

A LIFE OF WORK: A PROFESSIONAL AUTOBIOGRAPHY

The eighth and last child of a pioneer family that included American Revolutionary War patriots¹ and American Civil War rebels², William John Cox was

¹ DAR Genealogical Research Database (Cox, Solomon) http://services.dar.org/public/dar_research/search_adb/?action=full&p_id=A027084. DAR Genealogical Research Database (Cox, Samuel) http://services.dar.org/public/dar_research/search_adb/?action=full&p_id=A205252.

² Tyler, George W., "Bell County Rangers and Confederate Soldiers," *The Belton Journal*, January 31, 1918, <http://files.usgwarchives.net/tx/bell/military/civilwar/rangers.txt>. "Texas, Civil War Service Records of Confederate Soldiers, 1861-1865," database, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FZ4T-7G8>; accessed 6 September 2015), Samuel H Cox, 1862; from "Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served in Organizations from the State of Texas," database, Fold3.com (<http://www.fold3.com>: n.d.); citing military

born on a dry-land cotton farm near Lubbock, Texas, to Samuel Hubert and Minnie Irene (Oswalt) Cox. Cox traces his ancestry through his sixth great-grandmother, Naomi Hussey (who married Solomon Cox) and her forebear, Sir John Hussey and his marriage to Lady Anne Grey, back through the House of Plantagenet to King John (who sealed the Magna Carta) and to William the Conqueror, who is Cox's 30th great-grandfather.³

The 200-acre farm on which Cox grew up was initially without irrigation, electricity, or indoor plumbing, and the fields were



unit Eighteenth Cavalry (Darnell's Regiment), NARA microfilm publication M323 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1961), roll 100.

3

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Hussey,_1st_Baron_Hussey_of_Sleaford

plowed with work horses. The family endured the great 1950s Texas drought which caused massive dust storms in the Panhandle.⁴

Following the death of his mother when he was four years old and the deaths of his father and last surviving grandparent at age 10, Cox was raised by his siblings. He became a habitual runaway and was declared a ward of the court. In lieu of reform school, he attended New Mexico Military Institute⁵ from which he received a high school diploma in 1958.

After a four-year enlistment, Cox was honorably discharged as a United States Navy Hospital Corpsman 2nd Class (E5) in 1962.⁶

Previously known as Billy Jack, Cox discovered in 1968 that he had never been

⁴ <https://www.npr.org/2012/07/07/155995881/how-one-drought-changed-texas-agriculture-forever>. Burnett, John, "When the Sky Ran Dry," *Texas Monthly*, July 2012. Kelton, Elmer, *The Time It Never Rained*, (Forge Books 2012).

⁵ <http://www.nmmi.edu/overview/heritage.html>.

⁶ <http://www.corpsman.com/history/history-of-the-hospital-corps/>

officially named. With the option of naming himself, he chose William John Cox to be entered on his birth certificate.

Cox and his brothers and sisters had 25 children. With the death of his last surviving sibling in 2006, Cox is the last of his generation of his branch of the Cox Clan in America.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

In the early Sixties, Cox became a part of the “New Breed” movement to professionalize the American police service. Employed in 1962 by the El Cajon, California Police Department.⁷ He attended the nearby San Diego Police



⁷ “El Cajon Force Reaches Quota”, *The Valley News*, December 9, 1962.

Department Academy from which he graduated with top honors.⁸

While working with a police dog⁹ and as a detective, Cox served as president of the El Cajon Police Officers Association¹⁰ and the San Diego County Chapter of the Peace Officers Research Association of California (PORAC),¹¹ which was instrumental in establishing the first Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) Commission and drafting the national Law Enforcement Code of Ethics.¹²

⁸ “City Officer No. 1 at Police Academy,” *The Valley News*, March 10, 1963. “Patrolman Tops In Academy Test,” *San Diego Union Tribune*, March 10, 1963.

⁹ Farina, John, “Dogs Help El Cajon Police In Putting the Bite on Crime,” *San Diego Evening Tribune*, May 10, 1966.

¹⁰ “Cox Leads EC Police Association,” *The Valley News*, July 20, 1966. “El Cajon Cop Roles Pondered,” *Daily Californian*, July 29, 1967.

¹¹ “Enforcement Groups Plans Installation,” *Daily Californian*, November 9, 1967. Peace Officers Research Association of California, <http://www.porac.org>.

¹² Hooper, Michael, PhD, *California Law Enforcement*, California Department of Justice, p.5,

Los Angeles Police Department

In 1968, Cox transferred to the Los Angeles Police Department where he graduated with top honors from the Police Academy.

He received an A.S. degree in Police Administration from Rio Hondo College and was selected to author the first of the five-volume Police Department Manual. Although the operational and management volumes had been written 20 years previously under the legendary Chief William H. Parker, the opening policy portion of the LAPD Manual remained unwritten. Completion of the Policy Volume was one of Edward M. Davis' primary goals when he became Chief of Police in 1969. Over the next two years, Cox worked independently in researching,

http://www.mhhe.com/ps/cjustice/ap/pdf/ap_ca_supplement.pdf. *IADLEST Model Minimum Standards*, International Association of Directors of Law Enforcement Standards & Training, <http://www.iadlest.org/modelmin.htm>. Grank, J. Kevin, "Ethics and Law Enforcement," *The FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*, December 2002.

drafting, and securing approval of the principles, philosophy, and policies involved in the policing of America's second largest city.¹³

Concerning the relationship between Los Angeles police officers and those they protect and serve, Cox wrote, "The police at all times should maintain a relationship with the public that gives reality to the historic tradition that the police are the public and that the public are the police; the police are the only members of the public who are paid to give full-time attention to duties which are incumbent on every citizen in the interest of community welfare."¹⁴ The definition remains in effect and continues to guide all police decision making in Los Angeles.

