



TRUTH be Told news

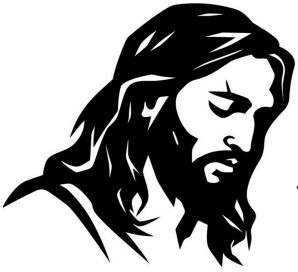
INDEPENDENT NEWS FOR THE BITTERROOT

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CHRISTMAS... *The Most Wonderful Time Of The Year* JESUS IS THE REASON FOR THE SEASON!



**The beauty of the season surrounds us.
It's a time where people tend to be
joyful, kind and generous.**

Restaurants and stores have candles lit, beautiful green wreaths on their doors, some have manger scenes, Christmas trees, signs that say Merry Christmas and several restaurants offer a free meal to those who are hungry. And let's not forget the beautiful Christmas lights! Some homes go all out and include blow up snowmen, reindeer and beautiful manger scenes that are all lit up.

You will find a variety of events for families; most include hot cocoa and hot cider. There are wonderful plays and concerts at various churches, little kids play the wise men and sometimes you will even find the woman who is playing Mary riding in on a real donkey, to the place where she will give birth to Jesus.

I find it absolutely beautiful to walk through a snowy town with hot cocoa in hand, looking at Christmas lights, seeing the manger scene on the sidewalk, and giving gifts when I can. The season brings much Joy, as it should!

Christmas time also brings discussions regarding... "How did it come to be in the first place? Should Christians celebrate Christmas since Jesus was not born on December 25th?"

When you do the research, you will find a lot of different resources and thoughts on those subjects, there is a lot there. I am just going to share some basics.

How Did Christmas Come To Be?

The early church focused on honoring the death and resurrection of Jesus. BUT the 4th century church started celebrating the birth of Jesus due to the fact that there was some conflict amongst Christians over the nature of Christ, who he was. They wanted to put emphasis on his birth showing that when he was born, the word became flesh and that he was in fact the Messiah, our Lord & Savior Jesus Christ! He was the ultimate gift to mankind and through him our sins could be forgiven and those who choose him will have eternal life.

They wanted to celebrate his life and the gift that he was.
-- So Christmas came to be!

When was Jesus Born?

It is true that Jesus was not born on December 25th. The theory is that he was born sometime in the spring, due to the fact that the Bible tells us in Luke 2:8-14 that when he was born the shepherds were watching their flocks by night, shepherds did not spend time with their sheep in the field in the winter but rather the spring.

The roman culture had pagan festivals celebrating the sun Dec 17th -24th. The belief of many is they chose December 25th to celebrate the birth of Jesus, to counteract the influence of the pagan celebration.

You will also find information regarding the Christmas tree. The evergreen tree was a symbol for everlasting life.

Roughly around the 16th century, the Christmas tree came about. They would put stars on the top of the tree to remind them of the wise men who followed the star to see Jesus and bring their gifts. Some would put an angel on the top of their trees as a reminder of the angels that appeared to the shepherds on the night Jesus was born.

Jeremiah 10 & Isaiah 44 are not warnings against Christmas trees. When you read them in the full context, you will find out that it was regarding the pagans making their trees idols. Yes, some pagans did worship trees. This was a time way before the birth of Jesus and way before Christmas trees came to be.

Christians do not worship the Christmas tree. It reminds most of the everlasting life that Jesus gives to those who choose him.

Last, how did Santa come to be? In the 19th century a cartoon artist named Thomas Nast working for Coca Cola marketing, created a picture for the Harpers Weekly Magazine of Santa. It took off and became popular.

It is believed that picture was inspired by the story of the real 4th century Bishop St. Nicholas of Myra. He was wealthy, very generous and helped the poor. You will find many stories regarding St Nicholas. One story being that one night, he dropped a bag full of gold down the chimney of a man's house so that his daughter could get married. The bag landed in a sock that was hanging on the fireplace to dry.

From there Santa took off and the world has put a great emphasis on Santa and has added a lot of other make-believe aspects of who he was supposed to be.

Christmas is a beautiful season; you see the Fruits of the Spirit on display loudly. Surrounded by the beauty of the season, the lights and candles remind us that Jesus is the light of the world. We focus on what it truly means, celebrating the BEST gift ever given, our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. And for many, including myself, the snow at Christmas is also a wonderful reminder of what Jesus has done for us, but that topic is for another time.



FROM ALL OF US TO ALL OF YOU...
HAVE A WONDERFUL CHRISTMAS!!!

