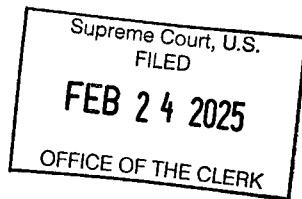


24-7216
NO. _____

ORIGINAL



IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Dessie Maria Andrews - PETITIONER

vs.

ALMA ADAMS, ET AL., IN THEIR OFFICIAL AND INDIVIDUAL CAPACITIES -
RESPONDENTS

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO
UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Dessie Maria Andrews
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April 21, 2025

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Do the People, as sovereign under the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, have an unalienable right to sue Congress for systemic constitutional violations—such as replacing constitutional money with valueless fiat currency, lacking intrinsic value, via the Banking Act of 1933 (Glass-Steagall), which redirected Federal Reserve profits to Federal Reserve Banks and amended the Federal Reserve Act before its 20-year expiration in 1933, seizing gold in 1933, enacting legal tender laws, and endorsing the Uniform Commercial Code—without a particularized injury, when such actions exceed Congress's power under Article I, Section 8, Clause 5, were upheld by a coerced Supreme Court in the Gold Clause Cases (1935), and undermine the republican form of government guaranteed by Article IV, Section 4?
2. Does the Article III standing requirement, as applied by the Fifth Circuit, unconstitutionally bar the People from enforcing their unenumerated rights under the Ninth and Tenth Amendments against Congress's imposition of fiat currency and maintenance of a peacetime standing army, contrary to the Declaration's mandate that government secure Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness?
3. Are respondents' actions and inactions, in their official and individual capacities, reviewable under Article III when they perpetuate an unconstitutional fiat monetary system, lacking intrinsic value, and an unauthorized standing army, causing chaos and eroding the People's sovereignty, especially in light of *United States v. Lopez* (1995), which exposed decades of federal overreach enabled by coerced rulings like the Gold Clause Cases?

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OPINIONS BELOW

The opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit is unpublished.

The opinion of the district court, is unpublished

Copies of the opinions are included in the Appendix at A-1 and A-2

JURISDICTION

The judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit was entered on September 26, 2024. An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including February 23, 2025 on February 14, 2025 in Application No. 24A673. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. §1254(1).

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 5: “The Congress shall have Power... To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures.”

U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 12-13: “To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years; To provide and maintain a Navy.”

U.S. Const. art. I, § 10: “No State shall... make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts...”

U.S. Const. art. IV, § 4: “The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government...”

U.S. Const. amend. IX: “The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.”

U.S. Const. amend. X: “The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.”

Federal Reserve Act, 38 Stat. 251 (1913), § 4: “...To have succession for a period of twenty years from its organization unless it is sooner dissolved by an Act of Congress...”

Banking Act of 1933 (Glass-Steagall), 48 Stat. 164, § 7: “...the stockholders shall be entitled to receive an annual dividend of 6 per centum... the net earnings shall be paid into the surplus fund of the Federal reserve bank.”

31 U.S.C. § 5103: “United States coins and currency... are legal tender for all debts, public charges, taxes, and dues.”

[Relevant provisions are reproduced in the Appendix at A-3

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Petitioner Dessie Maria Andrews, a Texas Citizen and one of the People, brought this action against respondents—U.S. Representatives and Senators, including Alma Adams, in their official and individual capacities—for failing to uphold the Constitution. Petitioner alleges respondents have systematically violated the Constitution by replacing constitutional money (gold and silver) with valueless fiat currency, lacking intrinsic value, through the Banking Act of 1933 (Glass-Steagall, 48 Stat. 164), which redirected Federal Reserve profits from the public Treasury to Federal Reserve Banks' surplus and amended the Federal Reserve Act before its 20-year expiration on December 23, 1933 (38 Stat. 255), seizing the People's gold in 1933 via Executive Order 6102, enacting legal tender laws (31 U.S.C. § 5103), endorsing the Uniform Commercial Code, and maintaining a peacetime standing army (contrary to Article I, Section 8). These actions exceed Congress's power under Article I, Section 8, Clause 5, which petitioner asserts does not authorize fiat currency without intrinsic value, and were upheld by a Supreme Court under political duress in the *Gold Clause Cases* (294 U.S. 240, 1935), facing President Roosevelt's court-packing threats. The district court dismissed petitioner's claims for lack of standing, requiring a particularized injury. The Fifth Circuit affirmed, citing *Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555 (1992). Petitioner argues that her unalienable right to enforce constitutional fidelity, as a sovereign member of the People, suffices for standing, as respondents' actions have caused chaos and disintegrated the Republic.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

This Court should grant certiorari to resolve three critical questions undermining the People's sovereignty and the constitutional order.

