

## THE PROFESSIONAL LIFE OF WILLIAM JOHN COX

The eighth and last child of a pioneer family that included American Revolutionary War patriots, William John Cox was born on a dry-land cotton farm near Lubbock, Texas, on February 15, 1941 to Samuel Hubert and Minnie Irene (Oswalt) Cox.

Cox traces his ancient ancestry through his sixth great-grandmother, Naomi Hussey (who married Solomon Cox I) and her forebear, Sir John Hussey<sup>1</sup> and his marriage to Lady Anne Grey, thus 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.<sup>2</sup>

Of the English families of the Cox Clan who migrated to the American colonies, many were Quakers who first settled in Pennsylvania, Delaware, and then down into North Carolina, where a group of Friends gathered at Cane Creek in 1751. When the Revolutionary War began, patriots Solomon Cox I and Samuel Cox II chose to fight for their rights of liberty in the war for independence. They were shunned by their pacifistic congregation.<sup>3</sup>



Following independence, the outcast families, one headed by Samuel Cox II married to Martha Cox, and the other by Solomon Cox I and his wife Naomi Hussey, migrated under the leadership of Solomon's grandson, Joseph Cox, along with other families.<sup>4</sup> They explored and developed frontier settlements in Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Missouri, and finally down into the Republic of Texas while it was still independent. The two Cox family branches were

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<sup>5</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John\\_Hussey,\\_1st\\_Baron\\_Hussey\\_of\\_Sleaford](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Hussey,_1st_Baron_Hussey_of_Sleaford)

<sup>2</sup> As an independent source of reliable and unbiased information, Wikipedia.org has been an invaluable resource to the author.

<sup>3</sup> DAR Genealogical Research Database (Cox, Solomon)

[http://services.dar.org/public/dar\\_research/search\\_adb/?action=full&p\\_id=A027084](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](http://services.dar.org/public/dar_research/search_adb/?action=full&p_id=A205252).

<sup>4</sup> Cox, Stanley Medford, *Joseph Cox, Ancestors and Descendants*, University of Wisconsin-Madison, (1955). Digitized August 15, 2007;

[https://books.google.com/books/about/Joseph\\_Cox\\_Ancestors\\_and\\_Descendants.html?id=FB1GAAAAMAAJ](https://books.google.com/books/about/Joseph_Cox_Ancestors_and_Descendants.html?id=FB1GAAAAMAAJ)

reunited with the marriage of Joseph's daughter Nica Jane Cox to Samuel Hampton Cox<sup>5</sup> (who rode with Terry's Texas Rangers in the war between the states). Born in 1897, one of their grandsons was Samuel Hubert Cox, the father of Billy Jack Cox.

The 200-acre cotton farm on which Cox grew up was initially without irrigation, electricity, or indoor plumbing, and the fields were plowed with work horses. The family endured the great Texas drought of the 1950s, which caused massive dust storms in the Panhandle.<sup>6</sup>



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 older siblings. He became a habitual runaway and was declared a ward of the court. In lieu of reform school, he was “allowed” to attend New Mexico Military Institute<sup>7</sup> from which he received a high school diploma in 1958.

Enlisting upon graduation, Cox served for four years and was honorably discharged as a United States Navy Hospital Corpsman 2nd Class (E5) in 1962.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> 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 unit Eighteenth Cavalry (Darnell's Regiment), NARA microfilm publication M323 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1961), roll 100.

<sup>6</sup> <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).

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.nmmi.edu/overview/heritage.html>.

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.corpsman.com/history/history-of-the-hospital-corps/>



Previously known as Billy Jack, Cox discovered in 1968 that he had never been officially named. With the option of naming himself, he caused the name of William John Cox to be entered on his birth certificate in Lubbock, Texas.

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 in 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 when he was employed in 1962 by the El Cajon, California Police Department.<sup>9</sup> He attended the nearby San Diego Police Department Academy from which he graduated with top honors.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> “El Cajon Force Reaches Quota”, *The Valley News*, December 9, 1962.

<sup>10</sup> “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.



While working with a police dog<sup>11</sup> and as a detective, Cox served as president of the El Cajon Police Officers Association<sup>12</sup> and the San Diego County Chapter of the Peace Officers Research Association of California (PORAC),<sup>13</sup> which was instrumental in establishing the first Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) Commission and drafting the national Law Enforcement Code of Ethics.<sup>14</sup>

## LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

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

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<sup>11</sup> Farina, John, "Dogs Help El Cajon Police in Putting the Bite on Crime," *San Diego Evening Tribune*, May 10, 1966.

<sup>12</sup> "Cox Leads EC Police Association," *The Valley News*, July 20, 1966. "El Cajon Cop Roles Pondered," *Daily Californian*, July 29, 1967.

<sup>13</sup> "Enforcement Groups Plans Installation," *Daily Californian*, November 9, 1967.

<sup>14</sup> Peace Officers Research Association of California, <http://www.porac.org>. Hooper, Michael, PhD, *California Law Enforcement*, California Department of Justice, p.5, [http://www.mhhe.com/ps/cjustice/ap/pdf/ap\\_ca\\_supplement.pdf](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.



Cox received an A.S. degree in Police Administration from Rio Hondo College and was selected to author the Policy Volume of the five-volume Police Department Manual. Although the four operational and management volumes had been written 20 years previously under the legendary Chief William H. Parker, the principles, philosophy, and policies of the LAPD remained unwritten.

Completion of the Policy Volume was one of Edward M. Davis's primary goals when he became Chief of Police in 1969. Davis was a well-educated populist chief who saw his police force as an extension of the local people it policed. His job was to create a highly professional police force to work with the People to prevent crime and apprehend offenders.