A SAVIOR IS BORN ~ MERRY CHRISTMAS ~ GOD BLESS YOU ~ JESUS LIVES

Inspire
We the People



Next in the Jesse Boyd series:

"The Ghost of Grand Juries Past"



Reclaiming a Constitutional Safeguard in Montana...

The recent dismissal of the case against Jesse Boyd, the missionary arrested for defending his family in Cameron, Montana, should resonate with every Montanan concerned about the preservation of our rights.

While Judge Luke Berger's decision prevented a dangerous precedent from being set, it also exposed a disturbing trend: the erosion of our fundamental rights, often at the hands of those entrusted to protect them. The Boyd case begs the question: how could such a blatant disregard for the law and the rights of the accused even occur? The answer, in part, lies in the missing piece of Montana's legal puzzle: the grand jury.

The Fifth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution clearly states that **"no person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury..."** This fundamental right, designed to protect citizens from overzealous prosecution, is conspicuously absent in Montana. We once had a functioning grand jury system, but it was effectively dismantled in the mid-1970s, a casualty of a complex legal battle that ironically involved an Attorney General attempting to root out corruption, not perpetuate it.

The Ironic Case of Kelly v. Gilbert

The case that effectively neutered Montana's grand jury system, *Kelly v. Gilbert* (1977), presents a stark contrast to the Boyd case. In *Kelly*, the Attorney General, Robert L. Woodahl, and his assistant, Howard Gilbert, were investigating official misconduct and criminal acts within the state government. William T. Kelly, a key witness, was subpoenaed to testify before a grand jury. Kelly, however, resisted, claiming harassment and bad faith on the part of the prosecution.

The irony is thick. In the Boyd case, the Montana Attorney General's office attempted to chip away at our rights, and the Fifth District Court stopped them. In *Kelly v. Gilbert*, it was the Attorney General attempting to uphold the law and address corruption, but the First District Court's handling of the case ultimately led to the demise of the grand jury system in Montana.

A crucial detail in *Kelly v. Gilbert* is that Kelly had been granted transactional immunity before testifying. This meant he could not be prosecuted for any offenses related to his testimony. Theoretically, this removes the basis for invoking the Fifth Amendment's protection against self-incrimination. Yet, the court issued a preliminary injunction preventing the state from compelling Kelly's testimony, citing evidence of prosecutorial misconduct and harassment.

A Cautionary Tale from New York

One might point to the recent Daniel Penny case in New York, where a grand jury indicted Penny on manslaughter charges, as evidence that grand juries still function. However, a closer look reveals a different kind of problem. While grand juries still convene in New York, their independence has been significantly compromised.

The prosecution acts as sole legal counsel to the grand jury, and they are not required to present exculpatory evidence. The defense has no right to participate, creating a system where indictment is almost guaranteed, leading to the cynical observation that a grand jury could "indict a ham sandwich." This is not the independent, citizen-led body envisioned by the Founders.

Lessons from History: Rebuilding a Robust Grand Jury System

If Montana is to reclaim its right to a functioning grand jury system, we must learn from the past. The *Kelly v. Gilbert* case demonstrates the danger of allowing judicial overreach to undermine the grand jury's independence. The New York example shows how prosecutorial control can transform the grand jury from a shield for the people into a tool for the state.

What lessons can we glean from these examples, and how can we ensure a revitalized grand jury system in Montana truly serves its constitutional purpose?

While protecting Kelly from potential abuse, the court's decision had far-reaching consequences. It opened the door for accusations of malicious prosecution against the grand jury itself, effectively painting the body intended to protect citizens as a tool of oppression. The case dragged on for years, and amidst the legal wrangling, the public's attention likely shifted away from the crucial issue at hand: the preservation of the grand jury system. The result? Montana lost a vital constitutional safeguard.

-- **Clearly Defined Scope and Authority:** The *Kelly v. Gilbert* case highlighted the need for clear legal boundaries for grand juries. Their powers must be explicitly defined to prevent overreach and accusations of malicious prosecution. This includes specifying the types of cases they can investigate, the limits of their subpoena power, and the procedures for judicial oversight.

