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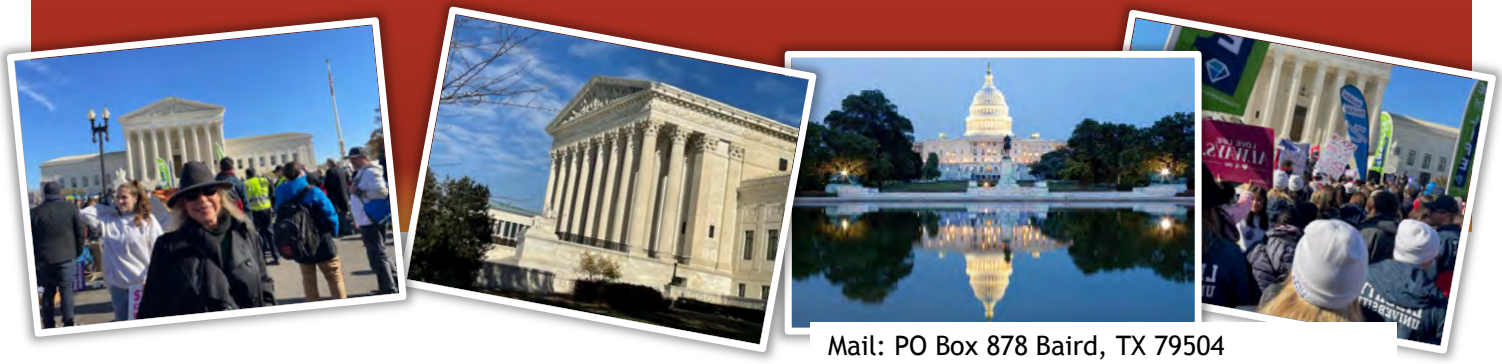

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Issue 1 Newsletter February 2023

The crowd was thick with political activists, most of them of the Pro-Life persuasion, and of course numerous media representatives – many of whom, like myself, possessed Supreme Court press credentials which were now unusable in the new era of COVID-justified suppression of information to the public. Due to a sustained outcry from SCOTUS reporters, we were however able to access live the audio of the arguments as they took place in the inner chambers of the highest court in the land.

Here at this landmark event on December 1, 2021, my heart leapt as I heard the attorney for Dobbs (Mississippi) say to the Court, "You can go right over there to the National Archives and find the letter proving that the attorney for NARAL was the only advisor to the Court on the issues of law". I realized that the new evidence they were using in the State's argument came directly from the research for my book, *Sacrifice: The Abortion Conspiracy*. In September of 2021 I gave key information and documents to the Mississippi attorneys which validated, according to Chief Justice Roberts that "Roe was egregiously wrong and on a collision course with the Constitution from the day it was decided."

The news story I filed that day is attached. It was an extremely gratifying feeling to realize that the documents and information I had discovered during more than 10 years of research would likely result in overturning Roe v Wade. The miracle happened as God had promised it would – on June 24, 2022 it became official – Roe v Wade was no longer the law of the land and the precedent for deciding who got

The sacredness of Life restored in the US with the landmark overturn of Roe v Wade on 6/24/2022

Mississippi attorneys outside the US Supreme Court on 12/01/2021 expressing optimism at the Court's response to their argument, saying, "We may have finally won one, God willing!" He was and they did.

to live and who had to die was once more where it belonged – in God's hands.

Upon the overturn of Roe v Wade, decisions on the laws governing matters of life immediately reverted back to the states in the Republic. Several states, such as Texas and Mississippi, took immediate action and began legislation to protect the unborn. Many sanctuary cities offering protection for the rights of the unborn were created throughout the United States. The right to life was reborn.

