The Justice S.J. Alito Border Checkpoint

WARNING!!

You are about to enter the
United Christian States of America.
To ensure that your stay will be a pleasant one,
you will obey the following fourteen commandments:

1. Abortions are banned.
2. Woman are free to do whatever their husbands allow.
3. Do not run from our police - you will be shot in the back.
4. White male privilege will be protected at all times.
5. You have the right to answer ALL our questions - no right to remain silent, no right to an attorney.
6. You have the right to an all-white, English-speaking jury.
7. Political refugees are welcome to stay in our detention centers before deportation.
8. Students will be indoctrinated with religion, prayer will be enforced.
9. You and your children can and will be strip-searched at any time.
10. White votes count for more.
11. Speak up and speak clearly - we're always listening.
12. If you have AIDS you have to right to be discriminated against.
13. Prisoners have the right to be beaten.
14. Employers have the right to discriminate without fear of lawsuits.

Have a Good Day

For more details on Alito's legal history, see
http://www.revcom.us/a/030/alito-border-checkpoint.htm

Footnotes: All of the above "commandments" have been advocated in some manner or form by Judge Samuel J. Alito — as a Justice Department applicant, government official, or sitting judge. While at present, much of what he has advocated has as yet failed in the courts, Alito on the Supreme Court will open the door for his views to become the new standard for law in the United States. **1.** Alito explained in a 1985 job application to the Justice Department that he believed "very strongly" that "the Constitution does not protect a right to an abortion." **2.** Alito upheld a Pennsylvania law requiring a woman in certain circumstance to notify her husband before obtaining an abortion *(Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania v. Casey, 1992).* **3.** In a 1984 memo he authored as an Assistant Solicitor General in the Justice Department, Alito maintained it was constitutional for a Tennessee police officer to shoot in the back and kill an unarmed 15-year-old boy suspected of stealing $10 worth of money and jewelry. (*Tennessee v. Garner,* 1985) **4.** In *Bray v. Marriott Hotel* (1997) Alito tried to prevent a jury from hearing a worker's claim of race discrimination. **5.** In his 1985 Justice Department application, Alito stated that while in college, "I developed a deep interest in constitutional law, motivated in large part by disagreement with Warren Court decisions..." Two central Warren Court rulings established the "right to remain silent" when questioned by police (Miranda), and the "right to an attorney" even when you can not afford one (Gideon). **6.** Alito disagreed when seven judges tossed out a criminal verdict because of racial discrimination during jury selection by a prosecutor who had struck all potential Black jurors from other death penalty trials. (*Riley v Taylor,* 2001). **7.** Alito upheld the denial of asylum to a member of a Guinean political opposition group whose father was murdered by the military, whose home was burned to ground and whose wife was beaten and raped. (*Dia v. Ashcroft,* 2003). **8.** Alito stated opposition to the Warren Court (see #5) including the ruling that struck down what the court saw as coercive prayer in school. On the bench, Alito argued that a public school board could get around an earlier Supreme Court ruling which barred school-approved, clergy-led prayers at graduation ceremonies, by allowing students to approve student-led prayers at graduation ceremonies. **9.** In a dissenting opinion, Alito upheld the strip-search of a mother and her 10-year-old daughter. Neither were suspects or named in the search warrant. (*Doe v. Groody,* 2004). **10.** Alito's opposition to the Warren Court's "reapportionment" decision put him in opposition to decisions in 1962 and 1964 that ruled against the practice where Congressional and Senate districts were fixed so that small numbers of mainly conservative, often rural white voters had their own districts, while much larger numbers of people (usually in urban areas) were crammed into other districts. **11.** While at the Justice Department, Alito argued that executive branch officials should be absolutely immune from claims concerning illegal domestic wiretapping. **12.** In 1986, then Deputy Assistant Attorney General Alito helped draft the Office of Legal Counsel's "Cooper Opinion," which concluded that the prohibition against discrimination against persons with disabilities in any federally funded program did NOT apply to people with AIDS. They could be excluded and fired because of an employer's "fear of contagion whether reasonable or not." **13.** Alito threw out a verdict and $300,000 judgement against prison guards who viciously beat inmate Raymond Pryer, breaking both of his hands and his leg in two places, bruising his entire body and causing him to urinate blood. (*Pryer v C.O. 3.Slavic,* 2001) **14.** Alito upheld judgement for the company in an age-discrimination suit brought by a former executive who was first denied a promotion and then later fired by a company president who openly asked the executive "if you are getting too old for the job." (*Keller v. ORIX Credit Alliance* 1997)

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