¹³ Los Angeles Police Department Manual, Volume I, *Policy*.

¹⁴ Los Angeles Police Department Manual, Volume I, *Policy*, Section 115.35.

National Standards for Policing

Having been promoted to Investigator and Sergeant, Cox was loaned in 1971 to the Police Task Force of President Nixon's National Advisory



Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, which defined the role of the police in America. Over the next year, his assigned task was to research and write the introductory chapters of the report which included the role of the police, policy making and the exercise of discretion, criminal justice systems relations, and community crime prevention.¹⁵

In defining the role of the police in America, Cox wrote, "The police in the United States are not

¹⁵ *Report of the Task Force on Police, National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals*, Government Printing Office, 1973. Lasley, James R., Hooper, Michael and Dery III, George M. *The California Criminal Justice System (TCCJS)*, (Prentice-Hall, 2001), p. 3.

separate from the people. They draw their authority from the will and consent of the people, and they recruit their officers from them. The police are the instrument of the people to achieve and maintain order; their efforts are founded on principles of public service and ultimate responsibility to the public.”¹⁶ “If the overall purposes of the police service in America were narrowed to a single objective, that objective would be to preserve the peace in a manner consistent with the freedoms secured by the Constitution.”¹⁷ This standard has never been withdrawn or replaced as a matter of national policy.

Following his graduation from law school in 1973, Cox was employed for one year by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) of the United States Department of Justice, which was the funding agency of President Nixon’s War

¹⁶ *Report of the Task Force on Police, National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals*, Government Printing Office, 1973, p. 9.

¹⁷ *Ibid*, p 13.

on Crime. Starting as a Law Enforcement Specialist, Cox was appointed as a special assistant to the Director (and as acting Deputy Director) of the Office of National Priority Programs. The Office was responsible for the implementation of national criminal justice standards and goals.¹⁸

Peers for Peace

As the author of the Department's shooting policy, Cox testified during hearings in 1979 conducted by the Los Angeles Board of Police Commissioners into the shooting death of Eulia May Love by LAPD officers on January 3, 1979.¹⁹ Cox recommended the Department create a "Peer Review Commission" consisting of citizens and police officers to investigate and make disciplinary recommendations regarding complaints of police misconduct. Refining the definition of the police role he had written in the Policy Manual, Cox

¹⁸ *National Program Strategy for Criminal Justice Standards and Goals*, (LEAA Office of National Priority Programs, 1974).

¹⁹ Domanick, Joe, "A Shooting Reminiscent of the LAPD's Worst Days," *Los Angeles Times*, June 6, 1999.

urged the Police Commission to recognize that: “The people of the City of Los Angeles and *their* police are peers for peace.”

PRACTICE OF LAW

While working full-time on the LAPD and traveling on the National Advisory Commission, Cox attended evening classes at the Southwestern Law School on the G.I. Bill and academic scholarships.²⁰ He served on the staff of the Law Review for two years and published a proposal for a legal remedy alternative to the Fourth Amendment Exclusionary Rule.²¹ His comment was cited to the California Conference on the Judiciary,²² the Supreme Court

²⁰ “Scholarships Awarded”, *Los Angeles Times*, February 1971.

²¹ Comment, “The Decline of the Exclusionary Rule: An Alternative to Injustice,” *Southwestern University Law Review*, Volume 4, Spring 1972, Number 1.

²² Court Reform Blue Ribbon Committee Report, Delegate Recommendations to the California Conference on the Judiciary 1972, Exclusionary Rule Task Force, pp 9-10.

of the United States,²³ and the United States Senate.²⁴ Cox was awarded a Juris Doctor degree *cum laude* in 1973.

Cox was working in Washington, DC when the results of the State Bar examination were published, and he was administered his attorney's oath by Justice Tom C. Clark in the chambers of the U.S.

Supreme Court. In autographing a photograph of the event, Justice Clark predicted that



²³ Petitioner's Opening Brief, pp 40-41, *California vs. Krivda*, 409 U.S. 33, (1972).

²⁴ Hearings on the Federal Criminal Law, Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, July and September 1973, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 27-292, 1974) p. 6544, fn 3.

Cox's voice "will be a strong one for equal justice."²⁵

Appointed a Deputy Los Angeles County District Attorney in 1974, Cox prosecuted a wide range of criminal cases in the superior courts during the next three years.

In 1977, Cox opened a public interest law practice in Long Beach, California in the historical landmark Skinny House.²⁶ He primarily represented indigent juveniles accused of serious

²⁵ State Bar of California, http://members.calbar.ca.gov/search/member_detail.aspx?x=58998.

²⁶ "Residence Here to Have Width of but Ten Feet," *Long Beach Press-Telegram*, July 25, 1930. Swanson, Ed, "Smallest Home in Nation," *Long Beach Press-Telegram*, February 7, 1932. <http://www.longbeach.gov/TI/Media-Library/Documents/Historical-Points-of-Interest-GIS/SKINNY-HOUSE/>. Christensen, Joyce, "Skinny House," *Long Beach Independent, Press-Telegram*, May 31, 1980. Kelly, Erin, "Built on Dare, It's Only 10 Feet Wide," *Los Angeles Times*, June 28, 1980. LaRiviere, Anne, "Skinny House Not for Everyone," *Los Angeles Times*, January 30, 1983. YouTube | 6I3g7OMh2Ng.

crimes and received court appointments in capital punishment and major felony matters.²⁷

The Holocaust Case

Among the cases Cox handled was a *pro bono publico*²⁸ matter in which he represented Mel Mermelstein, a Jewish survivor of the Auschwitz concentration camp. He investigated and sued a group of radical right-wing organizations, including the Liberty Lobby and Institute for Historical Review,²⁹ that engaged in Holocaust denial and which had offered a reward for proof of Nazi gas chambers.³⁰

The groups were headed by Willis Carto, the creator of the Populist Party and America's

²⁷ "Two Reversible Errors Shown in Juvenile Proceedings," *Daily Journal*, November 8, 1978.

