

THIS IS PAGE 340

It contains your permission for all of your handguns to be confiscated!

Question: Who said I gave any permission for my handguns to be confiscated?

<u>Answer</u>: Most likely, you didn't, but your local citizen committees may have done so -- on your behalf. The attached article explains what has happened to gun owners.

Question: Why should I, as a gun owner, be concerned about Page 340, when it is dated January 1, 1983? That date has passed. Isn't Page 340 obsolete by now?

<u>Answer</u>: No, it is not obsolete. Even though the 1983 date has come and gone, Page 340 fulfilled <u>several</u> federal objectives. Page 340's <u>main objective</u> was to document the fact that the federal government had acquired the permission of the people (even though it was a fraud and a forgery) to allow for the prohibition of all handguns, the possession, use, manufacture, and/or sale in American society. The federal government has always had the option of changing the date they first set. Page 340 still retains its viability as the approval of the people: *their consent to disarm them.* Creation of Page 340 laid a foundation for the *Small Arms Treaty* to be effective when signed.

Question: Since the right to keep and bear arms is listed in the *Bill of Rights* and was ratified by the people, how can this right be subjected to repeal or denial?

<u>Answer:</u> If the government can show that the people "requested that they be denied the use of this right, or that they disapproved of their fellow citizens possessing handguns", global government advocates can more easily claim they are following 'the will of the people', and that they are authorized thereby. It is essential that the people are aware that Page 340 came about due to scandalous conduct by anti-gun government officials, and the danger it created still exists!

Question: Can we refuse to surrender the right to keep and bear arms, even under martial law?

<u>Answer:</u> The answer is "yes" and "no", depending upon whether you are "willing" or "not willing" to be swindled! Barack Obama hasn't given proof as yet of his authority to sign the Small Arms Treaty since the claim of his being "natural born" is still in question. Any treaty which is not "in pursuance thereof" (to the Constitution and the Bill of Rights) or not consistent with essential Constitutional principles and rights, cannot claim to be, nor be held to be, lawful. Any attempt to disarm the whole nation, by use of martial law or executive orders, can only be classed as intolerable subversive activity, and should confirm the existence of tyrannical and unfit rule.

Question: How do we get rid of Page 340?

<u>Answer</u>: Citizens Advisory Committees, which represented all of the people and approved of the changes being made to the Standards & Goals, never studied the gun issue! There is no statutory limit on fraud! Page 340 is a fraud, and while there is still time, should be exposed as a hidden federal swindle! An expose' must be demanded to restore the sanctity of the Second Amendment of the *Bill of Rights*. **Don't wait until it is too late to remedy this evil situation.**

THE SMALL ARMS TREATY -- WILL IT AFFECT AMERICAN GUN OWNERS?

Congressman Paul Broun (R-GA) recently stated: "Secretary of State Hillary Clinton has announced that the Obama Administration would be working hand-in-glove with the United Nations to pass a new <u>Small Arms Treaty</u>." Gun owners, are you aware that this <u>Small Arms Treaty</u> will establish an international gun registry, setting the stage for full scale gun confiscation? Yes, it <u>will</u> eventually outlaw and forbid possession of privately-owned handguns belonging to citizens of the United States.

When American gun owners are forced to defend themselves against the challenges and plans being made to prohibit them from owning any personal firearms, their first defense will be that they are protected by the Second Amendment of the *Bill of Rights*, and that the *Bill of Rights* is not subject to the repeal, revoke, or rescind process. This is correct; however, that defense will not be sufficient to save their guns. Read on!

During 1974-1975 the federal government created a group called the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (L.E.A.A.). It was L.E.A.A.'s mission to comb through every state in the union, revise their state "Standards and Goals", and secretly make sure the feds would be able to ban all hand guns when they were ready to do so. Every state provided a "Citizens Advisory Committees" (C.A.C.) which approved changes to be made in their state's operational procedures. These "Citizens Advisory Committees" were claimed to represent "the voice of all the people" within each respective state. The final C.A.C. work was sent around to the subdivisions within each state for their approval and adoption. The governor, too, had possession of the final work, and his copy was known as the Governor's Master Set. When the work was finished, under constant guidance of the L.E.A.A., the committees were disbanded and the members returned to their home areas.

When the Citizens Advisory Committees were gone, an illegal new page was inserted (sneaked in) and added to the back of the C.A.C. report. It was numbered as the 340th page. Other than the information in the bordered box on the upper right hand side (of the following page entitled "Handguns In American Society") you have an exact copy of the new page that was added to the C.A.C.'s report.

