

The Founding Fathers in America intended that laws would come into being from the Legislative branch of Congress, through the House of Representatives and the Senate. Once written and passed, they are signed by the President, at which time they become Law of the Land.

- 1.
  2. Executive Orders
  3. Law by Judicial Decree
  4. Law by National Treaty
- The colors of State of Emergency

- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

The **federal tax code** ([search](#)) today covers 17,000 pages and requires over 700 different forms. The IRS estimates Americans spend 5.1 billion hours annually merely preparing their taxes. The Tax Foundation estimates that those wasted hours drain some \$194 billion annually from the U.S. economy. All of that comes before Joe Taxpayer forks over his first dime.

The federal criminal code is just as bad. Thomas Jefferson wrote that the U.S. Constitution gave Congress the power to criminally punish “treason, counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States, piracies, and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations, and no other crimes whatsoever.” Yet the [federal criminal code](#) today spans some 1,400 pages, and that’s just the “pocket edition.”

The **Federal Registry** ([search](#)), which records all of the regulations the federal government imposes on businesses (all of which carry the force of law), now exceeds 75,000 pages. The Office of Management and Budget estimates that merely complying with these regulations — that is, paying lawyers to keep educated on them, interpret them and implement them — costs U.S. business another \$500 to \$600 billion per year.

### The National Law of Treaty Implementation

#### [John Norton Moore](#)

The post-Vietnam era produced a host of constitutional confrontations between the President and the Congress as to their respective authority in foreign affairs. One of the most intense of these concerned the respective powers of the branches in interpretations and implementation of treaties, which was triggered between the Executive and Congress over the meaning of the 1972 U.S.-Soviet Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty, which became known as the “broad-narrow” debate. This debate, which ranks among the most complex and contentious legal debates in the history of United States foreign policy, quickly split both the Executive and Congressional branches. In that context, Professor John Norton Moore, the founder of the modern field of National Security Law, was requested by the Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency to prepare a study for the Director sorting out the issues and seeking to resolve the legal dispute. Most of the multi-volume, 4000-page study compiled by Professor Moore is still highly classified and has never been released. This volume, however, is an unclassified study presenting the arguments on all sides in the constitutional portion of this great debate. It contains as one Appendix the original Annex D to the multi-volume study summarizing the original Senate consideration of the ABM Treaty as declassified by the Director of ACDA. This book is a must for all serious constitutional scholars having an interest in the respective powers of the Congress and the President in foreign affairs, as well as those interested in the original debate on this issue.