²⁸ Latin, "For the public good."

²⁹ "The Private World of Willis Carto," *The Investigator*, October 1981. *Liberty Lobby, Inc. vs. Jack Anderson, et al.*, U.S. Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit, 746F.2d1563, November 2, 1984.

³⁰ Brin, Herb, "Inside Liberty Lobby—a Network of Hate," *Heritage*, June 12, 1981.

foremost anti-Semite and anti-black racist.³¹ Carto was an early associate of William Luther Pierce, a leader of the American Nazi Party and the author of *The Turner Diaries*. In 1975, Carto established the newspaper *The Spotlight*. *The Turner Diaries* and *The Spotlight* had a significant influence on domestic terrorist Timothy McVeigh, who detonated a bomb in Oklahoma City on April 19, 1995 which killed 168 people.³² *The New York Times* called Carto “a reclusive behind-the-scenes wizard of the far-right fringe of American politics who used lobbying and publishing to denigrate Jews and other minorities and galvanize the movement to deny the Holocaust. . . .”³³

³¹ “About Willis Carto,” Southern Poverty Law Center, <https://www.splcenter.org/fighting-hate/extremist-files/individual/willis-carto>. “Willis Carto,” The Anti-Defamation League, http://archive.adl.org/learn/ext_us/carto.html.

³² Kaplan, Jeffrey, Ed., *Encyclopedia of White Power: A Sourcebook on the Radical Racist Right*, (AltaMira Press, 2000).

³³ Martin, Douglas, “Willis Carto, Far-Right Figure and Holocaust Denier, Dies at 89,” *The New York Times*, November 1, 2015.

In what the *Smithsonian Magazine* called “a stroke of legal genius” and a “crafty interpretation of the law”, Cox created



and charged the defendants with a new civil wrong, or “tort” entitled “Injurious Denial of Established Fact.” The denied fact would have to be so established as to require the Court to take judicial notice of “that which is known need not be proven”.³⁴

The primary legal issue in the case was resolved in October 1981, when Los Angeles County Superior Court Judge Thomas T.

³⁴ Sauer, Patrick, “Mel Mermelstein Survived Auschwitz, Then Sued Holocaust Deniers in Court,” (*Smithsonian Magazine*, August 27, 2018). <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/mel-mermelstein-survived-auschwitz-then-sued-holocaust-deniers-court-180970123/>.

Johnson³⁵ took judicial notice of the fact that “Jews were gassed to death at Auschwitz in the summer of 1944.”³⁶

In the aftermath of The Holocaust Case, Carto’s influence, nationally, was severely diminished, and he was subsequently removed from office through a *coup d’état* by staff members of the Institute for Historical Review.³⁷

³⁵ Woo, Elaine, “Thomas T. Johnson dies at 88; judge ruled that Holocaust was a fact,” *Los Angeles Times*, December 31, 2011.

³⁶ “Mermelstein Victory,” *Heritage*, October 23, 1981.”Footnote to the Holocaust,” *Newsweek*, October 19, 1981, p. 73. Lipstadt, Deborah, *Denying the Holocaust: The Growing Assault on Truth and Memory*, (New York: Plumb, 1994), pp. 138-141. Shermer, Michael and Grobman, Alex, *Denying History: Who Says the Holocaust Never Happened and Why Do They Say It?* (Berkeley|Los Angeles|London: University of California Press, 2000), p 43. Kahn, Robert, *Holocaust Denial and the Law: A Comparative Study*, (Palgrave Macmillan 2004) pp 22-31.

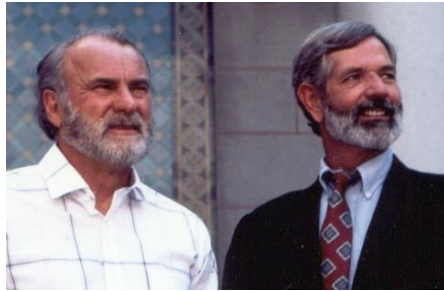
³⁷ Carvajal, Doreen, “Civil War Rages Among Holocaust Revisionists,” *Los Angeles Times*, May 8, 1994.

The Holocaust Case was the subject of the Turner Network Television motion picture, *Never Forget*, in April 1991. Leonard Nimoy produced the movie and was featured as Mel Mermelstein. Actor Dabney

Coleman

played Cox.³⁸

Cox's memoir about the matter, *The Holocaust Case:*



Defeat of Denial was published in July 2015 and includes relevant documents from the court files.³⁹

³⁸ Rubin, Ronald, *Never Forget*, Turner Network Television, produced by Leonard Nimoy & Robert B. Radnitz, <https://www.amazon.com/dp/6302168422>. O'Connor, John J. "Certifying the Holocaust's Horrors," *New York Times*, April 8, 1991. Pack, Susan, "A Promise Fulfilled," *Long Beach Press-Telegram*, April 6, 1991. Nimoy, Leonard and Radnitz, Robert B., "'Never Forget' Did Tell the Truth About History," *Los Angeles Times*, April 22, 1991. Nimoy, Leonard, *I Am Spock*, (New York: Hyperion, 1995), p. 306. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9G1zZY4UFy8>.

³⁹ Cox, William John, *The Holocaust Case: Defeat of Denial*,

Forensic Practice

Between 1984 and 1988, Cox served as general counsel and operations officer of a private security consulting and investigation firm, whose clients included Fortune 500 companies and nuclear weapons sites operated by the United States Department of Energy.