First, the People, as sovereign under the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, have an unalienable right to sue Congress for systemic violations—such as imposing fiat currency without intrinsic value—that exceed Article I, Section 8, Clause 5 and threaten the republican form of government guaranteed by Article IV, Section 4. Congress replaced constitutional money (gold and silver) with fiat through the Banking Act of 1933 (Glass-Steagall, 48 Stat. 164), redirecting Federal Reserve profits from the public Treasury to Federal Reserve Banks' surplus, amending the Federal Reserve Act before its 20-year expiration (38 Stat. 255), seizing gold in 1933, enacting legal tender laws (31 U.S.C. § 5103), and endorsing the Uniform Commercial Code. These actions were upheld by a coerced Supreme Court in the *Gold Clause Cases* (294 U.S. 240, 1935), facing President Roosevelt's political pressure from 1933 to 1937, including his 1936 landslide re-election and the Judicial Procedures Reform Bill of 1937, which threatened to add six justices to dilute conservative resistance (Leuchtenburg, The Supreme Court Reborn, 1995; Burt, The Constitution in Conflict, 1992)¹. This coercion, evident in the Court's narrow 5-4 ruling and subsequent "switch in time" in 1937, taints the Gold Clause Cases' legitimacy, as they enabled fiat currency contrary to the intrinsic-value requirement of Article I, Section 8, Clause 5. No particularized injury should be required when such violations, causing economic chaos, erode the Republic, a question untested since *Marbury v. Madison*, 5 U.S. 137 (1803), established judicial review.

¹ Leuchtenburg, The Supreme Court Reborn 132-162 (1995); Burt, The Constitution in Conflict 163-188 (1992).

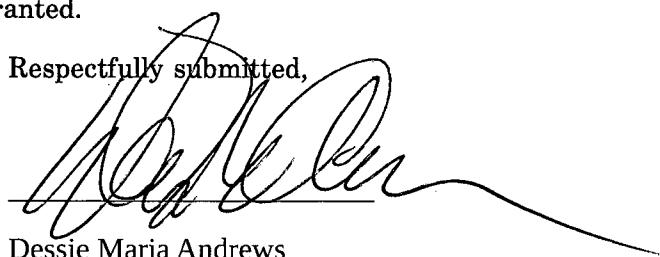
Second, the Article III standing requirement, as applied by the Fifth Circuit, unconstitutionally bars the People from enforcing their Ninth and Tenth Amendment rights against Congress's fiat currency and peacetime standing army, contrary to the Declaration's mandate to secure Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness. The Fifth Circuit's reliance on *Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555 (1992), ignores the People's sovereign authority to challenge violations like fiat, which lacks intrinsic value, and an army exceeding Article I, Section 8's limits. This restriction perpetuates federal overreach, unaddressed since the coerced Gold Clause Cases.

Third, respondents' actions and inactions, in their official and individual capacities, are reviewable under Article III, as they perpetuate an unconstitutional fiat system and standing army, causing chaos. *United States v. Lopez*, 514 U.S. 549 (1995), exposed 1933-1995 federal overreach, enabled by coerced rulings like the Gold Clause Cases, yet the Fifth Circuit dismissed petitioner's claims as nonjusticiable. This conflicts with *Baker v. Carr*, 369 U.S. 186 (1962), allowing review of constitutional violations, and contrasts with *Rucho v. Common Cause*, 139 S. Ct. 2484 (2019), limiting political questions. The pervasive harm to the People's sovereignty demands review.

CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,



Dessie Maria Andrews
In Propria Persona Petitioner

April 21, 2025