Dr. Linda Royall, Dr. Peter McCollough and Dr. Lela Lewis speakers at the Liberty and Health Alliance conference in Tampa Florida in September 2022. Next conference is in Phoenix July 4-8, 2023- info http://www.libertyandhealth.org

2022 – A Year of Change

The COVID epidemic effected a lot of us in terrible ways. I lost my job with a major university, where I was a professor and head of the Journalism program, supposedly because of university reorganization, but I believe it was actually due to my involvement and outspokenness on conservative issues. Both my brother and my mother died from COVID and we lost many other friends and loved ones from either the virus or the vaccination. Due to my work as a reporter (which accelerated after the loss of my job), I began to be invited to share the stage with other "conspiracy theorists" to speak about the 100-year history of abortion and the population control conspiracy from which it stemmed. This dove-tailed with many of the precepts surrounding the epidemic and social controls which were put in place. I've shared the stage with the likes of folks like Dr. Peter McCullough over this last year or so.

Dr. McCollough shared with me the story of the persecution he has experienced due to his quest to expose the true data and "real" science regarding COVID. He is a fellow Texan (from Wichita Falls) and after his many successes he chose to endow several million dollars to establish a department in the Baylor University School of Medicine. He was the professor in charge of the department. He was notified a few months ago that he was terminated from his position with the university – yet they did not offer to return his endowment. He is virtually unemployable because of his stand for the truth. We have much in common in this regard. We are scheduled to speak at several of the same events this year (2023). I will publish a list of scheduled appearances and book signings in my February 2023 newsletter.

Victimized by the Cancel Culture

The happenings of the year of 2022 represent for me how easy it is to deleted from public view and how quickly one can lose all they have, including access to the constitutional right to inform the public as a reporter. For the third time in my career as a journalist I've been forced to evacuate Washington, DC, where I was in grave danger due the fallout created by my mining and discovery of the Truth.

Within about 48 hours of the Overturn I began to experience computer issues. A short while later, my websites began going down one by one (I had four media sites; lindaroyall.com, UR1TV.com, sacrifice.exposed (my book website) and gods=truth.org (The Truth Institute). My website hosting company said the sites had been hacked and they could not be restored. I tried moving one to another hosting company and I still am not able to keep the site up for more than a few days at a time.

Before the overturn of Roe, if someone googled my name, they would get at least 14 pages about my journalistic work which included book information, press articles, radio shows and even academic papers of mine which were published in peer reviewed journals – all were deleted. Videos of my speeches and public appearances were also taken down. I and my work have been completely erased from the internet. I have been cancelled from the culture and my work has been banned from public view. In June of 2022 I evacuated DC under cover, as I had been told I was in a great deal of danger due to the results of my work. I am now in a safe place, working hard.

I have decided to keep in touch with all of you through this newsletter and social media. I will keep you informed of what's going on, and issue updates on my book on abortion, *Sacrifice*, which is due to be released Good Friday April 7th in honor of the Great Sacrifice.

In the meantime your prayers and support are so very appreciated! If you will friend Linda Royall-Journalist on Facebook, (and give me stars) then find me under just my name @Linda Royall on Twitter and Instagram. I will be posting the progress toward reinstatement of my existence as an emissary for the Truth, sharing information on the availability and the means of ordering the book *Sacrifice: The Abortion Conspiracy* and will issue a schedule of appearances and other media on these platforms. I will also let you know when my websites and book ordering platform are relaunched (and stay up). Godspeed to all you fellow warriors for the Truth!

With Love & Blessings, Linda

Mississippi Turns the Tide: An Analysis of the Argument, Evidence and Decision to Overturn Roe v Wade

News Story 2 filed by Linda after overturn of Roe v Wade was announced by SCOTUS (with crucial evidence cited - Attachment 2)

The Mississippi Case: Are All Pre-Viability Prohibitions on Abortion Illegal? An Analysis

News story 1 filed by Linda to update the public on what would be argued in the Mississippi Case and what the likely outcome would be when the new evidence she gave the Mississippi attorneys was presented to SCOTUS (Attachment 1)

Mississippi turns the tide: Supreme Court justices veer to protect state's Heart Beat Law

By: Linda Royall
Washington, DC
December 2, 2021

Supreme Court - Report & Analysis: Mississippi v Jackson – SCOTUS 19-1392

Before the end of Monday's argument at the United State Supreme Court, it became obvious that Mississippi had found a way to still the roil of Roe and Casey by keying on two turbulent factors – viability and precedent.

