

Viewer: How are you going to succeed? How are WE going to succeed?

By Mitchell Vexler, October 8, 2026

For the next 23 days, it is very important to let your voice be heard at the White House. Call and kindly let them know to “**Hear, Reverse, and Remand SCOTUS case 26-179. Our Constitutional Rights depend on it.**” Also, please send them an email at comments@whitehouse.gov.



Time is of the Essence

-  The White House switchboard can be reached at **202-456-1414.**
-  Leave a kind message that says –
**“Hear, Reverse, & Remand SCOTUS case 26-179.
Our Constitutional Rights depend on it.”**
-  Several thousand phone calls will make the point.
-  Additionally, comments can be submitted via email at
comments@whitehouse.gov

SCOTUS No. 26-179

How are **WE** going to succeed?

By understanding what SCOTX and SCOTUS did — and by **demanding adjudication.**



What **SCOTX** Did

- 1 Lower courts deemed fraud admitted.
- 2 Denied adjudication — leaving no recourse.
- 3 Violated its oath and subverted Texas and U.S. constitutional law.
- 4 Prohibited adjudication of proven, deemed-admitted fraud.
- 5 Allowed deprivation of rights under color of law.
- 6 If replicated nationwide, constitutional rights are endangered.

In Denton County alone, billions were allegedly stolen to fund school-district bond fraud. Pattern-and-practice estimates exceed \$5.1 trillion nationally and \$606 billion in Texas.



What **SCOTUS** Did

- 1 Declined discretionary review in No. 26-179 without explanation.
- 2 Did not adjudicate the asserted federal constitutional claims on the merits.
- 3 Did not rule that the evidence was false.
- 4 Did not rule that the challenged conduct was lawful.
- 5 Left grave constitutional and potential criminal questions unresolved.
- 6 “The Constitution cannot protect citizens if no court will adjudicate their claims.”

The record raises immediate constitutional and potential criminal questions requiring examination.

Questions Presented to **SCOTUS**

- 1 Whether the Due Process Clause permits a State to make an administrative remedy exclusive when the designated tribunal lacks authority to grant the prospective relief sought, leaving no state court able to adjudicate the claim.
- 2 Whether a federal due-process objection to a state court’s final foreclosure of all available remedies is timely under 28 U.S.C. § 1257 when the objection could not become complete until the state court of last resort denied rehearing.

Success means: educate citizens, obtain records, test the evidence, and insist that constitutional claims be adjudicated.

HOW ARE WE GOING TO WIN?

A summary of the strategy

INFORM
PEOPLE.
EXAMINE
RECORDS.
HOLD POWER
ACCOUNTABLE.

FACTS
RECORDS
PEOPLE
A STRONGER
TOMORROW

1 Educate the Public  Teach civic literacy, constitutional principles, public finance, taxation, debt, and appraisal systems.	2 Use the Courts + Public Record  Show the filings, evidence, and government records. Let people examine the underlying materials for themselves.	3 Compare Claims to Records  Budget. Bond document. Appraisal roll. Audit. Public statements. Do the numbers reconcile?	4 Teach Open Records Requests  Budgets, appraisal records, contracts, audit trails, debt schedules, software records, emails, and other public information.
5 Follow Household Cash Flow  Higher taxes reduce the ability to save, invest, retire, pay down debt, and support a family.	6 Apply the Governing Rule  $X > Y$  $X \leq Y$ X cannot sustainably exceed Y. If X is the demand on income, tax base, or cash flow, and Y is the sustainable capacity to support it, persistent $X > Y$ requires adjustment somewhere in the system.	7 History + Legitimacy  Taxation, debt, and government authority depend on consent, transparency, and legitimacy.	8 Policy + Participation  Invite people to test the evidence, identify where the calculations are wrong, and participate as informed citizens.



Teach people how to obtain the records, follow the money, test the numbers, and decide for themselves whether **X can sustainably exceed Y.**

1. Education and civic literacy

The more people understand how property-tax systems, school-district debt, appraisal systems, and public finance actually work, the better equipped society will be to evaluate what government tells them.

