organized labor to further chagrin big business, but to their delight, he endorsed the gold standard, protective tariffs and lower taxes. Journalist Ray Baker quoted Roosevelt policy towards capitalists and laborers: "My action on labor should always be considered in connection with my action as regards capital, and both are reducible to my favorite formula—a square deal for every man."



Abraham Lincoln: Caveats notwithstanding, the color of war reflects the sickly pallor of a corpse, as with this **personification of death**; God's judgment deciding who would live... with Hades following.

Abraham Lincoln (February 12, 1809 – April 15, 1865) was the 16th President of the United States, serving from March 1861 until his assassination in April 1865. Lincoln led the United States through its Civil War—its bloodiest war and an event often considered its greatest moral, constitutional, and political crisis. In doing so, Lincoln preserved the Union, abolished slavery, strengthened the federal government, and modernized the economy. Lincoln warned the South in his Inaugural Address: "In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The government will not assail you.... You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it." Lincoln never let the world forget that the Civil War involved an even larger issue. This he stated most movingly in dedicating the military cemetery at Gettysburg: "that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth." An excerpt of The Gettysburg's Address.