As a matter of tactical defense, the attorney for the Jackson, Julie Rikelman, was supported in her arguments by Solicitor General for the United States, Elizabeth B. Prelogar. For the second time in the span of a month, Prelogar argued yet another case against a state's abortion laws on behalf of the United States.

In both instances the question of a right of a state to pass an abortion "Heartbeat Bill" was in question – in November it was Texas – now Mississippi.

This in and of itself is unprecedented. In the Texas case several Justices questioned the Solicitor General as to why the U.S. was intervening in a state legislative issue directly – Justices Thomas and Roberts both asked her to give examples of another case or issue on which the Justice Department felt it necessary to intervene in state law-making processes.

She could recall no other instances, making it clear that abortion rights are a paramount issue for the Executive Branch. These two cases are significant because they are a stopping point so the Court can justifiably chart a new direction for abortion law.

In all, 13 states now have laws in place protecting the life of the unborn after a detectable heartbeat. If a new precedent is established with two SCOTUS decisions in favor of the state laws, experts anticipate many more states will follow suit. This will likely cause a majority of states to move into the conservative position on abortion, having been unmoored from the constraints of "viability" and "access" brought about by Roe v Wade (1973) and Casey (1992).

One indication of this shift in the thinking of the Court was the moving of the question of fetal viability into the realm of the arbitrary (based on random choice or personal whim, rather than any reason or system). It has long been argued that medical science has changed tremendously since this standard was arbitrarily set in 1973, thereby justifying changes in legislation.

As to precedent, legal scholars opine that the 'stare decisis' (determining points in legislation due to precedent) in this case, set forth in Court's analysis does not withstand scrutiny.

> **Casey asserted that Roe's selection of viability was well reasoned and "elaborated with great care," but nothing in the Roe opinion itself supports that assertion. Indeed, Justice Blackmun's own papers show that the choice of viability was completely arbitrary, an apparent after–thought. Casey also claimed that the viability rule must be followed because four stare decisis factors had been met: the rule was "workable," people had come to "rely" on the availability of abortion, and no "changes in law" or "change of facts" undermined the choice of viability.[1]**

Justice Alito further scrutinized the premise of viability when viewed historically. He asked Ms. Rikelman, "What was the principal source that the Court relied on in Roe for its historical analysis? Who was the author of that article? Jackson's attorney stated she could not remember the name of the author.

The author of the primary abortion history used in the Roe v Wade decision and for Justice Blackmun's opinion was none other than Cyrill Means, a New York university law professor who was also the attorney for the National Association for the Repeal of Abortion Laws (NARAL).

Means also personally advised Blackmun and his clerk on these issues. Sarah Weddington, the attorney who, as a young recent graduate from the University of Texas School of Law, reargued

Roe v Wade in December of 1971, was purportedly coached and aided by Means in forming her argument for the Court.

According to Blackmun's file notes, after the court argument, Means then directly advised Blackmun on various aspects of historical abortion law, focusing on how it should be applied to viability and accessibility. Means input was consequently cited by Blackmun seven times in the Justice's opinion for Roe.

Many legal scholars take issue not only with this conflict of interest on the part of Means, but also with the integrity of the information used by Blackmun to establish the precedents of Roe and re-affirm them in Casey.

> **The problem [as Roe lead attorney Weddington almost certainly knew] is that Means' central claims were not true. In a memo circulated among Roe's legal team in the summer of 1971, a Yale law student named David Tundermann warned that Means' "conclusions sometimes strain credibility." [2]**

Regardless, the viability standard established by Roe and upheld in Casey remained stalwartly in place until states like Texas and Mississippi dared to challenge the workability of the current standard for viability stemming from the 50-year-old ill-informed Roe decision.

The questions of all the Justices this week centered primarily on the current application of the antiquated standard for viability to the 21st century Heart Beat state laws, which focus more on medical information and less on what was considered the rule of fetal viability in the 1800's, as did Roe.

Chief Justice Roberts questioned why Jackson's council (and that of the U.S. attorney) took issue with the Mississippi legislation's 15-week cutoff. "It is the standard that the vast majority of other countries have," Roberts said.