Cox recommenced a specialized practice of law in Long Beach, California and primarily provided investigative, forensic, and data services to other law firms for the next ten years. One of the leading cases he worked on was the successful litigation involving the heirs of The Three Stooges in support of attorney Bela G. Lugosi.⁴⁰

(eLectio Publishing, 2015).
<https://www.amazon.com/Holocaust-Case-Defeat-Denial/dp/1632131609>. “Former Attorney Shares Experience of Defending a Holocaust Survivor,” *Long Beach Press-Telegram*, p. A7, July 10, 2015.

⁴⁰ Solomon, Steve, “Stooge Law”, *INC.*, September 15, 1995,

<http://www.inc.com/magazine/19950915/2619.html>.

Conklin, Mike, “Son of Dracula: Bela Lugosi Jr. Legally

Publication of the Suppressed Dead Sea Scrolls

In 1991, Cox acted for a “secret client” in arranging for the publication of almost 1,800 photographs of the Dead Sea Scrolls that had been suppressed for more than 40 years.⁴¹ Considered to be “the academic scandal of the twentieth century,” the failure to publish the entire corpus of ancient documents had deprived several generations of biblical scholars the ability to study the scrolls.⁴²

Sinks His Teeth Into Show Business”, *Chicago Tribune*, April 6, 1999.

⁴¹ Wilford, John Noble, “Dead Sea Scrolls To Be Published,” *New York Times*, November 20, 1991. Chandler, Russell and Goldman, John J., “Final 20% of Dead Sea Scrolls To Be Published,” *Los Angeles Times*, November 20, 1991. Flores, Laura, “2 L.B. men aid printing of Dead Sea Scroll books,” *Long Beach Press-Telegram*, November 19, 1991. “Dead Sea Scrolls photographs to be published,” *New Straits Times*, November 22, 1991.

⁴² Vermes, Geza, *The Story of the Scrolls: The miraculous discovery and true significance of the Dead Sea Scrolls*, (Penquin 2010).

Following its conquest of East Jerusalem during the “Six-Day War” in June 1967, the Israeli government claimed ownership of the unpublished scrolls, but left them in the Rockefeller Museum and primarily under the control of Catholic Dominican priests from the École Biblique.



As those who sought publication were fearful of litigation by the Israeli government, Cox agreed to represent, *pro bono*, the source of the photographs as an “undisclosed client” and the source of the publishing funds as an “undisclosed donor” to protect them from legal action. He personally signed a contract with the Biblical Archaeology Society to publish *A Facsimile Edition of the Dead Sea Scrolls* in November 1991.⁴³

⁴³ *A Facsimile Edition of the Dead Sea Scrolls*, (Washington, DC:

The monopoly broken, the Huntington Library in California subsequently allowed all “qualified scholars” to study its set of photographs, and the Israel Antiquities Authority permitted the publication of a microfiche edition.⁴⁴

Appearing as a witness for Professors Robert Eisenman and James M. Robinson—who had written an introduction and prepared an index for the book—Cox testified at a trial held in Jerusalem in January and February 1993, during which he refused to identify the source of the

Biblical Archaeology Society, 1991). Shanks, Hershel, *Freeing the Dead Sea Scrolls: And Other Adventures of an Archaeology Outsider*, (Continuum, 2010) p. 155.

⁴⁴ Harrington, Daniel J., “What’s New(s) About the Dead Sea Scrolls?,” *CrossCurrents*, <http://www.crosscurrents.org/deadsea.htm>.

photographs.⁴⁵ To this day, Cox has never disclosed the identity of his “secret client.”⁴⁶

State Bar Prosecutor

Between 1999 and 2007, Cox served as a supervising trial counsel for the State Bar of California where he led a “Fast Track” team of lawyers and investigators that targeted the prosecution of attorneys accused of serious crimes and misconduct. Combining criminal and civil law

⁴⁵ Wilford, John Noble, “Israel Court Bars Access to Scroll,” *New York Times*, January 23, 1993. Rabinovich, Abraham, “Dead Sea Scrolls Trial Continues In Jerusalem,” *Jerusalem Post*, February 3, 1993. Thompson, Joy, “Book on Scrolls violated copyright, Israeli court says,” *Long Beach Press-Telegram*, August 2000. “Dead Sea Scrolls copyright upheld; damages awarded for infringement,” *The New York Times*, August 31, 2000. Shanks, Hershel, “Lawsuit Diary,” *Biblical Archaeology Review*, May/June 1993, p. 71. Cohen, David L., “Copyrighting the Dead Sea Scrolls: Qimron v. Shanks,” *Maine Law Review*, Vol. 52:2, 2000, p.380.

⁴⁶ Silberman, Neil Asher, *The Hidden Scrolls: Christianity, Judaism and The War for The Dead Sea Scrolls*, (New York: Grosset/Putnam, 1994), p. 136.

with administrative procedures, Cox formulated a strategy to use the Superior Courts to assume emergency jurisdiction over law practices that posed a substantial risk of harm to the public.⁴⁷

Cox's team was so successful that the California legislature extended the authority of the State Bar over the unlicensed practices of law operated by criminal gangs.⁴⁸ Working with law enforcement officials, the team served court orders, seized files and bank accounts, and shut down the unlawful practices.⁴⁹

⁴⁷ "State Bar Initiates Fast Track for Egregious Cases of Attorney Misconduct," State Bar of California, September 10, 2002, http://www.calsb.org/state/calbar/calbar_generic.jsp?cid=10144&n=36181. McCarthy, Nancy, "Bad apples' now face fast discipline," *California Bar Journal*, September 2002. Houston, David, "Legal Community Reels From Attorney Theft Scandals," *Los Angeles Daily Journal*, August 2, 2004.