-- **Independence from the Prosecution:** To avoid the "rubber stamp" effect seen in New York, Montana's grand jury system

Continued from page 2

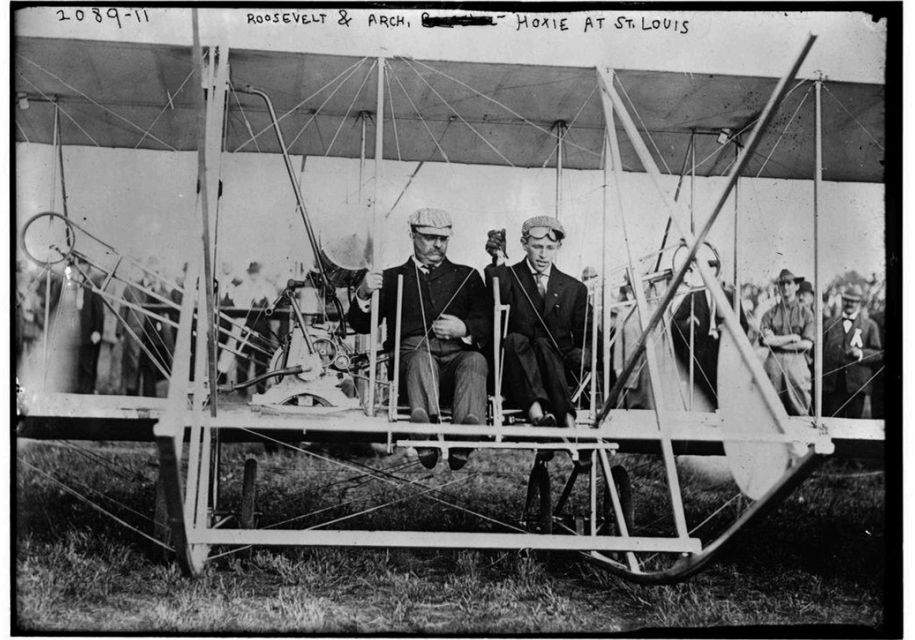
must be truly independent of the prosecution. This could involve appointing independent legal counsel to advise the grand jury, requiring the presentation of exculpatory evidence, and allowing limited defense participation to ensure a more balanced presentation of the case.

-- **Transparency and Accountability:** Grand jury secrecy, while intended to protect witnesses and investigations, can also shield misconduct. Montana should consider mechanisms for greater transparency, such as allowing public access to transcripts of grand jury proceedings (with appropriate redactions to protect sensitive information) and establishing clear procedures for reporting and investigating allegations of prosecutorial misconduct.

-- **Citizen Empowerment and Education:** The grand jury is meant to be the voice of the community. To fulfill this role, citizens must be educated about the grand jury process and empowered to participate effectively. This could involve public awareness campaigns, juror training programs, and clear guidelines for selecting grand jurors that ensure a representative cross-section of the community.

-- **Statutory Reform:** Montana's laws regarding grand juries need to be revisited and potentially revised to reflect these principles. This could involve amending existing statutes or enacting new legislation that clearly establishes the grand jury's role, powers, and limitations, as well as the procedures for its operation.

The Jesse Boyd case serves as a stark reminder of the importance of constitutional safeguards. The grand jury, when functioning as intended, provides a crucial buffer between the state and its citizens, protecting individuals from unfounded prosecutions and ensuring that the power of the state is exercised responsibly. By learning from the past and implementing these reforms, Montana can reclaim this vital constitutional right and strengthen the foundations of justice for all its citizens.



On October 11, 1910, former President Theodore Roosevelt took to the skies above St. Louis, Missouri, aboard a Wright Company aircraft. This unprecedented event, which took place roughly 19 months after Roosevelt left office, made Roosevelt the first U.S. president to fly in an airplane.

The decision to fly was off the cuff: Roosevelt was visiting Missouri to support state Republicans in their election campaign when he was invited to hop aboard the airplane by aviator Arch Hoxsey. He initially declined, but then changed his mind and climbed aboard. The plane took Roosevelt to "a height of less than one hundred feet," according to a New-York Tribune article, and covered 3 miles over the span of 3 minutes and 20 seconds. Roosevelt was described by a reporter from the United Press as having "defied death" in front of 10,000 breathless onlookers, and emerged saying, "That was the bulliest experience I ever had." Teddy wasn't the only Roosevelt to make aviation history. In 1932, his fifth cousin Franklin Delano Roosevelt flew from New York to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago to accept the party's presidential nomination. FDR later became the first president to fly on a plane on January 13, 1943, when he flew to Morocco to meet with British Prime Minister Winston Churchill. The journey was more than 15,000 miles total, as the plane made refueling stops in Trinidad, Brazil, and the Gambia on the way. The president would have normally taken a boat, but doing so was far too risky given the German submarine activity in the Atlantic Ocean at the time.

A Flashback from November 2024...



In Ravalli County this group is calling themselves the "Witches Brigade" **Why?**
 -- (As reported in the Bitterrot Star)



"I can do all things through Christ who strengthens me" Philippians 4:13

Death and Taxes

... A Follow-Up (Part 2)

By "The Lone Gunman"

The silver is mine, and the gold is mine, saith the Lord of hosts. - Haggai 2:8 (KJV)

In our previous article, we explored current tax problems in Montana and possible avenues for reform. It should come as no surprise to our readers that a single article on the topic is insufficient to accurately portray how bad things have become.