To oversee the exercise of law enforcement decision making, written policy on a broad range of operational issues ensured that essential discretion is exercised, consistently without bias, to the greatest extent possible by all officers, at all times, and in all neighborhoods. The new Chief wanted a written Policy Manual, and Cox had just reorganized and documented the correspondence flow of the old chief's office. Cox was assigned to write the Manual.

Over the next two years, Cox worked independently in researching, outlining, drafting, and securing approval of the principles, philosophy, and policies governing the policing of America's second largest city. He had complete access to interviews and records, and the full cooperation of the command staff. Officially ranked as a police officer, Cox chaired monthly conferences of the deputy chiefs to present, discuss, and approve written chapters as they were completed. The Policy Manual was completed, and it was approved by Chief Davis, the Police Commission, and the City Council.<sup>15</sup>

Concerning the relationship between Los Angeles police officers and those they protect and serve, Cox wrote:

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<sup>15</sup> Los Angeles Police Department Manual, Volume I, *Policy*.

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.<sup>16</sup>

This definition remains in effect and continues to guide all police decision making in the City of Los Angeles.

## NATIONAL STANDARDS FOR POLICING

Having been promoted to Police Officer III, 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, to define the role of the police in America. Over the next year, his assigned task was to research and write the introductory chapters of the Police Task Report which included the role of the police, policy making, and the exercise of discretion, and he wrote the chapters on criminal justice systems relations, and community crime prevention.<sup>17</sup>



Questions addressed by the Task Force, and the Commission, involved the use of federal, and presidential powers in the “War on Crime.” The Commission set standards for the entire criminal justice system, and it asserted the policy position of local and state law enforcement, prosecution, defense, corrections, and community crime prevention professionals, that matters were well in the hands of the People and their professional police forces.

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<sup>16</sup> Los Angeles Police Department Manual, Volume I, *Policy*, Section 115.35.

<sup>17</sup> *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.

To the greatest extent, law enforcement was to be controlled at the most local level possible, where split-second decisions must be made in life and death situations, according to the policies established by the People most affected, according to national professional standards, and consistent with the Constitution.

In defining the role of the police in America, Cox wrote:

The police in the United States are not 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.<sup>18</sup>

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.<sup>19</sup>

This definition of the role of the police in the United States 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 on Crime. Hired as a Law Enforcement Specialist, Cox was quickly 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.<sup>20</sup>

## PEERS FOR PEACE

As the author of the LAPD'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.<sup>21</sup> 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 urged the Police

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<sup>18</sup> *Report of the Task Force on Police, National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals*, Government Printing Office, 1973, p. 9.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, p 13.

<sup>20</sup> *National Program Strategy for Criminal Justice Standards and Goals*, (LEAA Office of National Priority Programs, 1974).

<sup>21</sup> Domanick, Joe, "A Shooting Reminiscent of the LAPD's Worst Days," *Los Angeles Times*, June 6, 1999.

Commission to recognize that: “The people of the City of Los Angeles and *their* police are peers for peace.”<sup>22</sup>

## PRACTICE OF LAW

While working full-time on the LAPD and the National Advisory Commission, Cox attended evening classes at the Southwestern Law School on the G.I. Bill and academic scholarships.<sup>23</sup> 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.<sup>24</sup> His comment was cited to the California Conference on the Judiciary,<sup>25</sup> the Supreme Court of the United States,<sup>26</sup> and the United States Senate.<sup>27</sup>

Cox was awarded a Juris Doctor degree *cum laude* in 1973. He 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 Cox’s voice “will be a strong one for equal justice.”<sup>28</sup>



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<sup>22</sup> Summarized: The manner in which a People lay actual hands on those they arrest in the name of the law—arresting the physical liberty of people—defines more, than any other single factor, the manner of society in which one lives.

<sup>23</sup> “Scholarships Awarded”, *Los Angeles Times*, February 1971.

<sup>24</sup> Comment, “The Decline of the Exclusionary Rule: An Alternative to Injustice,” *Southwestern University Law Review*, Volume 4, Spring 1972, Number 1.

<sup>25</sup> Court Reform Blue Ribbon Committee Report, Delegate Recommendations to the California Conference on the Judiciary 1972, Exclusionary Rule Task Force, pp 9-10.

<sup>26</sup> Petitioner’s Opening Brief, pp 40-41, *California vs. Krivda*, 409 U.S. 33, (1972).

<sup>27</sup> 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.

<sup>28</sup> State Bar of California, [http://members.calbar.ca.gov/search/member\\_detail.aspx?x=58998](http://members.calbar.ca.gov/search/member_detail.aspx?x=58998).



Appointed a Deputy District Attorney of Los Angeles County in 1974, Cox prosecuted a wide range of criminal cases in the municipal and 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.<sup>29</sup> As a trial lawyer, he primarily represented indigent juveniles accused of serious crimes and received court appointments in capital punishment and major felony matters.<sup>30</sup>

## THE HOLOCAUST CASE

Among the cases Cox handled was a *pro bono publico*<sup>31</sup> matter in which he represented Mel Mermelstein, a Jewish survivor of the Auschwitz concentration camp. Cox investigated and sued a group of radical right-wing groups, including the Liberty Lobby and Institute for Historical Review,<sup>32</sup> that engaged in Holocaust denial and which had offered a reward for proof of Nazi gas chambers.<sup>33</sup>

The organizations were headed by Willis Carto, the creator of the Populist Party and America's foremost anti-Semite and anti-Black racist.<sup>34</sup> 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 that killed 168 people.<sup>35</sup> *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. . . ."<sup>36</sup>

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<sup>29</sup> "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.