⁴⁸ California Business & Professions Code Section 6126.3.

⁴⁹ Curtis, Diane, "Bar Goes After Phony Lawyers," *California Bar Journal*, March 2006. Blackwell, Savannah, "State Bar Starts Taking Over Fake Law Firms," *Daily Journal*, January 28, 2007.

POLITICAL ACTIVISM

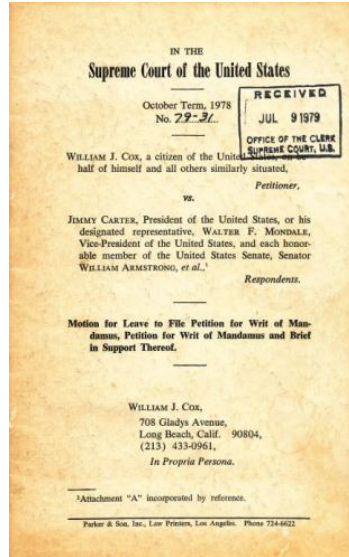
Believing that control of the United States government had been seized by special interest groups and no longer cared for the voters who elected it, Cox filed a class action lawsuit on July 9, 1979 on behalf of every American citizen directly in the U.S. Supreme Court.⁵⁰

The petition alleged, “There is a widely held belief, shared by many, that the Congress of the United States is in the ‘grips of special interest groups’ and is no longer responsive to the needs of individual citizens.”⁵¹

⁵⁰ “L.B. Attorney Files Class Action Suit in U.S. Supreme Court,” *The Grunion Gazette*, July 12, 1979. Brennan, Mary, “L.B. Lawyer vs. Uncle Sam,” *Uncle Jam*, p. 44, August 1979. Editorial, “L.B. Lawyer’s Proposal: Let Nation Vote on SALT,” *Long Beach Independent Press-Telegram*, July 4, 1979, p. B8. Eastham, Tom, “Untitled”, *Hearst Papers*, July 5, 1979.

⁵¹ *William J. Cox, a citizen of the United States, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, Petitioner, vs. Jimmy Carter, President of the United States, . . . et al., Respondent*, Supreme Court of the United States, October Term, 1978, No. 79-31, July 9, 1979, p 5.

As a remedy, Cox petitioned the Court to order the President and Congress to conduct a National Policy Referendum to restore political power to the voters. At the time, ratification of the SALT II treaty was controversial, and Cox argued, “A national policy referendum regarding the advisability of ratification would provide the opportunity for discussion by the governed regarding the strengths and weaknesses of the Nation.”⁵²



⁵² *Ibid* p 6.

more dependent upon massive expenditures of contributions from special interests groups than upon a vote by an informed electorate? Has not the vote in political contests become so valueless as to create disenfranchisement through apathy for most Americans?”⁵³

Cox recognized his “duty to future generations to petition my government and to exercise my vote, in repayment for that which has been given me by all those who have labored and died for my freedom. I am a person possessed of but a single vote, and it is upon that foundation that I do hereby most respectfully submit my petition, asking only that it be reviewed by my government.”⁵⁴

The “motion for leave to file a petition for *writ of mandamus*” was denied without comment.⁵⁵

⁵³ *Ibid* pp 18-19.

⁵⁴ *Ibid* p 23.

⁵⁵ Supreme Court of the United States, Office of the Clerk, Order in Case No. 79-31, October 1, 1979. “Mr. Cox goes to Washington—and finds a predictable lack of interest,” p 1, *Independent/Press-Telegram*, July 29, 1979. “A win here and

1980 Presidential Campaign

To publicize the National Policy Referendum and to introduce a law enforcement alternative to making war against the people of other nations, Cox conducted a write-in campaign for President in 1980.⁵⁶



In the days following the election, Cox traveled to the California hotel near the Santa Barbara ranch of President-elect Ronald Reagan

a loss there in Cox's quixotic crusade," *Independent/Press-Telegram*, October 2, 1979. Smith, Helen Guthrie, "Attorney's drive for national policy referendum faltering," *Independent/Press-Telegram* p B4, November 9, 1979.

⁵⁶ Belcher, Jerry, "Campaign Launched From War Plank," *Los Angeles Times*, November 22, 1979. Houser, Bob, "Long Beach lawyer runs for president," *Independent Press-Telegram*, November 22, 1979.

and held a press conference in the cocktail lounge where the world news media had assembled. Over drinks with the reporters, he conceded the election and did not demand a recount. As he was leaving the hotel, Cox dropped off a handwritten letter at the presidential transition press office asking Reagan to please consider that the USSR was undoubtedly lying about the strength of its military—before commencing a wasteful, unnecessary, and expensive buildup of the U.S. military.⁵⁷

Law Enforcement Alternative to War

Relying on the constitutional powers of Congress, Cox's alternative to war calls for congressional hearings to determine if specific named foreign leaders (such as Saddam Hussein) pose a risk of harm to the United States. If so, in lieu of declaring war against a nation (such as Iraq) and its people, Congress would declare the offending individual[s] to be "outlaws"—outside

⁵⁷ Houser, Bob, "L.B. lawyer tells why we should vote 'Zero' for president," *Long Beach Press-Telegram*, August 18, 1980.

of the law—and would order the President to file a legal action in the International Court of Justice against the offenders’ government and to “arrest” the specified leaders.⁵⁸

The primary focus of compulsion would be to compel the outlaws to leave their country and to personally appear at the trial in The Hague to defend their “government.”⁵⁹ Any application of force would be entirely directed against the individual outlaws. Their primary victims—the people of their own nation—would be constantly reassured that no harm is intended toward them, and the goal would be to continue good relations with the people following resolution of the crisis. Using modern means of communication, the

⁵⁸ “Outlaw War,” *Media Monitors*, <http://williamjohncox.com/wp-admin/post.php?post=117&action=edit>, September 14, 2005.

