

The Bill of Rights

First Ten Amendments to the Constitution

THE PREAMBLE

The Conventions of a number of the States having at the lime of their adopting the Constitution appreciated a destine, in order to prevent <u>misconstruction</u> or abuse of its powers, that kurther <u>destination</u> are <u>restrictive</u> cleaness should be added: And as artiseding the ground of public confidence in the Converment, will be all insure the beneficiant and so it is fruithation.

Article 1. Congress shall make no low properting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free express through or abridging the freedom of spreech, or of the press or the right of the people poeceably to assemble, and so pretium the Government for a nature of privances.

Article II. A well-regulated militia, being nocessary to the socurity of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be intimed

Article III. We solder shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any bouse, writhout the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be wreeribed by law.

Article 14. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, bosses, papers, and effects, against warnessnedde search and sectures, shall not be violated, and no warnests shall time, but upon probated cause, supported by oath or offirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and

Article V. He person shall be held to answer for a capital, or esherouse informat crime, unless on a presentant or indictionest of a formal Jury, except in cases arising in the lend or neval forces, or in the militim, when in actual service in time of war or public danger, one that my cheen be subject for the same offense to be tweet per in properly of life the same offense to be tweet per in properly of life to the same offense to make the in any reminal cases to be a waiters against himself, was be deprived of

ife, liberty, or property, without due process of irus, nor shall private property be taken for public

Article 47. In all criminal preservations the occused shall crips the right to a punch and public trials by an importal pay of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district that have been proviously securement by form, and to be informed of the nature and crosses of the accounties, to be confronted which the witnesses against him, to have completury process for obtaining witnesses in his frove, and to have the accountance of control of the first.

Article VII. In ruits at common law, where the value in controvery shall expeed transity foliar, the right of trail by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-expensived in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII. Excessive bad shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article IX. The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, one reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Document (A)

Document (B)

MAKE NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT! PUBLIC OFFICIALS DO NOT HAVE UNLIMITED POWER. JUST WHO IS IN CHARGE HERE?

QUESTION: Is it permissible for public officials to force us to give up our firearms under "emergency war powers" and "martial law" when an order to do so is put into effect by the United States President, and the action is supported by the governors in each state? Would state preemption offer any protection?

NO! The strength of the Second Amendment of the Bill of Rights continues to exist, but <u>you may not know how to use it in your defense to save your firearms</u>, or to untangle the web of unlawful restrictions that are unjustly bringing you and your defense down. <u>State preemption makes it easy for the governor to disarm</u> you; whereas no state can take preeminence over an amendment in the <u>Bill of Rights</u>. As to government's ability to force you to give up your firearms under "emergency powers" (also called the War Powers Act), <u>no time should be lost in preparing a defense against this threat</u>. The Second Amendment will always exist. The problem we face is the <u>insolence of our fellow man to place restrictions against our natural rights</u>.

Situations will soon be forthcoming wherein a demand will be placed upon all the law-abiding people to turn in all of their firearms. It is essential to already have established good relationships with loyal legislators (the few we have in office) who, in turn, should send an order out requiring the president, the governor, and any other disloyal public official (the real dissidents!) to "step down from office" whenever martial law is invoked upon the nation's law-abiding people! If the Constitution is suspended, their services are no longer authorized! It should then fall to the people, working with known loyal public officials to replace these errant ones with worthwhile representatives; meanwhile, the Constitutional system is being restored! The Law of Necessity provides for it, and the Safety of the State depends upon it.

Many people are unaware that there are two documents comprising what we call "<u>The Constitution</u>" which are shown above as <u>Document (A)</u> and <u>Document (B)</u>. Document (A) was signed by George Washington and others who represented *the people at large*. It was drafted to protect their liberty, sovereignty, freedom and independence.

Before <u>Document (A)</u> could become supreme law of the land in 1787, it was sent out to each of the thirteen original states for ratification, to be accepted <u>by the people</u> themselves! This was a requirement per James Madison's Resolution #15 on the ninth day of the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia.*

<u>The Constitution is, in every sense of the word, "the people's document" -- "the people's authorization of limited</u> delegated powers allowed to be exercised by public officials. <u>It was written to limit the power that man can exercise over his fellow man!</u> Keep in mind that Madison himself said that "<u>Delegated powers"</u>...(from the people) "are not surrendered powers" (by the people)! <u>Public officials</u> have no power over Document (A), so how can they suspend that over which they have no authority?