<sup>30</sup> "Two Reversible Errors Shown in Juvenile Proceedings," *Daily Journal*, November 8, 1978.

<sup>31</sup> Latin, "For the public good."

<sup>32</sup> "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.

<sup>33</sup> Brin, Herb, "Inside Liberty Lobby—a Network of Hate," *Heritage*, June 12, 1981.

<sup>34</sup> "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](http://archive.adl.org/learn/ext_us/carto.html).

<sup>35</sup> Kaplan, Jeffrey, Ed., *Encyclopedia of White Power: A Sourcebook on the Radical Racist Right*, (AltaMira Press, 2000).

<sup>36</sup> 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”.<sup>37</sup>

The primary legal issue in the case was resolved in October 1981, when Los Angeles County Superior Court Judge Thomas T. Johnson<sup>38</sup> took judicial notice of the fact that “Jews were gassed to death at Auschwitz concentration camp in the summer of 1944.”<sup>39</sup>

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.<sup>40</sup>

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.<sup>41</sup> Cox’s memoir about the matter, *The*

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<sup>37</sup> 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/>.

<sup>38</sup> Woo, Elaine, “Thomas T. Johnson dies at 88; judge ruled that Holocaust was a fact,” *Los Angeles Times*, December 31, 2011.

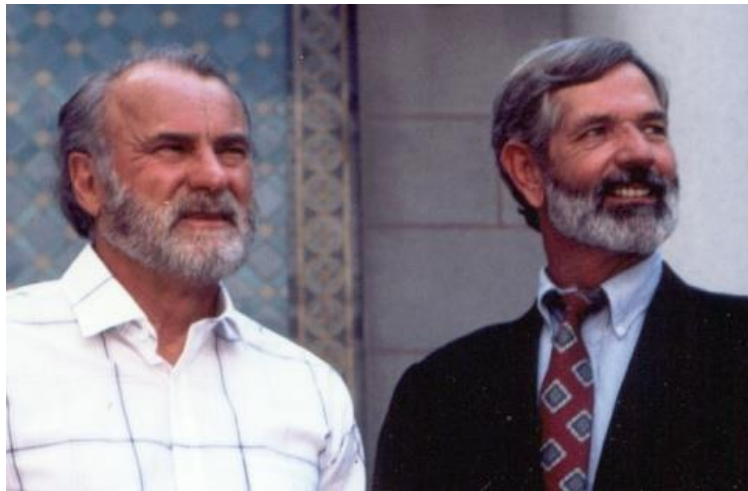
<sup>39</sup> “Mermelstein Victory,” *Heritage*, October 23, 1981. ”Footnote to the Holocaust,” *Newsweek*, October 19, 1981, p. 73. Lipstadt, Deborah, *Denying the Holocaust: The Growing Assault on Truth and Memory*, (New York: Plumb, 1994), pp. 138-141. Shermer, Michael and Grobman, Alex, *Denying 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.

<sup>40</sup> Carvajal, Doreen, “Civil War Rages Among Holocaust Revisionists,” *Los Angeles Times*, May 8, 1994.

<sup>41</sup> 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’

*Holocaust Case: Defeat of Denial* was published in July 2015 and includes relevant documents from the court files.<sup>42</sup>



## FORENSIC PRACTICE

Between 1984 and 1988, Cox served as general counsel and operations officer of a private security consulting and investigation firm operated by a pair of retired LAPD commanding officers. The client list included Fortune 500 companies and nuclear weapons sites operated by the United States Department of Energy. The firm was sold to investors organizing corporate security services.

Quasi-retired, 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.<sup>43</sup>

## PUBLICATION OF THE SUPPRESSED DEAD SEA SCROLLS

In 1991, acting *pro bono* in a matter of public interest, Cox represented a secret client and arranged for the publication of almost 1,800 photographs of the Dead Sea Scrolls that had been suppressed for more than 40 years.<sup>44</sup> Considered to be “the academic scandal of the

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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>.

<sup>42</sup> Cox, William John, *The Holocaust Case: Defeat of Denial*, (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.

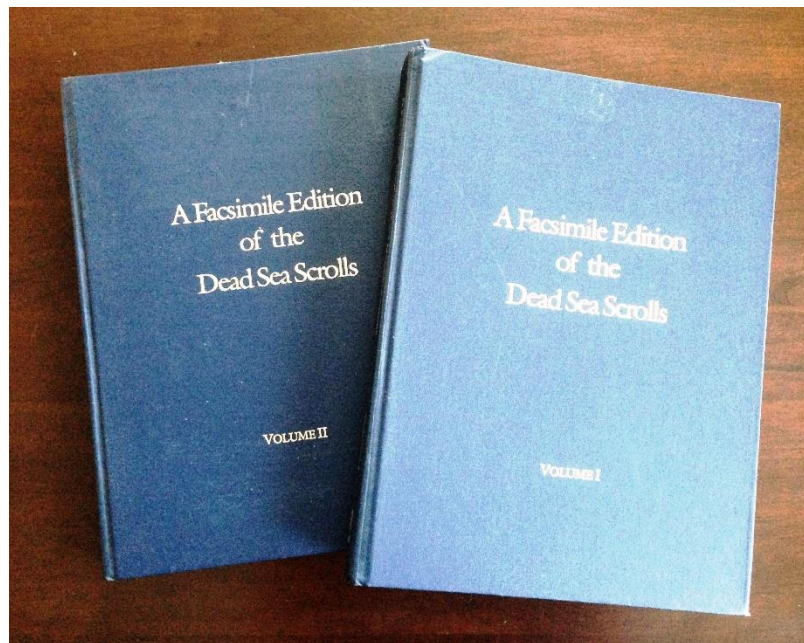
<sup>43</sup> Solomon, Steve, “Stooge Law”, *INC.*, September 15, 1995, <http://www.inc.com/magazine/19950915/2619.html>. Conklin, Mike, “Son of Dracula: Bela Lugosi Jr. Legally Sinks His Teeth Into Show Business”, *Chicago Tribune*, April 6, 1999.