While taxation is definitely part of the problem, another lingering issue is with money itself. Even if enough politicians came together to pass tariffs on "out-of-state snowbirds," without fixing the hidden tax of inflation wealth problems in our state and country will continue to spiral out of control.

Far from being the root of all evil, the reason our dollar is worth less every year is because it is no longer exchangeable for gold or silver. But how did that happen? And what does the constitution say?

Who Controls our Money?

Article 1, Section 10 of the US Constitution explicitly states: "No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility." (emphasis added)

Our departure from a gold-backed currency in America spans centuries. As far back as the war of 1812, efforts to centralize American banking and financial control culminated in 1913 with the passage of the Federal Reserve Act.

Ironically, the reason President Woodrow Wilson may have signed off on the Act over fears of rampant inflation. The gold rush in the late 1800's led some economists to speculate that the discovery and mining of so much "new" gold would displace existing wealth held worldwide, leading to economic catastrophe.

***"I am a most unhappy man. I have unwittingly ruined my country. A great industrial nation is controlled by its system of credit. Our system of credit is concentrated. The growth of the nation, therefore, and all our activities are in the hands of a few men. We have come to be one of the worst ruled, one of the most completely controlled and dominated governments in the civilized world. No longer a government by free opinion, no longer a government by conviction and the vote of the majority, but a government by the opinion and duress of a small group of dominant men."* -Woodrow Wilson**

By 1971, President Nixon fully suspended the dollar convertibility to gold. To fully illustrate what this did to our dollar, let's examine purchasing power relative to gold and silver prices. In 1965 the minimum wage was \$1.25, or five silver quarters. This contained a melt value slightly less than a single ounce of silver. Today, an ounce of silver is over \$30, while Montana's minimum wage in 2025 is a mere \$10.55.

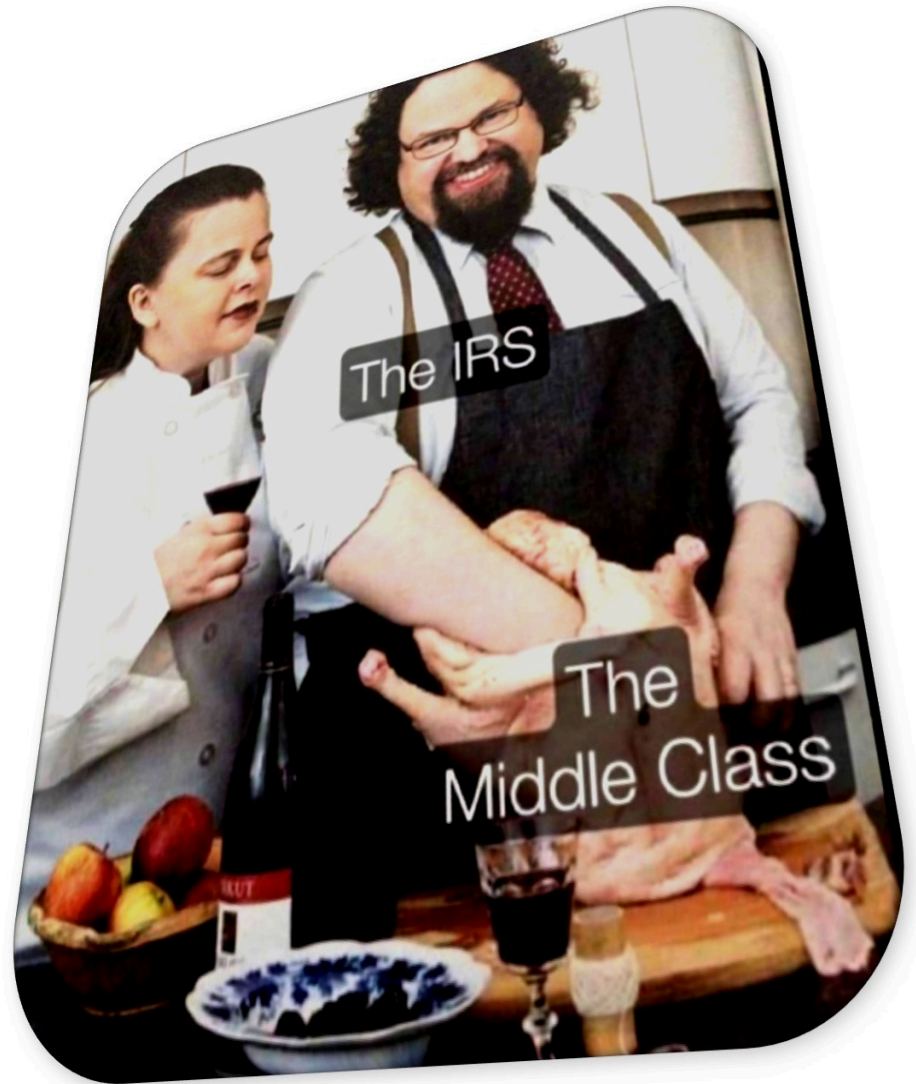
Average housing prices in the 1960's ranged from \$12,000 to \$20,000, depending on where you lived. Gold prices ranged from \$35 to \$40, depending on year. For a few hundred ounces, you could buy a home. Today the price of gold is over \$2,600 per ounce, which means that for the same few hundred ounces, you could still afford a house in Montana's insanely expensive real estate market.