⁵⁹ “A Law Enforcement Alternative to War in Syria,” *Nation of Change*, <http://www.nationofchange.org/law-enforcement-alternative-war-syria-1344172113>, August 5, 2012.

people could be directly contacted, and appropriate rewards offered for the capture and surrender of the outlaws who oppress them.⁶⁰

A Peaceful Political Evolution

Since retiring from the State Bar of California in 2007, Cox has primarily dedicated himself to the promotion of a “peaceful political evolution.”⁶¹ The political movement focuses on: holding a National Policy Referendum every four years coincident with the presidential election; using a national paper ballot to allow voters to personally answer the 12 most critical policy questions; encouraging voters to write in the name of the candidate they most trust to effectuate their

⁶⁰ “The Failure of War as an Instrument of Foreign Policy: A More Effective Solution,” *Counterpunch*, <http://www.counterpunch.org/2013/10/04/the-failure-of-war-as-an-instrument-of-foreign-policy/>, October 4, 2013.

⁶¹ Yarbrough, Amy, “Lawyer, Writer, Activist – and Now, Web Site Creator,” *Los Angeles Daily Journal*, October 15, 2007.

policy;⁶² and a national paid voter's holiday for federal elections.⁶³

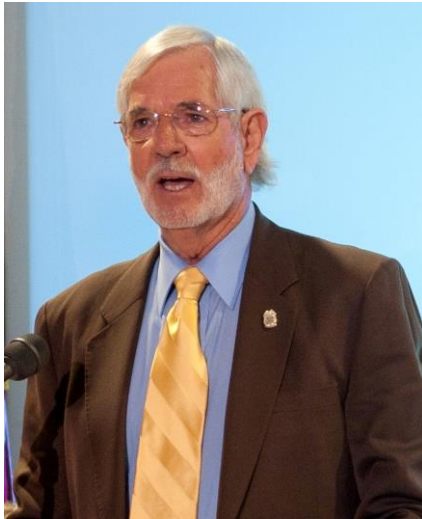
War on Drugs

Along with thousands of current and former members of the law enforcement and criminal justice communities in 190 countries, Cox is a member of Law Enforcement Against Prohibition (LEAP) and serves in its speaker's bureau. The mission of LEAP is "to reduce the multitude of harmful consequences resulting from fighting the War on Drugs and to lessen the incidence of death, disease, crime, and addiction by ending drug prohibition."⁶⁴

⁶² "Write-In Voting and Political Protest," *Counterpunch*, June 1, 2016, <http://www.counterpunch.org/2016/06/01/write-in-voting-and-political-protest/>.

⁶³ *An Introduction to Voters Evolt*, <http://usvra.us/an-introduction-to-voters-evolt/>.

⁶⁴ <http://www.leap.cc>.



Political Publications

In 2004, Cox's election-year book, *You're Not Stupid! Get the Truth: A Brief on the Bush Presidency*, was published by the Progressive Press.⁶⁵

During 2012, Cox published two eBooks on political issues:

- *Target Iran: Drawing Red Lines in the Sand* contains a history of Iran and its conflict with the United States and Israel over its uranium

⁶⁵ Cox, William John, *You're Not Stupid! Get the Truth: A Brief on the Bush Presidency*, (Joshua Tree: Progressive Press, 2004).

enrichment program, a discussion of the likelihood of war between the parties, and a peaceful solution that offers a comprehensive nuclear weapons policy for all nations.⁶⁶

- *Mitt Romney and the Mormon Church: Questions* provides a brief review of the Mormon corporate empire and the power it holds over high priest and presidential candidate Mitt Romney, whose family has been a part of the Mormon Royalty since the Church's creation.⁶⁷

To discuss political principles and philosophy, Cox wrote an entirely fact-based political philosophy as a story of courage and love, narrated by fictional characters. *Sam: A Political Philosophy* was published in December 2015.⁶⁸

⁶⁶ Cox, William John, *Target Iran: Drawing Red Lines in the Sand*, (Mindkind Publications, 2012).

⁶⁷ Cox, William John, *Mitt Romney and the Mormon Church: Questions*, (Mindkind Publications, 2012).

⁶⁸ Cox, William John, *Sam: A Political Philosophy*, (Mindkind Publications, 2015).

The United States Voters' Rights Amendment (USVRA)

Expanding on the principles of a peaceful political evolution by the People as an exercise of their reservation of consent to be governed by corruption, Cox drafted and commenced circulation of the United States Voters' Rights Amendment (USVRA) to the U.S. Constitution in 2012. The USVRA incorporates the proposed corporate personhood amendment by Move to Amend;⁶⁹ however, it goes further to clearly establish that the right to cast an *effective vote* is an inherent right under the Constitution.⁷⁰

The USVRA is a comprehensive Voters' Bill of Rights intended to transform the United States government into finally becoming a fully functioning democratic republic. It provides for national paid voting holidays, a national hand-countable paper ballot, and a process for the

⁶⁹ <http://www.movetoamend.org>.

⁷⁰ "The Right to Vote, Effectively," *Counterpunch*, July 8, 2016, <http://www.counterpunch.org/2016/07/08/the-right-to-vote-effectively/>.

people to have a more direct role in the formulation of public policy.⁷¹ Moreover, it mandates voter registration and prohibits voter suppression, restricts gerrymandering and lengthy campaigns, and it encourages public financing of elections and discourages paid lobbying. Finally, it eliminates the Electoral College to allow for open primaries and the direct and popular election of presidents.⁷²

In 2015, Cox organized USVRA.US, a California nonprofit corporation to further public education about the Voters' Rights Amendment, and he created the Internet website, USVRA.us to

⁷¹ "Who Should Make Political Policy, the People or the Politicians?" *Information Clearing House*, June 23, 2016, <http://www.informationclearinghouse.info/article44951.htm>.