Why is constitutional and civic literacy unevenly taught and, in many places, inadequate?

Why is practical financial literacy—how debt compounds, how budgets work, how taxes are calculated, and how to balance household income against expenses—not taught more effectively?

That is one of the reasons the [Constitutional Fidelity Project](#) (link) was created: to give people a place to study constitutional principles, government records, public finance, court filings, and evidence for themselves.

The consequence of inadequate civic and financial literacy is that citizens are less equipped to test the numbers, understand the tax-and-debt structure, and recognize when government representations do not reconcile with the underlying records.

2. Use the courts and the public record

[SCOTUS No. 26-179](#) raises claims concerning constitutional protections and the asserted failure to adjudicate alleged fraud.

The current **failing** of SCOTUS is now documented in this letter to [The President](#).

Non adjudication of known, proven, deemed admitted evidence by any court is not an acceptable option for an American.

The [Petition for Rehearing](#) should be filed today as it was sent to the Printer yesterday.

The [Sherman federal action](#) asserts claims including deprivation of rights under color of law.

Additional filings, evidence, criminal complaints, and supporting records are available through the [Mockingbird Properties DCAD](#) repository.

The point is not that a reader must accept the allegations. The point is that the filings and underlying records are available for examination.

The power to tax is the power to destroy. The power of unchecked leverage is economic suicide. The lack of adjudication is the gasoline on the bonfire of Dynamic Contagion. See the [Bond Credibility Chain](#) (link) presentation.

3. Understand the difference between what is and what you are told

Clarity comes from comparing representations with records.

What does the budget say?

What does the bond document say?

What does the appraisal roll say?

What does the audit say?

What was represented to the public?

Do the numbers reconcile?

The ability to make that comparison could help people think independently and prepare themselves financially.

4. Teach people how to obtain the records

Teaching people how to prepare [Open Records Requests](#) can provide a lifelong civic skill.

Citizens can ask for budgets, appraisal records, audit trails, contracts, debt-service schedules, bond documents, tax-rate worksheets, software records, emails, and other public information.

Once people know how to obtain and examine public records, they can teach others. That is what “We the People” ultimately requires: government is accountable to the public, and public accountability depends upon an informed citizenry.

5. Follow the household cash flow

Property-tax increases have real household consequences.

Money devoted to rising taxes is money that cannot simultaneously be used to:

- amortize mortgage principal,
- save,
- invest,
- fund retirement,
- pay down consumer debt,
- or support a family.

The issue should therefore be examined not only as a tax question, but as a [household sustainability question](#).

If the tax-and-debt structure continually demands more than household income can sustainably support, the structure eventually reaches an economic constraint.

6. Inflation, leverage, and $X > Y$

Inflation reduces the purchasing power of money. The Federal Reserve acknowledges that monetary policy materially influences inflation, while also noting that many factors affect inflation. [Federal Reserve](#)

My thesis is that **monetary expansion, leverage, and unsupported claims on future income can create the same $X > Y$ failure condition identified by the [Bond Credibility Chain](#).**

The principle is simple:

The long-term demand on income cannot sustainably exceed the income available to support it.

The same analytical question can be applied to sovereign debt, municipal debt, school-district bonds, property taxation, and household finances.

The Federal Reserve was created by Congress in 1913 as the nation's central bank and as a response to instability and stresses in the banking system. [Federal Reserve](#)

My criticism is not based on the proposition that physical currency printing alone causes these conditions. Modern monetary policy (MMT = Modern Monetary Theory) operates through interest rates, reserves, credit conditions, asset purchases, and other mechanisms. The problem becomes when MMT turns into Magic Money Theory which is the printing of money not backed by assets to bridge the ever-widening creation of principal.

The relevant question is whether the monetary and debt system can create claims on future income faster than the underlying productive economy can sustainably support them.

That is the $X > Y$ question.

7. History teaches the importance of legitimacy

History shows that taxation, debt, and governmental authority depend heavily upon public legitimacy.