The comparison works on plenty of other metrics like gas, food, clothing, or car prices. Gold and silver beats the fiat dollar just about every time. No wonder younger generations are no longer willing to work. Our money is worth less every day, and employers aren't willing to pay wages in silver quarters.

Recognizing Gold and Silver as Legal Tender So, what can be done? A growing number of states in the U.S. have recognized gold and silver as legal tender, with more states either still in the process, or have tried and failed to do so legislatively. This move back to monetary metals effectively eliminates the capital gains tax incurred when selling or transacting in gold or silver. If every state were to succeed in such a venture, it would greatly hinder the federal reserve's ability to manipulate our money.

Oro y Plata

In Montana, legislation titled the "Establish the Legal Tender Act" was introduced in early 2023. By March of the same year, the bill was effectively "dead" after missing a deadline for bill transmittal. It remains to be seen if future efforts will fare any better, but it's possible that international pressures from BRICS countries who are returning to a gold-backed standard may provide the catalyst.

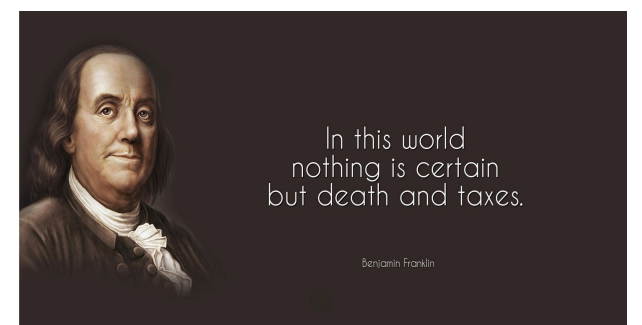


Trump and Tariffs

President Donald Trump recently took to his Truth Social account to comment on the BRICS alliance, threatening the countries who are fleeing from the U.S. dollar: "The idea that the BRICS countries are trying to move away from the dollar while we stand by and watch is OVER. We require a commitment from these countries that they will neither create a new BRICS currency, nor back any other currency to replace the mighty U.S. dollar or, they will face 100% tariffs, and should expect to say goodbye to selling into the wonderful U.S. economy... There is no chance that the BRICS will replace the U.S. dollar in international trade, and any country that tries should wave goodbye to America."

If President Trump is serious about maintaining dollar dominance amid a resurgence in gold and silver money, he would be wise to do the same. Excessive tariffs would only result in Canada becoming a 51st state, while a rapidly inflating fiat dollar wouldn't be able to keep up with gold backed international currencies.

It is often said that the definition of insanity is doing the same thing over and over again and expecting different results. History is full of examples of rampant inflation and fake currency destroying nations. Let's avoid the same fate by turning back to gold and silver money, before it's too late.



WARNING

**DO NOT READ
THIS SIGN...
But the signs are
EVERYWHERE!**

THE REAL AND PRESENT DANGER OF EMF'S

EMF's stand for electro magnetic frequencies which are a major part of our world emanating from everything from radio, television, electric blankets, cell phones, tablets, fit bit bracelets, routers, computer screens etc. and have a definite effect on our health.

As electric vehicles are being mandated in California, and embraced by environmentalists, the safety of these devices and vehicles are not being discussed although the deleterious effects are known and have been reported.

There seems to be an effort to downplay or hide these reports. An incredible work of reporting on these dangers is in the book called "The Invisible Rainbow", by Arthur Firstenberg, who personally is very sensitive to the effects of EMF's. He documents the history of electricity and its effects on humans, animals and plants from the first experimentation with crude static electricity devices in the 1700's in France, England, Germany, Holland, Italy and the United States to primitive electrical generators that followed. At first these experimentations were used as parlor tricks and entertainment, progressing to medical devices that were used to treat people who were suffering the ill effects that telegraph and electrical wires for lights and phones brought to an unsuspecting public.