<sup>44</sup> 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,

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.<sup>45</sup>

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 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.<sup>46</sup>



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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.

<sup>45</sup> Vermes, Geza, *The Story of the Scrolls: The miraculous discovery and true significance of the Dead Sea Scrolls*, (Penquin 2010).

<sup>46</sup> *A Facsimile Edition of the Dead Sea Scrolls*, (Washington, DC: Biblical Archaeology Society, 1991). Shanks, Hershel, *Freeing the Dead Sea Scrolls: And Other Adventures of an Archaeology Outsider*, (Continuum, 2010) p. 155.

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.<sup>47</sup>

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 photographs.<sup>48</sup> To this day, Cox has never disclosed the identity of his “secret client.”<sup>49</sup>

## STATE BAR PROSECUTOR

Between 1999 and 2007, Cox served as a supervising trial counsel for the State Bar of California, working under the auspices of the California Supreme Court, where he organized and 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 with administrative State Bar Court powers, Cox formulated an effective strategy to use the Superior Courts to assume emergency jurisdiction over corrupt law practices that posed a substantial risk of harm to the public.<sup>50</sup>

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.<sup>51</sup> Working with law enforcement officials, the team served court orders, seized files and bank accounts, and shut down the unlawful practices—in the same manner it had been doing with corrupt attorneys.<sup>52</sup>

Cox retired from the practice of law in the summer of 2007, with a combined-service, public safety pension allowing him the freedom to think about the matters that interest him, rather than the things he was paid to think about, as interesting as those matters might have been.

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<sup>47</sup> Harrington, Daniel J., “What’s New(s) About the Dead Sea Scrolls?” *CrossCurrents*, <http://www.crosscurrents.org/deadsea.htm>.

<sup>48</sup> 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.

<sup>49</sup> Silberman, Neil Asher, *The Hidden Scrolls: Christianity, Judaism and The War for The Dead Sea Scrolls*, (New York: Grosset/Putnam, 1994), p. 136.

<sup>50</sup> “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](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.

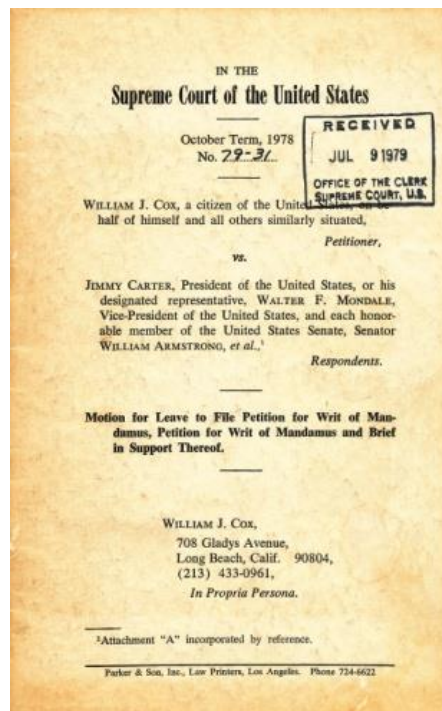
<sup>51</sup> California Business & Professions Code Section 6126.3.

<sup>52</sup> 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

In the late 1970s, Cox became convinced that control of the United States government had been seized by special interest groups and corporations, and that it no longer cared for the voters who elected it. Acting on his concern, and with the encouragement of journalist friends, Cox filed a class-action lawsuit on July 9, 1979 on behalf of every American citizen directly in the U.S. Supreme Court.<sup>53</sup>

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.”<sup>54</sup>



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

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<sup>53</sup> “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.

<sup>54</sup> *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.

regarding the advisability of ratification would provide the opportunity for discussion by the governed regarding the strengths and weaknesses of the Nation.”<sup>55</sup>

Cox asked, “is it not time to allow the people a voice in the future of their nation and in the quality of life preserved for their children? . . . is it not true that the election of representatives is now more dependent upon massive expenditures of contributions from special interest 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?”<sup>56</sup>

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 is be reviewed by my government.”<sup>57</sup>

The “motion for leave to file a petition for *writ of mandamus*” was denied by the Supreme Court, without comment.<sup>58</sup>

## 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.<sup>59</sup> His campaign included a midnight talk radio show on the local rock and roll station.



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<sup>55</sup> *Ibid* p 6.

<sup>56</sup> *Ibid* pp 18-19.

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid* p 23.

<sup>58</sup> 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 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.

<sup>59</sup> 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.

In the days following the election, Cox traveled to the California hotel near the Santa Barbara ranch of President-elect Ronald Reagan. He held a press conference in the cocktail lounge where representatives of the world news media had assembled, and over drinks with the international reporters, Cox 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.<sup>60</sup>

### A LAW ENFORCEMENT ALTERNATIVE TO WAR

Relying on the constitutional power of Congress to declare war, Cox's alternative to military war calls for congressional hearings to determine if specific named foreign leaders (such as Saddam Hussein) posed a risk of harm to the United States. If so, in lieu of declaring war against a nation (such as Iraq), Congress would declare the offending individual[s] to be "outlaws"—outside 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.<sup>61</sup>

The primary focus of compulsion would be to compel the outlaws to leave their country and to personally appear at a trial in the International Criminal Court at The Hague to defend their "government."<sup>62</sup> Any application of force would be entirely directed against the individual outlaws to secure compliance. 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 people could be directly contacted, and appropriate rewards offered for the capture and surrender of the outlaws who oppress them.<sup>63</sup>

### A PEACEFUL POLITICAL EVOLUTION

Since retiring from the State Bar of California in 2007, Cox has dedicated himself to the promotion of a "peaceful political evolution."<sup>64</sup> The political movement focuses on: holding

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<sup>60</sup> Houser, Bob, "L.B. lawyer tells why we should vote 'Zero' for president," *Long Beach Press-Telegram*, August 18, 1980.

