THE BILL OF RIGHTS

When the Constitution was presented for ratification, Patrick Henry tried desperately to get another Convention opened up to insure against the dangers of granting power to the new federal system without providing any written protection and security for the essential rights of the people. He called the Constitution a “crazy machine.” Fortunately for us, things went along exactly as they did: the delegates to the Convention wanted to get home before winter set in, and they would not approve beginning another Convention so late in the year. Presuming their fears and concerns for winter travel, as Henry railed against acceptance of the Constitution, he fell upon and introduced the solution to the problem with this critical remark: “The least you can do is guard it with a Bill of Rights.”

If a second Convention had been opened, and IF these rights had been intermingled into one document, mixed with the man-made laws and format, the unique cloak of protection the rights of the people now hold would have been weakened or lost. The divine rights of the people deserved to be assembled together and given the protective armor and safekeeping that only a sacred palladium such as a Bill of Rights could provide.

Not Subject to Repeal

The Bill of Rights attached to the Constitution of the United States of America, is even higher law than the contents of the work done under George Washington at the Convention in 1787.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Protects against unreasonable searches and seizures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Protects against cruel and unusual punishments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Protects against self-incrimination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Protects against double jeopardy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Protects against the taking of private property without just compensation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The next time you look at the first "ten amendments" realize that they are truly "ten articles" copied from a special document that has its own special Pre-amble engrafted to it.

“The very purpose of a Bill of Rights was to withdraw certain subjects from the vicissitudes of political controversy, to place them beyond the reach of majorities and officials and to establish them as legal principles to be applied by the courts. One's right to life, liberty, and property, to free speech, a free press, freedom of worship and assembly, and other fundamental rights may not be submitted to vote; they depend on the outcome of no elections.”

Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson
West Virginia State Board of Education v. Barnette
1943 319 US 624, 638, 87 L ed 1628, 1638,
63 S Ct 1178, 147 ALR 674

Second Amendment Committee P.O. Box 1776 Hanford, California 93232
WHAT MAKES PUBLIC OFFICIALS THINK THEY CAN TAKE AWAY OUR PRIVATELY OWNED FIREARMS?

Here are 2 of the 3 documents that set the laws and rules which govern the United States of America.

Each instrument is a separate document and maintains all of its authority within its ownself.

This is the “Bill of Rights”. It is a palladium where sacred things are stored. Its contents are perpetual! It contains God’s laws, man’s endowments from the Creator. The “Bill of Rights” is NOT subject to "change". The “Bill of Rights” is higher law than the 1787 Constitution! Because no man can repeal God’s laws or endowments, its contents are not subject to repeal!

The people ratified these two documents. They are “the property of” and “belong to” the people. Public officials cannot alter or discard them.

This is the 1787 Constitution of the United States of America. It has been acclaimed to be the greatest document struck off by the hand of man! Amendments or minor changes to its principles may be made subject to the rules of the amendment process. By attaching the “Bill of Rights” to this document, God’s laws and endowments became included as the “supreme law of the land”, but no man has the power to deny, restrict or repeal God’s laws or endowments!

NO MAN IS ABOVE THE LAW!

Second Amendment Committee P.O. Box 1776 Hanford, California 93232
THE LAWS OF
THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR
ANTI-GUN LAWS TO BE VALID

The Constitution
of the
State of California

"The State of California
is an inseparable part of
the United States of
America, and the United
States Constitution is
the supreme law of the
land."

California State Constitution
Article II, Section 1

The California Constitution, being in full
accord with the federal Constitution,
illustrates the interlocking principles by
which the nation's founders permanently
safeguarded their American posterity.

The Constitution
of the
State of California

"I... do solemnly
swear that I will
support and defend
the Constitution of
the United States and the
Constitution of the
State of California
that I will bear true
faith and allegiance to
the Constitution of the
United States and the
Constitution of the
State of California."

California State Constitution
Article VI, Section 3

This Rule Book that public officials
must obey is still in effect.
Violation of the oath of office is
an impeachable offense.

The Constitution
of the
United States
of America

This Constitution, and
the laws of the
United States which
shall be made in
pursuance thereof,
shall be the supreme
law of the land.

United States Constitution
Article VI, General Provisions (2)

The "Bill of Rights" is a
part of the Constitution of the United States.
The "Bill of Rights" cannot be repealed.

The Constitution
of the
United States
of America

"...the members of the
several state legislatures
shall be bound by oath
or affirmation to support
this Constitution...

United States Constitution
Article VI, General Provisions (3)

All public officials are required to swear allegiance under oath to support and defend the principles within these Constitutions,
but if they break this trust, they must be dishonorably discharged. This is the function and reason for taking an oath of office.