In the year 1746, Pieter van Musschenbroek, professor of Physics at the University of Leyden, had been using his usual friction machine consisting of a glass globe which was spun on its axis while he rubbed it with his hands producing static electricity.

But electricity, in those days, was of limited use, because it had to be produced on the spot and there was no way to store it. So he and his associates designed an ingenious experiment - an

experiment that would change the world forever: They wanted to see if the electricity could be stored in a glass bottle partially filled with water. The experiment succeeded beyond their wildest expectations.

"I am going to tell you about a new terrible experiment," Musschenbroek wrote to a friend in Paris, "which I advise you never to try yourself, nor would I, who have experienced it and have survived by the grace of God, do it again for all the Kingdom of France." He went on, "Suddenly my right hand was hit with such force, that my arm and whole body were affected more terribly than I can express. In a word I thought I was done for." Firstenberg explains: "But only half the message registered with the public. The fact that people could be temporarily or, as we will see, permanently injured or even killed by these experiments, became lost in the general excitement that followed."

Of course, Musschenbroek's experience was the direct effect of electrical current, however, the effects of EMF's derived from that current would soon be felt and the effect on our health would be catastrophic.

In the prologue of The Invisible Rainbow, Firstenberg, talking about the EMF's found in nature and in our own bodies' states, "The energy of our cells whispering in the radio frequency range is infinitesimal but necessary for life. Every thought, every movement that we make



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surrounds us with low frequency pulsations, whispers that were first detected in 1875 and are also necessary for life. The electricity that we use today, the substance that we send through wires and broadcast through the air without a thought, was identified around 1700 as a property of life. Only later did scientists learn to extract it and move inanimate objects, ignoring—because they could not see—its effects on the living world."

He writes: "We live today with a number of devastating diseases that do not belong here, whose origin we do not know, whose presence we take for granted and no longer question. What it feels like to be without them is a state of vitality that we have completely forgotten."

"Anxiety disorder," afflicting one-sixth of humanity, did not exist before the 1860s when telegraph wires first encircled the earth. No hint of it appeared in the medical literature before 1866."

"Influenza, in its present form was invented in 1889, along with alternating current. It is with us always, like a familiar guest—so familiar that we have forgotten that it wasn't always so. Many of the doctors who were flooded with the disease in 1889 had never seen a case before."

"Prior to the 1860s, diabetes was so rare that few doctors saw more than one or two cases during their lifetime. It, too, has changed its character; diabetics were only skeletally thin. Obese people never developed the disease."

"Heart disease at that time was the twenty-fifth most common illness, behind accidental drowning. It was an illness of infants and old people. It was extraordinary for anyone else to have a diseased heart."

"Cancer was also exceedingly rare. Even tobacco smoking, in non-electrified times, did not cause lung cancer."

"These are the diseases of civilization, that we have also inflicted on our animals and plant neighbors, diseases that we live with because of a refusal to recognize the force that we have harnessed for what it is. The 60-cycle current in our house wiring, the ultrasonic frequencies in our computers, the radio waves in our televisions, the microwaves in our cell phones, these are the distortions of the invisible rainbow that runs through our veins and makes us alive. But we have forgotten."

"It is time we
remember."

*Be sure to read the
rest of this story in
Januray's issue!*



10% off

Complete Immuno D3

and Complete K

(when purchased together)

Hurry!

Don't let this
moment melt away!



We ^{LOVE} the People

ROGUE PROSECUTORS

HOW RADICAL SOROS
LAWYERS ARE DESTROYING
AMERICA'S COMMUNITIES

The following is adapted from a talk delivered on March 11, 2024, at the Allan P. Kirby, Jr. Center for Constitutional Studies and Citizenship on Hillsdale's Washington, D.C. campus, as part of the AWC Family Foundation Lecture Series.

PREAMBLE

"We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

The writers of our Constitution placed their faith not in specific guarantees of rights—those came later—but in a system of checks on government power. Foremost is the separation of powers among the three branches of the federal government, as well as between the federal government and the states. For this system to work as designed, people in each branch of the federal government and in the state governments must do their jobs and stay in their respective lanes.

But what happens when district attorneys—members of their states' executive branches—refuse to execute the laws of the land? We are witnessing the results today in blue cities across America.