<sup>61</sup> "Outlaw War," *Media Monitors*, <http://williamjohncox.com/wp-admin/post.php?post=117&action=edit>, September 14, 2005.

<sup>62</sup> "A Law Enforcement Alternative to War in Syria," *Nation of Change*, <http://www.nationofchange.org/law-enforcement-alternative-war-syria-1344172113>, August 5, 2012.

<sup>63</sup> "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.

<sup>64</sup> Yarbrough, Amy, "Lawyer, Writer, Activist – and Now, Web Site Creator," *Los Angeles Daily Journal*, October 15, 2007.



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 policy;<sup>65</sup> and a national paid voter’s holiday for federal elections.<sup>66</sup>

## WAR ON DRUGS

Along with thousands of current and former members of the law enforcement, courts, and criminal justice communities in 190 countries, Cox is a member of Law Enforcement Action Partnership (LEAP) and serves in its speaker’s bureau. The mission of LEAP is “to support drug policy and criminal justice reforms that will make communities safer by focusing law enforcement resources on the greatest threats to public safety, promoting alternatives to arrest and incarceration, addressing the root causes of crime, and working toward healing police-community relations.”<sup>67</sup>



## POLITICAL PUBLICATIONS

In 2004, Cox’s book, *You’re Not Stupid! Get the Truth: A Brief on the Bush Presidency*, was published by the Progressive Press.<sup>68</sup>

During 2012, Cox published two eBooks on political issues:

- *Target Iran: Drawing Red Lines in the Sand* is a brief history of Persian Iran and its conflict with the United States and Israel over its uranium enrichment program, a

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<sup>65</sup> “Write-In Voting and Political Protest,” *Counterpunch*, June 1, 2016, <http://www.counterpunch.org/2016/06/01/write-in-voting-and-political-protest/>.

<sup>66</sup> *An Introduction to Voters Evolt*, <http://usvra.us/an-introduction-to-voters-evolt/>.

<sup>67</sup> <https://lawenforcementactionpartnership.org/>

<sup>68</sup> Cox, William John, *You’re Not Stupid! Get the Truth: A Brief on the Bush Presidency*, (Joshua Tree: Progressive Press, 2004).

discussion of the likelihood of war between the parties, and a peaceful solution that offers a comprehensive nuclear weapons policy for all nations.<sup>69</sup>

- *Mitt Romney and the Mormon Church: Questions* provides a brief review of the Mormon corporate empire and the power it may hold over presidential candidate and now Senator Mitt Romney—whose family has been a part of the Mormon high priesthood since the Church’s creation.<sup>70</sup>

## THE UNITED STATES VOTERS’ RIGHTS AMENDMENT (USVRA)

In 2012, expanding on the principles of a peaceful political evolution, Cox drafted and commenced circulation of the United States Voters’ Rights Amendment (USVRA) to the U.S. Constitution. The USVRA incorporates the proposed corporate personhood amendment by Move to Amend;<sup>71</sup> however, it goes further to clearly establish that the right to cast an *effective vote* is an inherent Right of Liberty under the Constitution.<sup>72</sup>

The USVRA is a comprehensive Voters’ Bill of Rights intended to deal comprehensively with all political matters that interfere with the basic right of liberty to cast informed and effective votes.

Together, the People of the United States can transform their government, as it evolves into a fully functioning democratic republic. The Bill of Rights provides for national paid voting holidays, a national hand-countable paper ballot, civics education, and a process for the people to have a more direct role in the formulation of public policy.<sup>73</sup> 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.<sup>74</sup>

In 2015, Cox organized USVRA.US, a California nonprofit corporation to further public education about the Amendment, and the Internet website, USVRA.us was created to support the initiative.<sup>75</sup> Written by Cox, the corporation published *Transforming America: A Voters’ Bill*

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<sup>69</sup> Cox, William John, *Target Iran: Drawing Red Lines in the Sand*, (Mindkind Publications, September 2012).

<sup>70</sup> Cox, William John, *Mitt Romney and the Mormon Church: Questions*, (Mindkind Publications, August 2012).

<sup>71</sup> <http://www.movetoamend.org>.

<sup>72</sup> “The Right to Vote, Effectively,” *Counterpunch*, July 8, 2016, <http://www.counterpunch.org/2016/07/08/the-right-to-vote-effectively/>.

<sup>73</sup> “Who Should Make Political Policy, the People or the Politicians?” *Information Clearing House*, June 23, 2016, <http://www.informationclearinghouse.info/article44951.htm>.

<sup>74</sup> <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>.

<sup>75</sup> <http://www.usvra.us>.