⁷² <http://www.usvra.us>. Foerster, Charles, "Voters' Rights Amendment and War," *Nation of Change*, May 6, 2012, <http://www.nationofchange.org/voters-rights-amendment-and-war-1336313338>. Stapleton, Richard John, "Voting: Duty, Privilege, or Right?" *Media Monitors Network*, July 22, 2012, <http://usa.mediamonitors.net/content/view/full/96598>.

support the initiative.⁷³ Written by Cox, the corporation published *Transforming America: A Voters' Bill of Rights* in December 2015. The book is dedicated "To the People of the United States of America, whose consent to be governed cannot be taken for granted."⁷⁴

To demonstrate how the public policy-making provisions of the USVRA could be adopted by the people of other nations to better ensure the democratic principles of their own representative governments, Cox also published *An Essential History of China: Why it Matters to Americans* in December 2015.⁷⁵ Dedicated to Peace in the Pacific, the book summarizes 4,000 years of Chinese dynastic history and focuses on 100 years of the Communist Dynasty. It goes on to compare and contrast the governments of the United States and China and to illustrate how the principles of

⁷³ <http://www.usvra.us>.

⁷⁴ Cox, William John, *Transforming America: A Voters' Bill of Rights*, (USVRA.US, 2015).

⁷⁵ Cox, William John, *An Essential History of China: Why it Matters to Americans*, (Mindkind Publications, 2015).

the USVRA could benefit the people of both nations.

Working with the Political Science Departments of the California State University at Long Beach and Long Beach City College, Cox established the organizational framework of Youth for the Voters' Rights Amendment (Y4VRA), a national, student-led, campus-based, nonpartisan political movement to compel the enactment of the USVRA.⁷⁶

The Rights of Liberty

Commencing in the Fall of 2017, the USVRA launched a social media ad campaign in support of Mel Lindsey, a 91-year-old World War II veteran and retired educator, who filed a petition of redress against his government on behalf of all American

⁷⁶ Prope, Steve, "Local Attorney Seeks to Amend U.S. Constitution," *Beachcomber*, May 13, 2016, p. 1. "Transformation: a Student-Led Mass Political Movement," *Counterpunch*, April 19, 2016, <http://www.counterpunch.org/2016/04/19/transformati-on-a-student-led-mass-political-movement/>

citizens, asking Congress to enact the USVRA. Lindsey mailed his petition and a copy of *Transforming America* to every member of Congress, the President and Vice President, the justices of the Supreme Court, and each member of the presidential cabinet.⁷⁷

When Lindsey's petition failed to elicit any response, Cox drafted a *Petition For Writ of Mandamus* directed to the Supreme Court of the United States in which he presented this question: "If it is true the American People are currently governed by a corrupt, ineffective, unrepresentative, and threatening government, do they have a reserved, inherent Right of Liberty to vote in a national referendum regarding the Voters' Bill of Rights in a peaceful attempt to recover, preserve, and better effectuate their democratic republic?"

Cox argued that the "Rights of Liberty" are reserved by the Ninth and Tenth Amendments of

⁷⁷ Osier, Valerie, "Long Beach Veteran, 90, Petitions U.S. Government for Voters' Rights," *Long Beach Press Telegram*, November 13, 2017, p. A3.

the United States Bill of Rights and that they are not confined to the “specific terms of the Bill of Rights.”

When the Court refused to allow Cox to file his petition, he mailed a personal copy to each individual justice of the Supreme Court on April 9, 2018. There was no response.⁷⁸

PHILOSOPHY

In 1978, writing under the pseudonym of Thomas Donn, Cox published *Hello: We Speak the Truth*, an exploration of the dynamics of the mind, the origin of consciousness, the reality of existence, and personal transformation.⁷⁹

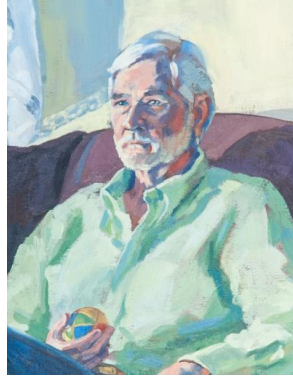
78

<https://williamjohncox.com/assets/pdfs/SupCtRevisedPleading.pdf>.

⁷⁹ Donn, Thomas, *Hello: We Speak the Truth*, (CLS Publishing Company, 1978). Republished in 2019 as *A Message of Mind: Hello, We Speak the Truth* in *The Gift of Mind* series.

MINDKIND

Over the next three decades and building on the concepts first considered in *Hello*, Cox conceived the philosophy of Mindkind. The philosophy brings together the scientific elements of time, Earth, and humanity in exploring the evolution of the mind, and it examines religion and culture in developing the thesis that humans are members of a Universal Mindkind.



The philosophy presents the concept that humans have evolved into a unique species that is essentially exploring, creative, nurturing, and highly cooperative. It proposes that humans are bound to the earth until such time as they overcome the diseases of deception, hatred, and violence that infects and retards their evolved nature, individually and collectively. Moreover, humanity will never be able to develop the knowledge, wisdom, and power to ever fly from its

earthly nest and to travel to any significant place in the universe or to explore adjacent dimensions until every child on Earth—irrespective of class or culture—has equal access to nutrition, health care, and education.