The Bill of Rights, Document (B), was drafted to confirm the individual rights of the people. This Document has a <u>dual</u> nature. It is included as an attachment to the Constitution (see the first Ten Amendments - U.S. Constitution), was ratified by the state legislatures by December 15, 1791, <u>and is a document of its own self</u>, as well as being the American Magna Carta! It has essential self-sustaining capabilities built within (the Second Amendment) to protect itself and <u>Document (A)</u>. Its purpose is to secure the most endangered rights as well as others not listed. They are God-given rights: <u>neither manauthorized nor man-suspendable!</u> No power exists within the federal or state governments to repeal, revoke, rescind, or suspend the Bill of Rights. This can *not* be said of state-preemption protection for any arms rights

of the people!

<u>Document (B)</u> affirms that those particular rights are natural, self-evident, and an endowment directly to man <u>from the</u> Creator. The vital rights contained in the Bill of Rights, are such that no man can divest himself of them, not even if he so chooses! <u>Government did not bestow these rights upon the people so how can they suspend that over which they have no authority?</u>

Both <u>Documents (A) and (B)</u> have their own individual Preamble stating the purpose for which each document was drafted and instituted. The Preamble of the Bill of Rights makes it clear that <u>the federal government in particular is forbidden to interfere with any of the rights within</u>. From the onset, the Second Amendment was regarded as being an absolute right, yet today dissenters <u>intentionally</u> besmirch it.

The only legitimate reason history offers as an explanation of martial law in the United States is "to enforce the laws of the Constitution".** There is no other basis for martial law! How, then, can the Constitution be suspended and martial law be placed on standby for use against Americans who have always been in support of "enforcing the laws of the Constitution"? If martial law can only be imposed if the Constitution is not being upheld, how then can martial law be called up first, and then after, used to suspend the Constitution? It's a trap! If martial law comes about, it should boomerang into an opportunity for loyal Americans to demand the arrest of those public officials who for years have been building a secret parallel communist government which intends to replace the Constitutional government. These are the real terrorists! When you analyze it, they have not adhered to the law! What they are forcing upon us is foreign "communist castles in the air": completely unrealistic!

The dissidents (now unjustly holding seats in public office) and who have been gradually and wrongfully defrauding the American people, need to be told that they <u>have no authority to self-endowment of unlimited power!</u> Dissidents in office cannot endow themselves with powers not delegated to them by the people! Nor do they have the capability <u>to destroy the birthrights given to man by his</u> Creator.

To use the powers <u>Document (A)</u> and <u>Document (B)</u> present, for such evil purposes, <u>a reversal of</u> the very reason for which the <u>Constitution was instituted</u>, is contrary to all reason and sensibility. <u>These</u>

were meant to be perpetual documents over America. James Madison would remind us that "Delegated power is not surrendered power!" If the members of the federal government call for a suspension of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, it is up to the people to be ready to deal with the situation and not be overwhelmed by it. Overthrowing the government is a crime -- even when it is public officials who are guilty!

Much nationwide effort has been expended to persuade gun owners to participate in accepting "state preemption". <u>Instead of being strengthened, they are actually being fatally weakened in their ability to defend themselves as they become aligned under foolish state preemption.</u> There is no substitute and no equal to the Bill of Rights! Too, preemption is a waste of the people's time and energy, when all the while, the people should be building a sturdy defense against the applications and pretenses of the War Powers Act by <u>gearing themselves with the insurmountable power reserved for them under the Second Amendment of the Bill of Rights</u>.

If a national emergency ever exists, law-abiding citizens are needed to lend assistance. The greater the emergency, the greater the need of assistance by law-abiding people. *Law abiding people are not the enemy!* The real enemies are those who would dare to suspend the Constitution and the Bill of Rights against the best interests of all the people.

There is no precedence of a nationwide emergency calling in all the guns of the law-abiding people. Since 1933 numerous national emergencies have come and gone, but they have never given rise to a call to take arms away from the law-abiding people nor to suspend the Constitution! Why now? (For the answer, look to Public Law 87-297, and the 1989 Public Law 101-216 the General and Complete Disarmament Laws.)

<u>Document (B)</u> contains law which is even higher law in rank than that in <u>Document (A)</u>. It is your best defense; that is, if you learn to use it properly in your defense <u>while you still have the time!</u>

Suspending the Constitution and imposing martial law should be challenged *before* it begins! <u>It may be too late if the people wait until after it begins!</u>

^{*} The "Articles of Confederation" had been ratified by the legislatures of the states. The intent of Resolution #15 on the ninth day of the Convention in Philadelphia in 1787, introduced by James Madison, and successfully passed, was to give the Constitution the broadest protection possible by placing it directly into the hands of the people. It was ratified by delegations of the people themselves.

^{**} Lincoln felt it was his duty to hold the Union together. His decision to suspend "habeas corpus" was made during the time that he was facing adversaries that wished to break away from the Union.