*of Rights* in January 2016. The book is dedicated “To the People of the United States of America, whose consent to be governed cannot be taken for granted.”<sup>76</sup>

In December 2015, to demonstrate how the 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 published *An Essential History of China: Why it Matters to Americans*.<sup>77</sup> Dedicated to “Peace in the Pacific,” the book summarizes 4,000 years of Chinese dynastic history and focuses on the last 100 years of the Communist Dynasty. The history compares the governments of the United States and China to illustrate how the principles of 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. Their official mascot is Cox’s canine companion, Trusty Rusty, The Ranger Dog.<sup>78</sup>



## THE RIGHTS OF LIBERTY

Commencing in the Fall of 2017, the USVRA launched a social media ad campaign in support of Mel Lindsey, a 92-year-old World War II veteran and retired preschool educator, who filed a petition for redress of grievances against his government on behalf of all American

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<sup>76</sup> Cox, William John, *Transforming America: A Voters’ Bill of Rights*, (USVRA.US, January 2016).

<sup>77</sup> Cox, William John, *An Essential History of China: Why it Matters to Americans*, (Mindkind Publications, December 2015).

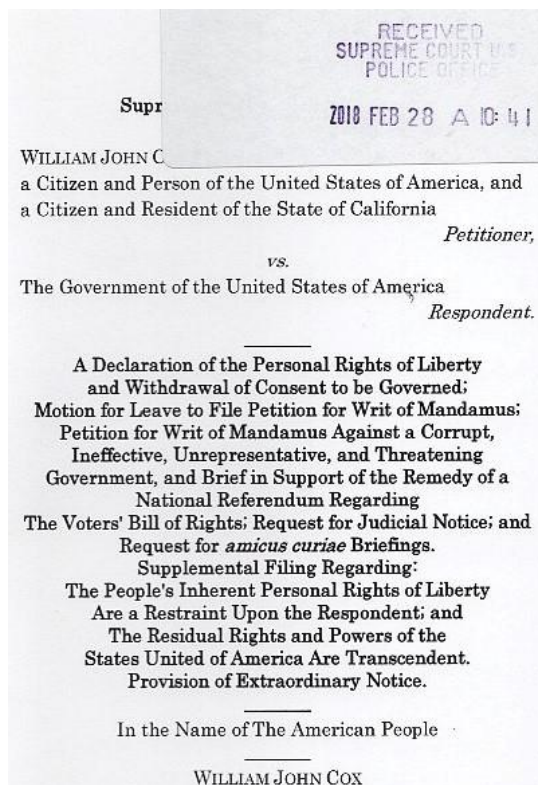
<sup>78</sup> Propes, Steve, “Local Attorney Seeks to Amend U.S. Constitution,” *Beachcomber*, May 13, 2016, p. 1. “Transformation: A Student-Led Mass Political Movement,” *Counterpunch*, April 19, 2016, <http://www.counterpunch.org/2016/04/19/transformation-a-student-led-mass-political-movement/>

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 to each member of the presidential cabinet.<sup>79</sup>

When Lindsey's petition failed to elicit any response, Cox drafted a legal *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 the U.S. Bill of Rights and that they are not confined to the "specific terms of the Bill of Rights." When the Chief Justice of the Court refused to allow the clerk to accept his pleading, Cox mailed a personal copy to each individual justice of the Supreme Court on April 9, 2018 as a First Amendment petition for redress of grievances. There was no response.<sup>80</sup>



<sup>79</sup> Osier, Valerie, "Long Beach Veteran, 90, Petitions U.S. Government for Voters' Rights," *Long Beach Press Telegram*, November 13, 2017, p. A3.

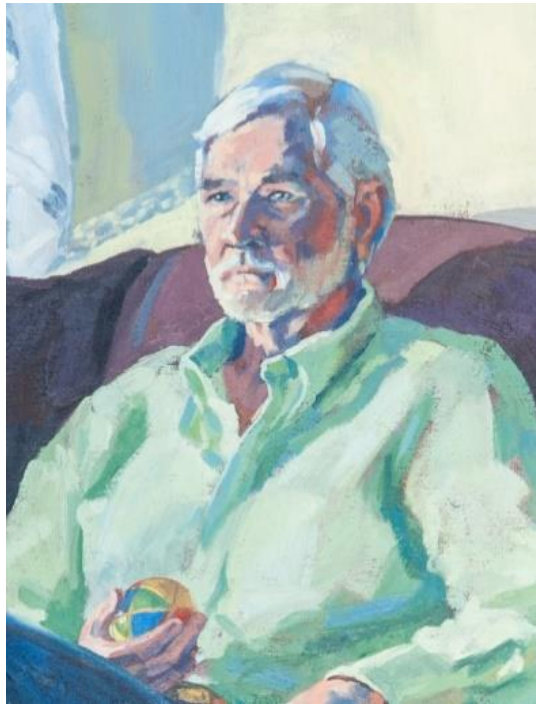
<sup>80</sup> <https://williamjohncox.com/assets/pdfs/SupCtRevisedPleading.pdf>.

## 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.<sup>81</sup>

### MINDKIND

Over the next three decades and building on the concepts of mind articulated 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 latent brain stem intolerance and its 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

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<sup>81</sup> Donn, Thomas, *Hello: We Speak the Truth*, (CLS Publishing Company, 1978).

adjacent dimensions until every child on Earth—irrespective of class or culture—has equal access to nutrition, health care, and education.

Having lived and worked under the philosophy Cox expressed almost 40 years earlier in *Hello*, he published an update in *The Book of Mindkind* in December 2015. As *A Philosophy for the New Millennium*, this was the first of his self-published books following his near-death experience with full-body sepsis at the end of 2014. Its dedication is “For the Children of Mindkind: To give wings to your imagination, allowing you to soar on the winds of time.”<sup>82</sup>

In addition, to discuss the political principles required to effectuate the philosophy of Mindkind, Cox wrote an entirely fact-based political philosophy narrated by fictional characters. *Sam: A Political Philosophy* was also published in December 2015.<sup>83</sup> It is a tale of political heroism, as well as an inspiring love story of bravery and sacrifice.