The American independence movement was profoundly shaped by disputes over taxation and Parliament's claimed authority to tax people who lacked elected representation in Parliament. The Library of Congress documents colonial resistance to what was described as “taxation without representation.” [The Library of Congress](#)

The Declaration of Independence was adopted on July 4, 1776, and the Revolutionary War ultimately established American independence.

The lesson I draw is not that every modern tax dispute is equivalent to the American Revolution.

The lesson is that when citizens conclude that governmental demands are disconnected from consent, representation, transparency, and economic reality, social and political instability can increase.

8. A policy proposal: replace property taxation

My proposed policy response is to repeal property taxation and replace it with a **Uniform State Sales Tax** or another transparent consumption-based structure.

That is a policy proposal—not an established conclusion—and it should be tested with the same discipline as every other proposal:

- What revenue must be replaced?
- At what rate?
- What obligations must be funded?
- What happens to existing debt?
- What transition period would be required?
- What effect would the change have on households, businesses, retirees, renters, and bondholders?

The objective is to restore a clearer connection between what people consume, what government collects, and what government spends.

9. Examine the CAD–taxing-unit relationship precisely

Under Texas law, an appraisal district is a political subdivision of the state. Its governance structure is established by statute and involves taxing units and, in certain larger counties, elected representation.

My contention is that the relationship creates a structural connection that warrants close scrutiny where evidence suggests coordinated conduct between taxing units, appraisal districts, budgets, valuations, tax rates, and debt requirements.

Whether particular conduct constitutes fraud, conspiracy, statutory violation, or another legal wrong, it must be established by evidence and adjudication—not by the existence of the statutory relationship alone.

10. Participation is a civic obligation

The preceding issues are why citizen participation matters.

People do not have to agree with my conclusions.

They should, however, understand how to:

- obtain public records,
- read a government budget,
- review a bond offering,
- examine an appraisal roll,
- compare debt service to available income,
- and ask public officials to explain numbers that do not reconcile.

An informed citizen is much harder to mislead than an uninformed one.

11. Test the evidence

I have consistently asked people, attorneys, [public officials](#), courts, and agencies to identify where the evidence or calculations are wrong.

Requests have been made to public officials for the underlying numbers supporting claims concerning property-tax relief and public finance.

Requests have also been made for [U.S. Treasury data](#) capable of independently verifying fields used in the Bond Credibility Chain.

Multiple [complaints](#) and filings have been submitted, and supporting materials are available for review.

What is sought and what is alleged should be evaluated against the underlying government records.

The [Bond Credibility Chain](#) (link) was created as a verification framework—not as a request that anyone accept a predetermined answer.

Its governing constraint is:

X cannot sustainably exceed Y.

If X is the demand on income, tax base, or cash flow, and Y is the sustainable capacity to support that demand, then persistent $X > Y$ requires adjustment somewhere in the system.

Where, and from whom, is the money going to come from to pay the X?

That adjustment may occur through higher taxes, lower spending, restructuring, default, inflation, asset-price changes, refinancing, or some combination of those mechanisms.

12. Understand the scale

The distinction between Treasury securities and the broader U.S. debt market is important. For Q2 2026, the broader U.S. debt-securities market was approximately **\$67.3 trillion**, including approximately:

- **\$30.9T Treasury securities**
- **\$17.7T corporate and foreign bonds**
- **\$12.8T agency and GSE-backed securities**
- **\$4.5T municipal securities**
- **\$1.45T open-market paper**

Separately, U.S. household debt was approximately **\$18.8 trillion** in Q2 2026. [Federal Reserve Bank of New York](#)

That scale is one reason credibility, transparency, and the ability to verify debt obligations matter.

In Closing...How are WE Going to Succeed:

Teach people how to read government records. Teach Open Records Requests. Show the court filings. Show the Bond Credibility Chain. Ask officials to produce the numbers. Invite anyone to identify where the evidence is wrong.

The objective is not to ask anyone to accept my conclusions.

The objective is to teach people how to obtain the records, follow the money, test the numbers, and determine for themselves whether X can sustainably exceed Y.

If the evidence is wrong, show where it is wrong.

If the evidence is right, then the public has both the right and the obligation to understand it.