Additionally, Roberts indicated he would rather America err on the side of this majority with their views on viability, rather than be where the US is positioned now – in a minority of less than 10 countries that allow full term abortion.

"When you get to the viability standard, we share that standard with the People's Republic of China and North Korea. And I don't think you have to be in favor of looking to international law to set our constitutional standards to be concerned if those…share that particular time period [full-term abortion]."

A positive decision by SCOTUS in the favor of the Texas and Mississippi Heart Beat laws seems likely based on what appears to be the common consensus of the Justices.

Much is being said in the press today about Justice Breyer (who is known to be quite liberal) playing into the hands of the conservatives. This is due to statements he made during the

Mississippi session, where he reflected that that this was the first time the Court had considered disturbing the politically-charged viability line:

> **It's Hamilton's point, no purse, no sword, and yet we have to have public support and it comes primarily from people believing that we do our job…The problem with a super case like this…a watershed case, where people are really opposed on both sides and they really fight each other, is they're going to be ready to say, no, you're just political, you're just politicians. And that's what kills us as an American institution. When you get a case like that, you better be damn sure any stare decisis over rulings are really there in spades.**[3]

The primary crux of the argument then became the issue of whether or not the precedent set in the Casey decision was "egregiously" wrong, since it was established on the stare decisis analysis of viability, which has shown to have been a completely arbitrary decision.

The attorney for Jackson, Ms. Rickelman countered that even if the assumptions of viability were completely wrong in 1973, this flaw in and of itself, should not affect the integrity of the Roe v Wade precedent used in Casey, to which Justice Alito responded; "Is it your argument that a case can never be overruled simply because it was egregiously wrong?"

For the second time in a month, Solicitor General for the United States Prelogar stepped in argue state abortion laws. Rickelman was floundering to answer under Alito's barrage of citing other egregiously wrong decisions which had been overturned. The General also struggled to find an adequate defense when other Justices began questioning the logic of maintaining an "arbitrarily decided and egregiously wrong" Supreme Court decision - the legalization of abortion via Roe v Wade.

In his closing argument for Mississippi, their Solicitor General Scott Stewart summed up the issue:

> **We're running on 50 years of Roe. It is an egregiously wrong decision that has inflicted tremendous damage on our country and will continue to do so and take enumerable human lives unless and until this Court overrules it. We ask the Court to do so in this case and uphold the state's law.**

Mississippi's Heart Beat Law's argument to overrule the current viability standard may not capsize Roe v Wade at this point, but the aged 1973 vessel with the 1992 patch is certainly taking on water. Roe is definitely approaching its tipping point, as it appears Mississippi will win this round.

The Court plans to complete its review by June of 2022, when they will render an opinion. In the meantime, the current Heart Beat law will be in force in the state of Mississippi.

Resources:

1. Linton, P. and Quinlan, M (2019). Does Stare Decisis preclude reconsideration of Roe v Wade? A critique of Planned Parenthood v Casey. *Western Law Review, Vol. 70 Issue 2, Article 9.*

2. Dyer, J. (2012). Fictional abortion history in *National Review Politics & Policy 12/24/2012 edition.*

3. Supreme Court of the United States - Oral Argument 12/01/2021 Mississippi v Jackson

4. Royall, L., 2016, *The Abortion Rights Movement: The Persuasive Campaign For The Control Of Unborn Life,* Pro-quest Publishing: Washington, DC. (available on-line and in hard copy).

The Mississippi case: Are all pre-viability prohibitions on elective abortions unconstitutional?

An explanation of Mississippi's SCOTUS case to confirm the personhood of the unborn

By Linda Royall for UR1TV.com
Washington, DC – November 30, 2021

As the pro-life faithful gather to fast and pray outside abortion clinics all over the United States, hope is profoundly alive that for the first time in nearly 50 years – hope that the states, their citizens and the unborn can have a say in the three basic human and civil rights addressed in this case.

These are namely, a pregnant woman's health and safety, the medical profession's integrity of their oath to "do no harm" and the right of the unborn to live and not die from the macabre slaughter of abortion after their heart begins to beat.