## RELIGION & THE REALITY OF MIND

Drawing upon his experiences in publishing the Dead Sea Scrolls in November 1991, Cox spent a year researching and writing a thousand-page brief titled *Mary: Mother of Israel's Messiahs* on the history of monotheism generally and the ministry of Jesus, specifically. Cox's goal was to access and combine, in one file, the most up-to-date information provided by the Dead Sea Scrolls, the Gnostic Gospels, and other ancient manuscripts, along with the latest discoveries in biblical archaeology, to ascertain and express the true forensic facts as best they could be determined. The two-volume brief gathered dust on his bookshelf (and successive reformatting of data files) for more than 20 years until Cox determined to bring it to publication, as an expression of his spiritual beliefs and his calling to serve as counsel for the interests of Jesus.

Commencing during a retreat to the mountains of Idyllwild in the spring of 2017, Cox wrote *The Way of Righteousness: A Revealing History and Reconciliation of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam*. The 500-page book identified the historical elements of the Universal Mind as an intellectual image of the power of a spiritual God, the sum of all knowledge—*The Word*. The book explores Christian Gnosticism, Judaic Kabbalism, and Islamic Sufism in proposing the healing understanding of the spiritual presence of an Abiding Mind, experienced as a voice within our minds, the cautioning of our conscience, and experienced as comforting words of the Gnostic Spirit of Wisdom, the origin of the Pauline Holy Spirit.

*The Way* reveals the amazingly true story about the family of Mary, the mother of Jesus, and his band of brothers, Judas, James, Simeon, and Joseph, and their companion Mary

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<sup>82</sup> Cox, William John, *The Book of Mindkind: A Philosophy for the New Millennium*, (Mindkind Publications, November 2015).

<sup>83</sup> Cox, William John, *Sam: A Political Philosophy*, (Mindkind Publications, December 2015).

Magdalene: the Messiahs, Priests, Zealots, and the Spirit of Wisdom of the Way of Righteousness.

Immediately upon completing the first draft of *The Way* manuscript, Cox spent a week imagining and writing a brief paper on the physics of an actual mathematically provable eternal mind and the mechanism of positive universe within a negative cosmos. He put aside these manuscripts and spent the next year actively engaged in political matters—as it had become evident that the presidential election of 2016 had produced a thoroughly corrupt government administered by a dangerously deceitful and delusional conman.

Cox spent the first eight months of 2018 photographing marches and protests, and he developed a series of websites for the organization of youth, women, and voting. He wrote, published, and circulated articles about the concepts of his political philosophy as set forth in his books, and he ran a series of ads on social media. The final website was TheVote.io which allows the People to immediately vote, digitally, for or against their VOTER'S BILL OF RIGHTS as an expression of their inherent Rights of Liberty and reservation of their Consent to be Governed.

To petition his government for redress of grievance pursuant to the First Amendment, Cox flew to Washington, DC to personally file his paperwork with the Court clerk. Two attempts to file the pleadings were rejected at the direction of the Chief Justice.

Exhausted by his efforts, September of 2018 found Cox depressed by the absolute absence of any real response to his efforts. Self-medicating with ice cream and Netflix documentaries, Cox became bored after a month and picked up the little paper on the scientific mind he had written after *The Way*. Thinking it could be expanded into a series of papers organized into a little book, he spent the remainder of 2018 writing *Mind & Its Languages of Reason*.

*Mind* combines an imagination of an expanding universe and the construction of a mathematical framework around it. A full-color print edition of *Mind* was published and circulated in May 2019 as a sequel to *The Book of Mindkind*. A less expensive black and white print edition was published in May 2020, but the full-color edition remains available as an eBook.<sup>84</sup>

In June 2019, Cox and his son Steven traveled to Palestine-Israel and obtained photographic images of biblical locations for the publication of *The Way*. They returned safely, and he was able to complete the Epilogue, including the photo essay.

Cox was brought to tears by the poverty and hopelessness he witnessed during his expedition around and behind the massive Israeli concrete wall of occupation, down into the West Bank of the Jericho Valley. Everywhere, he saw hopeless Palestinian children with

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<sup>84</sup> Cox, William John, *Mind & Its Languages of Reason*, (Mindkind Publications, May 2019).

nothing to do but powerlessly throw rocks at the invaders who continue to illegally occupy their land.

Inasmuch as the state of Israel does not have a written constitution, Cox drafted and mailed a human rights petition to the United Nations on behalf of the Palestinian children of the Nakba, and the Israeli children of the Holocaust. The petition was to establish a written Children's Constitution to govern the lands of Palestine and Israel according to the ancient Covenant of Abraham: to live with righteousness and to coexist peacefully within the land. The petition was rejected by the United Nations because it was not introduced by a member state. The petition was attached as addenda to *The Way*, and print copies were mailed to a dozen of the world religious leaders, including the Roman Catholic Pope.

In 2019, the deteriorating environment and the immediate effects of global warming commanded Cox's attention. Ordering and reading stacks of the leading books and articles written by climate scientists, searching the Internet, and traveling, Cox researched the primary threats leading to near term extinction, and he outlined a series of papers. Writing commenced on the first of December 2019, and *The Choices of Mind: Extinction or Evolution?* was concluded by year's end.

The first of two parts, "The Extinction Papers" identify the imminent and primary threats to the environment, documenting the equally deadly economic, self-government, and militarization threats, concluding with the inherent disease of primal intolerance. The second half of the manuscript, "The Evolution Papers" propose and discuss solutions to each of these deadly threats, commencing with "The Metamorphosis of Mind" as the essential transformation to universal tolerance and human survival.