Henceforth, the <u>illegal</u> 340th page claimed the same citizen approval and authority, <u>equal</u> to the <u>legally</u> authorized work pages done by the now departed "Citizens Advisory Committees". The fact is: <u>None of the Citizen Advisory Committees undertook the gun subject as a study</u>, yet the 340th page sailed through on the coattails of their voluminous work, and was found in the Governor's Master Set, just as if "<u>the voice of all the people</u>" had approved the prohibition of all privately owned handguns on a given date.

Handguns In American Society

Except for this insert, this Page 340 is an exact copy from the State of California's "Master Set of Criminal Justice Standards, Goals and Recommendations. The unabridged chapter unmasking the federal and state alliance is found in the 195 page Federal Commission book entitled "A National Strategy to Reduce Crime." Although the resistance of the people caused the deadline to be advanced upwards from 1983, this set of Recommendations is still the operating directive which was sneaked from the federal government to the nation's governors. This is a component part of the "Program for General and Complete Disarmament of the nation and its law-abiding citizens. (See Public Law 87-297 & Public Law 101-216)



RECOMMENDATIONS

Enforcement of Current Laws

The Commission recommends that existing Federal, State, and local laws relating to handguns be strenuously enforced. It further recommends that States undertake publicity campaigns to educate the public fully about laws regulating the private possession of handguns.

Penalties for Crimes Committed with a Handgun

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Establishing a State Gun Control Agency

The Commission urges the enactment of State legislation establishing and funding a State agency authorized to purchase all voluntarily surrendered handguns, and further authorized to register and modify handguns to be retained by private citizens as curios, museum pieces, or collector's items.

Prohibiting the Private Possession of Handguns

The Commission further urges the enactment of State legislation not later than January 1, 1983, prohibiting the private possession of handguns after that date.

Understandably, the first deadline date of 1983 has had to be altered, due to the watchful eye of citizen protesters, and the need of the federal government to wait for the most appropriate time to put Page 340 into effect. Keep in mind that <u>Page 340 constitutes the permission of all the people to take away all their hand guns</u>. The threat is still viable.

Up until 1975, the anti-gunners had never figured out a way in which to get the permission of the people to justify the prohibition of all hand guns. However, they think they have established permission ever since they engaged in deception by slipping Page 340 in with the approved Citizen Advisory Committee work. Deception was the only way they could conjure up an idea , in order to violate an unalienable right – and to justify their upcoming prohibition order. They may now also claim – for the record — that since "the people" once authorized arms and ratified the Second Amendment in the *Bill of Rights*, "the people" can also alter and reverse it. This evil action took place in the name of the people, and (supposedly) carried the will of all the people. However, they will not tell that Page 340 was never studied by any of the Citizen Advisory Committees! That fact was checked out! One of the C.A.C. members who never missed a meeting of the general committee, or the sub-committee, stated that they never studied the gun issue!

It is important for the gun owners who are now facing the threat coming from the <u>Small Arms Treaty</u> to be made aware of what they are up against. They must create a demand for the anti-gun federal government to explain how the federal government could ever believe that they have "the law" on their side - especially against an unalienable right! Gun owners should ask them to explain how they could take power or authority over an unalienable right in the <u>Bill of Rights!</u>

This investigation should be done before the federal government decides to bring in foreign troops to help with enactment of the <u>Small Arms Treaty</u>. <u>Jerry Brown was the governor of California at the time this scandalous activity went on</u>. After obtaining a copy of the Master Set in 1975, and finding Page 340 as a part of it, some people tried to stop Governor Brown from accepting the work of the Master Set, <u>but Brown refused to allow anyone to speak with him on this subject</u>. He accepted the false 340th page in the Master Set. It was never removed. <u>California was the pilot state for the nation</u>. Jerry Brown is currently running once again in the 2010 races for the governor's chair in California, which sends up red flag warnings as Obama brazenly pushes for enactment of the <u>Small Arms Treaty</u>.

Few people knew what had happened in 1975, <u>but the damage lives on.</u>-- Not even the Citizens Advisory Committee members who worked in the study, knew of the damage that was being done in their name, because it was added after they had departed. Few people had access to the governor's Master Set. As it stands today, the anti-gun public officials feel certain that their false Page 340 will be recognized in history as <u>the will of all the people</u>,, an authentic action they desired! How sad! How untrue!

One of the former directors of the L.E.A.A., Professor Dean Morris, once said: "I am one who believes that as a first step the U.S. should move expeditiously to disarm the civilian population, other than police and security officers, of all hand guns, pistols and revolvers....No one should have a right to anonymous ownership or use of a gun. That is not a right that we can safely allow anyone.I think the truth is that we will ultimately have a police force not equipped with guns." ..."There can be no right of privacy in regard to armaments.. We seek a disarmed populace."