Mississippi is basically asking the Supreme Court to confirm that a pre-viability prohibition on elective abortions is constitutional where it can be proven that a rational basis supports the prohibition.

In layman's terms, The Supreme Court should not be able to determine at what point fetus becomes "viable" (according to science, when something is viable, it has the ability to grow or function properly). In terms of the unborn, medical science has determined that the fetal heartbeat signals viability: "fetal heartbeat" has become a key medical predictor that an unborn child will reach live birth." [1]

Rational basis[2] is a judicial review test. A judicial review test is what courts use to determine the constitutionality of a statute or ordinance. Equal protection forces a state to govern impartially—not draw distinctions between individuals solely on differences that are irrelevant to a legitimate governmental objective. Thus, the equal protection clause is crucial to the protection of civil rights.

Mississippi is citing that pregnant women, medical professionals and the unborn are entitled to equal protection under the law, and as a governing state they have an obligation to structure their laws to provide these protections for their constituents, both born and unborn.

Mississippi also challenges that the Supreme Court was "egregiously wrong" in their conclusion (in Roe v Wade, 1973 and in Planned Parenthood v Casey, 1992) which says that abortion up to an indeterminable viability is a constitutional right and that a state is required to provide due access to abortion.

According to the Mississippi petition,[3] Roe (1973) established a woman's right to abortion by invoking a "general right of privacy unmoored from the Constitution."

Then SCOTUS allowed Casey (1992) the right to "certain personal decisions" based on Roe's flaws by "failing to tie a right to abortion" and ready access to abortion "to anything in the Constitution." [4]

It is apparent that the late Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg was correct in stating that "heavy-handed judicial intervention [in Roe] was difficult to justify and [it] appears to have provoked, not resolved [the] conflict."[5]

Ginsburg's assertion proved to be true again in the recent arguments in SCOTUS case 21-588 United States v. Texas (11/1/2021). Justice Clarence Thomas scolded the US Solicitor General for bringing the first case of its kind before the Court, asking of General Prelogar:

"Where were you (the Department of Justice) when states were violating civil rights of black children to go to school in 1957? Have you ever charged another state with using their laws to [try and] violate Federal Civil Rights? Can you give me an example of when the DOJ has ever done this?" She could not.

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[1] United States v Texas November 1, 2021

[2] Cornell Law

[3] SCOTUS No. 19-1392; Mississippi v Jackson (2020)

[4] Mississippi, 2021, p. 2

[5] Ginsburg, R. (1985) Some thoughts on autonomy and equality in relation to Roe v Wade, *NCL Review*-Rev. 375, 385-386.

Texas enacted a law similar to the Mississippi heart-beat bill in May of 2021 – the DOJ expedited bringing up their complaint against the Texas law a month before the Mississippi case hearing, which was already on the docket for December 1, 2021.

Many people (including several of the Justices) questioned the motives of the DOJ for this unprecedented filing and acceleration of their day in court to argue against yet another state's right to govern.

Abortion Rights are quite obviously the fair-haired child of the Liberal Left, gaining special attention" from the Court – heavy-handed judicial intervention" that would not have been entertained for a civil rights violation due to religion, gender, race, infirmity or age.

The Mississippi case hinges on two areas of contention – viability (Roe) and undue burden (Casey) precedents. These limiting factors are couched in the familiar language of a "woman's right to choose" to have an abortion due to her right to privacy.

The debate of "viability" then became the spinning wheel as to when and up to what point the allowable term abortion could be federally legislated and handed off to the states for mandatory compliance.

It took over two years from the original argument of Roe v Wade before the Supreme Court for Justice Blackmun to render his final opinion on the legalization of abortion.
During this interim of pondering and writing the decision, Blackmun was closely advised on the aspects of British Common Law and "quickening" (the term at which a fetus begins to show life by moving in the mother's womb). This quickening was the precursor for his defining the term of in vitro life beginning at three months and then for setting fetal viability at six months.

Both Blackmun and his clerk used information provided to them by Cyrill Means, Jr., the Attorney for NARAL (formerly National Association for the Repeal of Abortion Laws). Means volunteered to advise the Justice and his clerk on the application of British Common Law and fetal viability. He also provided them with various literature he had gathered and written regarding the topic.