*The Choices of Mind* was published in January 2020, just as the COVID19 pandemic spawned by environmental collapse was beginning to spread around the world.<sup>85</sup> With the republication of the original *Hello* as a pocketbook edition titled *A Message of Mind*<sup>86</sup> in 2019, Cox combined the small book series into a compendium print edition titled *The Gift of Mind*, which was published in early 2020.<sup>87</sup> Cox published *The Way of Righteousness* as a trade paperback in June 2020.<sup>88</sup>

Enjoying the spring weather and taking a break from writing and painting, Cox and his wife, Helen attended a Degas exhibit at the National Art Gallery and reviewed the biennial competition finalists at the National Portrait Gallery in Washington, DC. The couple returned home, but immediately travelled up to Portland, Oregon to attend another art show and to visit friends. They flew home to Long Beach the day before all domestic air traffic was shut

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<sup>85</sup> Cox, William John, *The Choices of Mind: Extinction or Evolution?*, (Mindkind Publications, January 2020).

<sup>86</sup> Cox, William John, *A Message of Mind: Hello, We Speak the Truth*, (Mindkind Publications, October 2019).

<sup>87</sup> Cox, William John, *The Gift of Mind: A Compendium*, (Mindkind Publications, June 2020).

<sup>88</sup> Cox, William John, *The Way of Righteousness: A Revealing History & Reconciliation of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam*, (Mindkind Publications, June 2020).



down due to the pandemic. On the return flight, Cox organized a matrix of matrices of quantum numbers in a composition book Helen had bought him in Powell's Book Store.

Quarantined and isolated in his study and gardens, Cox started writing a brief paper about *UN pi* on Pi Day, March 14, 2020. The scope of the paper continued to grow as exercises in his composition notebook expanded *Mind & Its Languages of Reason* with demonstrable proofs. Over the next four months (gifted with a computer application that digitally translated ASCII into *UN* as a basic calculator and converter from base 10), he was able to calculate the internal matrices of Universal Quantum Numbers to demonstrate the rational quantification of the roots of Negative One.

His findings encouraged Cox to write *The Work: A Geometrical Model of the Universe, as Defined by Quantum Numbers, With the Quantification of pi, phi, e, and i*. The book is a summary description of the physical universe, the mind it produces, its philosophy of life, and a mathematics to encompass everything. *The Work* was published in June 2020, prefaced by a short synopsis.<sup>89</sup>

Following publication, Cox noticed how nicely perfect and Mersenne prime numbers are displayed in *UN* numbers. He wrote a paper on these numbers, which he combined with the Synopsis from *The Work* and a brief history of relevant ancient mathematics. He produced a 30-page, color picture eBook, titled *Universal Quantum Numbers: An Introduction*,<sup>90</sup> which he published on Thanksgiving Day 2020.

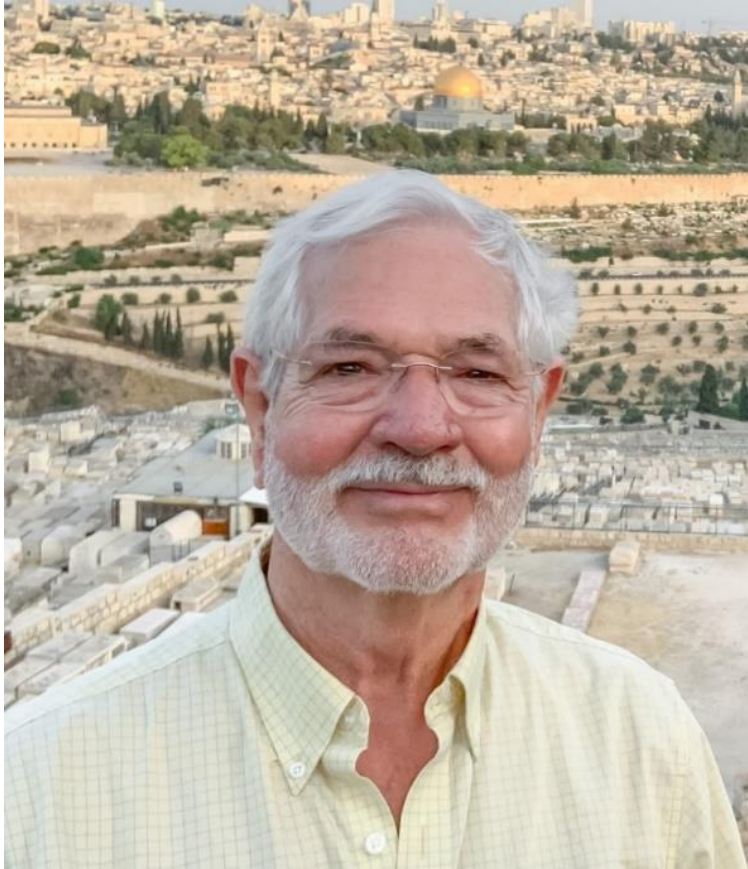
## PERSONAL

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 artist Helen Werner Cox. They live in Long Beach, California.

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<sup>89</sup> Cox, William John, *The Work: A Geometrical Model of the Universe, as Defined by Quantum Numbers, With the Quantification of pi, phi, e, and i*, (Mindkind Publications, August 2020).

<sup>90</sup> Cox, William John, *Universal Quantum Numbers: An Introduction*, (Mindkind Publications, November 2020).



Facing the morning sun shining upon the roofs of Jerusalem  
At the crest of the Mount of Olives.  
Photograph by Steven Cox.  
June 2019

*wjc*