Approximately 90 percent of criminal cases in the U.S. are handled by the 2,300 elected district attorneys spread across 3,143 counties. The rest are prosecuted by U.S. attorneys operating under the Department of Justice. Until recently, elected county district attorneys upheld their end of the social contract by firmly and fairly enforcing state criminal laws and protecting citizens' rights. Regardless of party affiliation, these gatekeepers of the criminal justice system did their job. Over the last 30 years, they played a critical role in driving down crime rates, which peaked in 1992, by prosecuting violent criminals, while at the same time creating thousands of alternatives to incarceration, such as drug courts, domestic violence courts, mental health courts, and other highly successful programs.

That changed in 2015 with the launching of the George Soros-funded "progressive prosecutor" movement. This movement is animated by two beliefs. The first is that the entire criminal justice system is systemically

racist. The second is that the only way to fix the system is to dismantle it by replacing law-and-order district attorneys with pro-criminal and anti-police district attorneys. The sick irony of this movement is that in the areas where it has prevailed, the most harm has been done to the racial minorities whose interests it purports to represent.

Origins of the Movement

The progressive prosecutor movement—more accurately called the rogue prosecutor movement—is the predictable outgrowth of efforts by earlier Marxist radicals to alter or destroy the American way of life. At its root is the belief that our country and its institutions, including capitalism, are racist. One of the early leaders of the movement to abolish prisons is the infamous Angela Davis, now in her 80s, who in her 2003 book, *Are Prisons Obsolete?*, equated prisons to modern-day slavery. "The prison," she wrote, "has become a black hole into which the detritus of contemporary capitalism is deposited"; throwing people into prison, she continued, "relieves us of the responsibility of seriously engaging with the problems of our society, especially those produced by racism and, increasingly, global capitalism."

Patrisse Kahn-Cullors and Alicia Garza (a.k.a. Alicia Schwartz), co-founders of Black Lives Matter, have also had an enormous influence. Cullors, a militant radical and convicted felon, is a protégé of the director of the Labor Community Strategy Center, whose purpose is to build an anti-racist, anti-imperialist, anti-fascist united front. Garza said at an international gathering of Marxists in 2015: "It's not possible for a world to emerge where black lives matter if it's under capitalism. And it's not possible to abolish capitalism without a struggle against national oppression and gender oppression." During a 2017 PBS interview, Garza heaped praise on Angela Davis for her work exposing the "carceral state"—i.e., a state in which people are incarcerated in prisons—and called for its dismantling.

The involvement in this movement of billionaire George Soros, who had been funding liberal causes for years, can be traced to his hiring of attorney Whitney Tymas in 2015. Tymas, who had worked as a public defender and prosecutor, was connected to the Vera Institute of Justice, where she focused on "the role of prosecutors in perpetuating racial disparity." There she met the ACLU's Chloe Cockburn, who was working to end "mass incarceration," and they discussed the role of prosecutors, the low visibility of elections for county district attorneys, and the fact that most people don't even know who their local D.A. is.

As opponents of the death penalty, Tymas and Cockburn hatched a plan to elect anti-death penalty prosecutors and persuaded Soros to give over \$1 million to groups that were successful in electing such district attorneys in Louisiana and Mississippi. Eventually, that modest aim—to unseat pro-death penalty prosecutors—grew into a national movement with a more ambitious goal. Emily Bazelon, *New York Times* Magazine staff writer and Soros media fellow, summed up the goal in terms of "mak[ing] the system operate differently" by electing "prosecutors who will open the locks" of prisons. Rachel Barkow, a law professor and former member of the U.S. Sentencing Commission who supports the rogue prosecutor movement, summed up its goal as follows: "to reverse-engineer and dismantle the criminal justice infrastructure."

This well-funded and organized movement is not about liberal versus conservative, Democrat versus Republican, or black versus white. It is about power.

From the start, the movement focused on the fact that prosecutors, not police, are the gatekeepers of the criminal justice system. District attorneys decide whether to file charges and which charges to file. By replacing traditional prosecutors with attorneys who see defendants as victims, it would be possible to "reverse-engineer" and "dismantle" the existing criminal justice system.

...Continued on page 8

Selfishness vs Selflessness

Prioritizing your own needs and desire versus the needs and desires of others...

Selfish vs selfless are two opposite personality traits that define how individuals prioritize their own needs and desires versus the needs and desires of others. Selfish individuals tend to prioritize their own interests above all else, often at the expense of others.

Selfish for instance: may harm others for personal gain; often driven by greed or self-preservation; short term gain with long-term consequences.

