



Praying Medic
@prayingmedic

Thread Reader App
14 tweets - 13 Jan 2019
prayingmedic/status/1084552338780504064

1) This is my Q thread for January 13, 2019

Q posts can be found here:



Qmap

Qmap is a tool for Patriots worldwide to research Qanon drops. WWG1WGA!

<https://qmap.pub/>

<https://qmap.pub/>

qanon.pub

Android apps:

bit.ly/Q_Drops



Q Alerts: QAnon Drop Notifications, Research +++ - Apps on Google Play

Q Alerts notifies you when Q Anon makes new drops on 8chan. It also allows you to search, browse and research QAnon posts. As a Q follower, Patriot and software dev by trade, throughout the day I fo...

<https://bit.ly/Q-alerts>

<https://bit.ly/Q-alerts>

My theme: Lights On



https://pbs.twimg.com/media/Dw0Q_nBUYAAKSnI.jpg

2) Democrats like Adam Schiff have promised to ratchet up their investigations of POTUS now that they have control of the House. The investigations are designed to continue portraying Trump in the negative

light that began during the Mueller investigation.

▶ Q [!!mG7VJxZNCI](#) 01/13/19 (Sun) 12:08:58 ID: 9c745a (1) No.4739743 >>4739748

https://www.realclearinvestigations.com/articles/2018/02/11/former_cia_director_john_brennan_investigated_for_perjury.html

D House focus on POTUS = 'insurance' extension from MUELLER to House.
GJ testimony underway in several states.
Attempts to BLOCK/PROTECT themselves will FAIL.
Far beyond political corruption/sedition.
Law governing removal of a sitting Congress(m/w)/Senator?
Lights on.
Q

<https://pbs.twimg.com/media/Dw0T7IHUJAAozY0.jpg>

3) @USAttyHuber's team is presenting evidence to Grand Juries around the country regarding deep state corruption, including evidence of crimes committed by people like Former CIA Chief John Brennan.

(Q suggested a second unnamed US attorney has been given the same mandate.)



<https://pbs.twimg.com/media/Dw0Xz8cUUAjQUU.jpg>

4) Q linked to this February article about Brennan's lies concerning Spycgate.

The deep state's attempts to block their own prosecution will fail.



Exclusive: CIA Ex-Director Brennan's Perjury Peril | RealClearInvestigations

House Intelligence Committee Chairman Devin Nunes next plans to investigate the role former CIA Director John Brennan and other Obama intelligence officials played in promoting the salacious and...

https://www.realclearinvestigations.com/articles/2018/02/11/former_cia_director_john_brennan_investigated_f...

https://www.realclearinvestigations.com/articles/2018/02/11/former_cia_director_john_brennan_investigated_for_perjury.html

5) In an interview last night, talking about those who were involved in spycgate, POTUS said "people are going to be exposed that nobody ever thought possible."



6) If criminal activity at the shighest levels of government is exposed but not prosecuted, rioting would ensue.

That is not an acceptable alternative.

Corrupt people will be prosscuted.

Logical thinking.

7) Q wrote:

Law governing removal of a sitting Congress(m/w)/Senator?

(m/w = sitting Congressman or Congresswoman)

8) A Representative indicted for or convicted of a felony is not automatically removed from office.

<https://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/RL33229.pdf>

Status of a Member of the House Who Has Been Indicted for or Convicted of a Felony

Jack Maskell

Legislative Attorney May 8, 2014

Summary

There are no federal statutes or Rules of the House of Representatives that directly affect the status of a Member of Congress who has been indicted for a crime that constitutes a felony. No rights or privileges are forfeited under the Constitution, statutory law, or the Rules of the House merely upon an indictment for an offense, prior to an establishment of guilt under the judicial system. Under House Rules, therefore, an indicted Member may continue to participate in congressional proceedings and considerations. Under the Constitution, a person under indictment is not disqualified from being a Member of or a candidate for re-election to Congress. Internal party rules in the House, however, require an indicted chairman or ranking Member of a House committee, or a member of the House party leadership, to temporarily step aside from his or her leadership or chairmanship position. Additionally, a change in rules by the House requires the House Committee on Ethics to either initiate an inquiry by an investigative subcommittee of that Committee within 30 days of the time any Member of the House has been indicted or otherwise charged with criminal conduct in any state or federal court, or to report to the House the Committee's reasons for not moving forward.