Means assured the Court and its Justice that he did not submit an amicus brief because he had no stake in the case other than offering his expertise on matters of law.[6]

However, Means neglected to mention the assistance he gave to his New York University colleague, Lawrence Lader in drafting the syllabus and the case argument for Roe v Wade.

Lader was the founder and Chairman of NARAL and the primary architect of Roe v Wade. He and his literary work were cited 17 times in Roe v Wade and 11 times in Blackmun's opinion. Lader was a journalist who did a case study on abortion based on opinion surveys he gathered in preparation for his book *Abortion* (1966). The results of these surveys were falsified, so the entire premise of his input to Roe v Wade was fraudulent.[7]

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[6] National Archives, Justice Blackmun's file of notes on Roe v Wade, 1971-73 for Royall, L. *Sacrifice* | *The Abortion Conspiracy* (2021)
[7] Ibid, 2021

It should also be noted that Lader was a close personal friend to Margaret Sanger and he was her biographer. He was a self-confessed Marxist and atheist, who according to his one-time friend and fellow NARAL board member Bernard Nathanson, hated the Church and Christianity with the same level of vitriol that Hitler hated the Jews.[8]

So then, the entire inquiry into the viability of not only unborn life but also the viability of the entire premise of a "right to privacy" of a woman to have an abortion are based on the flawed and fallacious argument of Roe v Wade and policy and legal advice from an officer of the Court who had a very large dog in the hunt.

Additionally, it has come to light that Justice Blackmon relied heavily on his clerks to not only research for case background, but to actually write his opinions.

Washington Post published an article on 11/29/2021 entitled "The unknown Supreme Court clerk who single-handedly created the Roe v Wade viability standard" (by James D. Robenadalt).[9] This further confirms the propensity of Blackmun to shrug off his more tenacious and critical judicial tasks to his underlings.

Not surprisingly, Blackmun also tossed the opinion writing for *Planned Parenthood v. Casey* (1992) off to another of his clerks, Stephanie Dangel, who is now a lawyer in Pennsylvania.[10] She is the one who opined that states were required to allow women the right to choose to have an abortion before viability and to obtain it without "undue interference" from the State.

Blackmun was considered to be the most liberal of the Supreme Court Justices during both the Roe v Wade and the Planned Parenthood v Casey eras. Blackmun's confirmed liberal political stance, along with this obvious dereliction of duty ,make questionable his ability to establish the protocols for the rights of states to legislate on matters affecting pregnant women and the ethical standards of the medical profession.

Blackmun was a poor choice for the task of establishing the acceptable term for fetal viability and most certainly the wrong Justice to wear the heavy crown of determining the fates of the more than 62 million aborted babies who have been denied the right to live since 1973.

Sources:

[1] United States v Texas November 1, 2021
[2] Cornell Law
[3] SCOTUS No. 19-1392; Mississippi v Jackson (2020)
[4] Mississippi, 2021, p. 2
[5] Ginsburg, R. (1985) Some thoughts on autonomy and equality in relation to Roe v Wade, *NCL Review*-Rev. 375, 385-386.
[6] National Archives, Justice Blackmun's file of notes on Roe v Wade, 1971-73 for Royall, L. *Sacrifice | The Abortion Conspiracy* (2021)

[8] Nathanson, 1983, *The Abortion Papers*
[9] *Washington Post* 11/29/2021, Robenalt (linked)
[10] Blackmun Clerks Had Too Much Power, Says Historian". Law.com. Archived from the original on 12/27/2010.

[7] Ibid, 2021
[8] Nathanson, 1983, *The Abortion Papers*
[9] *Washington Post* 11/29/2021, Robenalt (linked)
[10] Blackmun Clerks Had Too Much Power, Says Historian". Law.com. Archived from the original on 12/27/2010.
[11] Royall, L., 2016, *The Abortion Rights Movement: The Persuasive Campaign For The Control Of Unborn Life,* Pro-quest Publishing: Washington, DC. (available on-line and in hard copy).