One, with these selfish traits may even act in a way that benefits themselves without considering the impact on others. Selfish individuals tend to exhibit behaviors that prioritize their own needs and desires above those of others. They may be unwilling to share resources, take credit for the work of others, or manipulate situations to their advantage. Selfish individuals may also lack empathy and consideration for the feelings of others, leading to strained relationships and conflicts.

A selfless individuals demonstrate behaviors that prioritize the needs and well-being of others above their own. They are generous, compassionate and willing to make sacrifices for the benefit of others. Selfless individuals are often seen as kind, caring, and empathetic, fostering positive relationships and creating a sense of community.

Selfless for instance: benefits others at one's expense; driven by compassion or and empathy; long-term fulfillment from helping others

Selfish individuals may experience short-term gratification from achieving their own goals and fulfilling their desires. However, their focus on self-interest may lead to feelings of emptiness, loneliness, and dissatisfaction in the long run. Selfish individuals may struggle to form meaningful connections with others and experience a sense of isolation and alienation.

Selfless individuals derive personal fulfillment from helping others and making a positive impact on the world. Their acts of kindness, generosity, and compassion bring them a sense of purpose, meaning, and connection with others. Selfless individuals may experience greater levels of happiness, satisfaction, and well-being as a result of their altruistic actions.

Ultimately, the choice is ours, selfishness or selflessness will greatly impact relationships and interactions with others on all levels: marriages; family; friends; socializing; work; governments.

The question we must ask ourselves is what and who is behind our Selfishness or Selflessness. What's behind selfishness is darkness and what behind selflessness is light.

Selfishness being darkness and darkness being of the flesh it is the most destructive disease of the human soul.

For the one who sows to his own flesh will from the flesh reap corruption... Selflessness being light and light being of the Spirit self-sacrifice your own life value increases the value of another life. But the one who sows to Spirit will from the Spirit reap eternal life.

Let each of you look not only to your own interest, but also to the interest of others. - Philipians 2:4



...Continued from page 6... "Rogue Prosecutors"

It is no coincidence that Soros, the various political action committees that he controls or funds, and his wealthy far-Left allies have given huge financial support to rogue prosecutor candidates in deep blue cities. They target these cities because their electorates are not paying close attention to down-ballot races and can be misled through a bombardment of often misleading advertisements.

Over the past decade, Soros has spent more than \$40 million on campaigns to elect rogue prosecutors. One group has estimated that he has donated as much as \$1 billion to the cause, if policy infrastructure, media relations, sponsored academic and think tank papers, lobbying campaigns, and grassroots organizing are taken into account. Other billionaires, like Mark Zuckerberg, Facebook co-founder Dustin Moskovitz and his wife Cari Tuna, and Patty Quillin, the wife of Netflix CEO Reed Hastings, have also generously contributed to the cause.

The Playbook

One of the hallmarks of the rogue prosecutor movement has been its usurpation of the constitutional role of state legislatures. Once elected, rogue prosecutors refuse to prosecute entire categories of crimes that are on the books in their states, justifying their refusal by claiming "prosecutorial discretion." But in fact, their refusal to prosecute crimes violates the separation of powers between the executive and legislative branches of government and distorts the entire legal system.

Prosecutorial discretion is not limitless. The principle behind it requires the enforcement of laws except in cases when prosecutors believe in

good faith that an applicable law is unconstitutional. It does not give prosecutors the power to redefine crime and punishment. By refusing to prosecute entire categories of crime, they are in effect repealing criminal statutes—acting in place of the legislature. This is prosecutorial nullification, not discretion.

Valid prosecutorial discretion takes many forms, but when we allow for the chronic violation of law, we erode the foundation of our cities and civilization—and respect for the rule of law evaporates.

Today, there more than 70 rogue prosecutors across the country. They represent more than 72 million people, or one in five Americans, and they proudly refuse to prosecute most misdemeanors, claiming that these are essentially harmless "quality of life" crimes that divert scarce resources. To take one example, Rachael Rollins, the former district

attorney of Suffolk County (Boston), posted a list of 15 misdemeanors her office would not prosecute, including trespassing, shoplifting, larceny under \$250, disturbing the peace, receiving stolen property, operating a vehicle with a suspended or revoked license, wanton or malicious destruction of property, and possession with intent to distribute illegal drugs.

Other rogue prosecutors have followed suit. George Gascon, the district attorney of Los Angeles County, issued a written directive to his 1,000 prosecutors detailing the 13 misdemeanors that "shall be declined or dismissed before arraignment and without conditions" unless certain exceptions or other "factors" exist. In the same directive, he said it is not "an exhaustive list," and that each prosecutor has the discretion to decline any of the hundreds of other misdemeanors in the California penal code that fall within the "spirit" of his directive.



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