In December 2015, Cox published *The Book of Mindkind: A Philosophy for the New Millennium*. Its dedication is “For the Children of Mindkind: To give wings to your imagination, allowing you to soar on the winds of time.”⁸⁰

PHYSICS AND MATHEMATICS

Although he had little interest in algebra and almost failed geometry in military school, Cox later developed an interest in ancient mathematics and the physical universe in much the same manner as Victorian philosophers. As a matter of logic, he questioned whether the speed of light that governs our universe could involve a different metric.

⁸⁰ Cox, William John, *The Book of Mindkind: A Philosophy for the New Millennium*, (Mindkind Publications, 2015).

Cox imagined the universe could be contained and tracked within a geometry expressed by an expanding sphere whose surface is defined by six great circles and 14 vertices into 24 equal right-angle spherical triangles. The perimeter of each triangle is equal to π times radius, and the ratio of the sides, hypotenuse, and height of the triangle is exactly 3:3:4:2.5. To determine these ratios, Cox constructed and measured a number of physical models over the years and was able to finally prove the ratios, mathematically, following the advent of the Internet and the availability of relevant formulas.



To more accurately calculate the geometry of the π spheres, Cox imagined the expansion of base-10 mathematics to base 16. As an alternative to ASCII, “Universal Mathematics” is symbolized by: 1,2,3,U, 4,5,6,N, 7,8,9,S, C,X,W,10. The mathematics produce an elegant set of base

numbers, such as 0.010U and 0.12UN, and it allows Pi to be essentially rounded off at 3.2U3W58NNN.

The number 0.010U anchors a logical 252-base fractional number series: .010U, .020N, .030S, .0U10, .041U, .051N, .061S, .0N20,WWW0. The left two digits advance sequentially from .01 to .WW, and the right two digits advance by U's, 0U to W0. Thus, each of the 252-base fractional numbers carries a subset of four unique quantum numbers.

The number 0.000000001 is identified as a successive square root of the number e . Commencing with base two, the number is the ninth successive square root of e , and its value adjusts by multiples of nine, with each subsequent squaring of two. In base-256 (UN base 100), -0.000000001 is the 72nd (UNth) successive square root of e .

In 2012, Cox published two eBooks on physics, geometry, and mathematics—*Time Travel*

*To Ancient Math & Physics*⁸¹ and *Mindkind: Math & Physics for the New Millennium*.⁸² In December 2015, he published a combination of the two eBooks as a full-color trade paperback book titled *Millennial Math & Physics*.⁸³

THE REALITY OF MIND

In November 2018, Cox began to circulate a new book for comment among the faculty and graduate students of the mathematics, physics, chemistry, and computer science departments of the top 25 technological universities in the world. *Mind & Its Languages of Reason* is a collection of essays organized under the subjects of Mind, Quantum Physics, Measuring, Counting, and Calculating. It was published on May 1, 2019.⁸⁴

⁸¹ Cox, William John, *Time Travel To Ancient Math & Physics*, (Mindkind Publications, 2012).

⁸² Cox, William John, *Mindkind: Math & Physics for the New Millennium*, (Mindkind Publications, 2012).

⁸³ Cox, William John, *Millennial Math & Physics*, (Mindkind Publications, 2015).

⁸⁴ <https://williamjohncox.com/mind.pdf>.

Written during December 2019, Cox published *The Choices of Mind: Extinction or Evolution?* in January 2020. In June 2020, he published the companion books of *The Way of Righteousness: A Revealing History and Reconciliation of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam*, and *The Gift of Mind: A Compendium*.

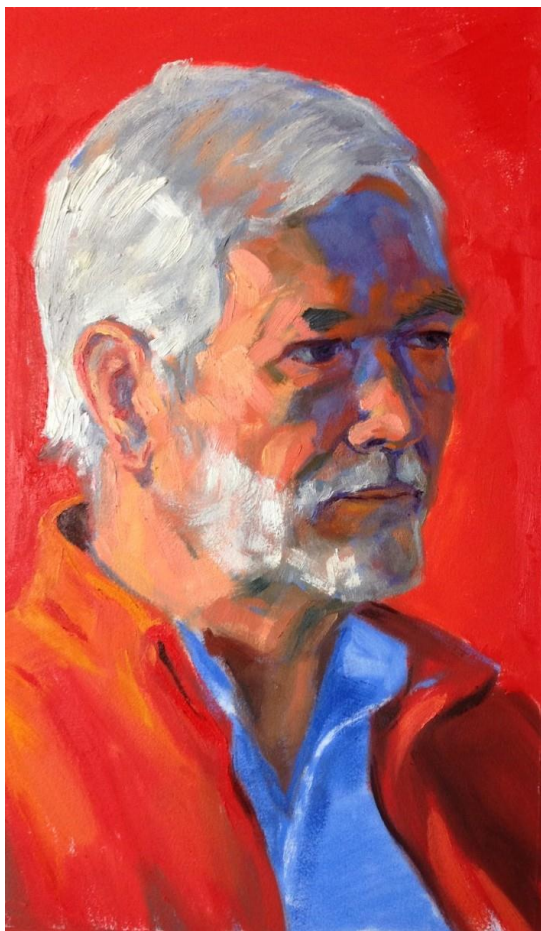
The Work: A Geometrical Model of the Universe, as Defined by Quantum Numbers, With the Quantification of Pi, Phi, e, and i was published on August 2, 2020.

PERSONAL

Cox has three children (Catherine, Lori, and Steven), six grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren from his marriage to Patricia Ann Reed, a stepdaughter (Michelle) from his marriage to Brigitte Zickbauer, and a stepdaughter (Naomi) from his current marriage to master artist Helen Werner Cox.⁸⁵ They live in Long Beach, California.



⁸⁵ <http://www.HelenWernerCox.com>.



wjc