"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." ....JACKSON, J., 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.

The first ten amendments to the United States Constitution are called the Bill of Rights. The first ten amendments to the United States Constitution are different than the 11th to the 26th amendments. The first ten are not repealable. The 11th to the 26th are repealable. The Bill of Rights is not only an amendment to the United States Constitution, it is also a document of its ownself. It is the American Magna Carta.

The laws in the Bill of Rights are laws that are higher than the rest of the Constitution to which they are attached. The reason for this is that the Bill of Rights contains natural rights --the laws endowed to man by the Creator. Even if a person so desired, he could not divest himself of his natural rights. No one can deny himself of them because we can not deny posterity these rights. It is incumbent upon us to preserve and to pass these rights on to them.

*The Preamble to the Bill of Rights: The conventions of a number of the states having, at the time of their adopting the constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: and as extending the ground of public confidence in the government, will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution:

Second Amendment Committee P.O. Box 1776 Hanford, Calif. 93232