As to a conviction of a crime, Members of Congress do not automatically forfeit their offices upon conviction of a crime that constitutes a felony. No express constitutional disability or "disqualification" from Congress exists for the conviction of a crime, other than under the Fourteenth Amendment for certain treasonous conduct by someone who has taken an oath of office to support the Constitution. Members of the House are, however, instructed by House Rules not to vote in committee or on the House floor once they have been convicted of a crime for which the punishment may be two or more years' imprisonment. Furthermore, under party rules, Members may lose their chairmanships of committees or ranking member status upon conviction of a felony. Conviction of certain crimes may subject—and has subjected in the past—Members of the House to internal legislative disciplinary proceedings, including resolutions of reprimand or censure, as well as expulsion from the House upon approval of two-thirds of the Members. Conviction of certain crimes relating to national security offenses would result in the Member's forfeiture of his or her entire federal pension annuity under the provisions of the so-called "Hiss Act" and, under more recent provisions of law, conviction of particular crimes by Members relating to public corruption will result in the loss of the Member's entire "creditable service" as a Member for purposes of calculating their federal retirement annuities if the conduct underlying the conviction related to one's official duties.

← Treason exception

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9) A Senator who is indicted for or convicted of a felony is not automatically removed from office.

<https://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/RL34716.pdf>

Status of a Senator Who Has Been Indicted for or Convicted of a Felony

Jack Maskell
Legislative Attorney

April 2, 2015

Summary

There are no federal statutes or Rules of the Senate that directly affect the status of a Senator who has been *indicted* for a crime that constitutes a felony. No rights or privileges are forfeited under the Constitution, statutory law, nor the Rules of the Senate upon an indictment. Under the Rules of the Senate, therefore, an indicted Senator may continue to participate in congressional proceedings and considerations. Under the United States Constitution, a person under indictment is not disqualified from being a Member of or a candidate for reelection to Congress. Internal party rules in the Senate may, however, provide for certain steps to be taken by an indicted Senator. For example, the Senate Republican Conference Rules require an indicted chairman or ranking Member of a Senate committee, or a member of the party leadership, to temporarily step aside from his or her leadership or chairmanship position.

Members of Congress do not automatically forfeit their offices upon *conviction* of a crime that constitutes a felony. No express constitutional disability or “disqualification” from Congress exists for the conviction of a crime, other than under the Fourteenth Amendment for certain treasonous conduct by someone who has taken an oath of office to support the Constitution. Unlike Members of the House, Senators are not instructed by internal Senate Rules to refrain from voting in committee or on the Senate floor once they have been convicted of a crime which carries a particular punishment. Internal party rules in the Senate may affect a Senator’s position in committees. Under the Senate Republican Conference Rules, for example, Senators lose their chairmanships of committees or ranking Member status upon conviction of a felony.

Treason
← exception

Conviction of certain crimes may subject—and has subjected in the past—Senators to internal legislative disciplinary proceedings, including resolutions of censure, as well as an expulsion from the Senate upon approval of two-thirds of the Members. Conviction of certain crimes relating to national security offenses would result in the Member’s forfeiture of his or her entire federal pension annuity under the provisions of the so-called “Hiss Act” and, under more recent provisions of law, conviction of a number of crimes by Members relating to public corruption, fraud, or campaign finance law will result in the loss of the Member’s entire “creditable service” as a Member for purposes of calculating his or her federal retirement annuities if the conduct underlying the conviction related to one’s official duties.

This report has been updated from an earlier version, and will be updated in the future as changes to law, congressional rules, or judicial and administrative decisions may warrant.

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10) Following indictment or conviction of a crime (with the exception of treason) both Congressmen and Senators retain their voting rights and other privileges until formal action is taken against them by the chamber of Congress which they are a member of.

11) Expulsion in the Senate and the House is similar to Presidential Impeachment. A two-thirds majority of the chamber to which the person is a member must vote in favor of removing them from office.

<https://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/RL30016.pdf>

Recall of Legislators and the Removal of Members of Congress from Office

Jack Maskell
Legislative Attorney

January 5, 2012

Summary

Under the United States Constitution and congressional practice, Members of Congress may have their services ended prior to the normal expiration of their constitutionally established terms of office by their resignation or death, or by action of the house of Congress in which they are a Member by way of an “expulsion,” or by a finding that in accepting a subsequent “incompatible” public office, the Member would be deemed to have vacated his congressional seat.

Under Article I, Section 5, clause 2, of the Constitution, a Member of Congress may be removed from office before the normal expiration of his or her constitutional term by an “expulsion” from the Senate (if a Senator) or from the House of Representatives (if a Representative) upon a formal vote on a resolution agreed to by two-thirds of the Members of that body present and voting.

While there are no specific grounds for an expulsion expressed in the Constitution, expulsion actions in both the House and the Senate have generally concerned cases of perceived disloyalty to the United States, or the conviction of a criminal statutory offense which involved abuse of one’s official position. Each house has broad authority as to the grounds, nature, timing, and procedure for an expulsion of a Member. However, *policy* considerations, as opposed to questions of authority, have appeared to restrain the Senate and House in the exercise of expulsion when it might be considered as infringing on the electoral process, such as when the electorate knew of the past misconduct under consideration and still elected or re-elected the Member.

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12) Lights on.

Q



<https://pbs.twimg.com/media/Dw0i0mbV4AAy3E.jpg>

13) Charlie Kirk noted that Dems have developed a way to get taxpayers to fund their campaigns:

They vote for taxpayers to fund organizations like Planned Parenthood and those organizations donate taxpayer money to their campaigns.



<https://pbs.twimg.com/media/Dw0m4ULUwAAH7Nt.jpg>

14) Q posted a link to Charlie's tweet and a prior drop on the subject. It's a well-known tactic used by politicians to fund their campaigns with taxpayer money.

FakeNews is charged with making sure citizens remain unaware of this tactic. The [D] party con.

▶ Q !!mG7VJxZNCI 01/13/19 (Sun) 12:52:02 ID: 46eaf0 (1) No.4740419

▶ Q !!mG7VJxZNCI 11/03/18 (Sat) 12:09:12 No.387

[D] Party Con:

When you can't raise money 'organically' through party (individual) donations (voter base) YOU STEAL IT from the American taxpayer and give it back to yourself in the form of campaign contributions.

[Example 1]

Planned Parenthood

<https://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-18-204R>

\$1.5 billion provided in taxpayer funding over 3-year period.

[Case 1]

PP spent \$30 million [disclosed - real estimates close to \$65 million] in taxpayer subsidies to influence the outcome of the 2018 midterm elections.

[Conclusion]

Should it be legal for a taxpayer [D+R+I] funded organization to donate massive amounts of money to the D party in an effort to sway an election?

D_insider_term: T_WASH

Re_read drops re: Soros & taxpayer funding

YOUR HARD EARNED TAX DOLLARS AT WORK.

VOTE! VOTE! VOTE!

Q

<https://twitter.com/charliekirk11/status/1084488036598075393>

FAKE NEWS control over those who do not think for themselves limits exposure of TRUTH.

[D] Party Con.

Q

<https://pbs.twimg.com/media/Dw0nC5CVAAAlolQ.jpg>