Many armed citizens think the court case (District of Columbia versus Heller), in a 5-4 decision by the Supreme Court, has gained them some ground. While it is true that the Second Amendment was entered into the *Bill of Rights* to protect and prevent the government from repealing, rescinding, revoking or infringing the people's right to arms, was the Court's decision really there to help the people? It appears that the Supreme Court may have simply cleared the way for a quick and complete strike out of all handguns whenever the *Small Arms Treaty* gets signed by Barack Obama.

For many years anti-gun officials, in an effort to deter the people's pro-gun argument, muddied up the water, trying to convince the people that the Second Amendment only meant that the <u>state</u> had a right to a militia! Many false statements were once bandied about, mostly claiming that the Second Amendment applied to the "state" and the "state's" right to form and command a militia. These erroneous statements have been used by government officials for some time in an effort to confuse the people in their opposition to gun laws .

The District of Columbia versus Heller case did stop the false arguments. It states that the Second Amendment does apply to the people. But was the reason the Supreme Court ruled as they did, to blot out the government's previous untruthful statements, and to clear the way for the government to be able to quickly enforce provisions of the <u>Small Arms Treaty</u>? The Heller Decision may also have been approved in order to clear the way for application of Page 340 more soundly! Anti-gun officials would now need it as the <u>Small Arms Treaty</u> gets signed, so the requirements in the <u>treaty will have direct application against the firearms of the people.</u>

They will also be depending on another of their <u>false</u> arguments (stating that treaties supersede the Constitution) as the enabling laws get passed by Congress, applying this treaty's dominance over the American <u>Bill</u> of <u>Rights</u>. Possibly, many anti-gun lying government officials, who previously made false statements (declaring that the Second Amendment only covered the <u>state's</u> right to have a militia) are now hoping their earlier false statements <u>will</u> become forgotten and will not haunt them..

Gun owners! Treaties do NOT supersede the United States Constitution! Treaties must be in pursuance of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. (See attached diagram on treaties)

"The claim and exercise of a Constitutional right cannot be converted into a crime". (Miller v U.S. 230 F 2d 486, 489)

"Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which would abrogate them." (Miranda vs Arizona 384 US 436 p.491)

"How long so ever it hath continued, if it be against reason, it is of no force in law." (Sir Edward Coke, Institutes. Pt.i)

To say that the American people have been embezzled is <u>not</u> a mis-statement. The hidden Page 340 has to be dealt with while there is still time. Unlawful Page 340 has no standing in law. It is a fraud. This fiasco must be exposed <u>before it is too late</u>. Unless this is brought out in the open, <u>there is little hope that true law will pre</u>vail.

The best move the people can make to put an end to this constant harassment is to force the United States to <u>terminate its membership in the United Nations</u>. The damage gun owners face is in the United Nations Charter, and the U.N.'s leadership for General and Complete Disarmament, down to the very last firearm owned by private citizens.

The United Nations Charter was falsely ratified as a treaty, because the United Nations was not a sovereign country, and its Charter could not qualify as a treaty. It has no right to impose its authority over American citizens. It has caused Public Law 87-297 to be passed, which calls for the elimination of our U.S. armed forces, and elimination of armaments of all kinds. Gunowners might do well if they ask their Congressmen if they will support legislation to rescind Public Law 87-297, the law calling for General and Complete Disarmament. No real progress will be made unless these suggestions are put into action.

The United Nations is destroying our Constitution and God-given rights. Cancellation of a treaty is done by the international principle known as "Rebus Sic Stantibus" which means 'there was more to it than what first met the eye'. Getting out of the United Nations is our only salvation.

QUESTION: ARE THERE WAYS TO VOID UNCONSTITUTIONAL TREATIES THAT ARE SELLING US

OUT?

ANSWER: YOU BET THERE IS!
ONE ANSWER IS:
REBUS SIC STANTIBUS.

Although it is not commonly known, there is a <u>principle in International Law</u> that the Congress can use to void treaties! What has to happen is that the people must first create a demand for public officials to initiate action to cause the United Nations Charter, the matrix of the problem, to be declared void. The United States membership in that organization will then cease to be obligatory; thus, the United States would no longer be a member of the United Nations.

This principle is known as <u>Rebus Sic Stantibus</u>* which is recognized as the *highest reason in rank* for a country to void a treaty, and it means that:

"the situation has changed!"

Rebus Sic Stantibus means that "there was more to the treaty than what met the eye"....more than the states and the citizens were aware of at the time of its ratification! This is the case with the United Nations Charter which was enacted as a "treaty"! <u>Unfairly and unjustly sold as a "program for peace,"</u> the U.N. Charter was actually engineered to overthrow the American system of government and <u>restructure</u> the United States as a part of a global government. The series of purported treaties that followed are being passed as "laws" and are not at all what the general public has been led to believe that they are supposed to contain.

"An unconstitutional act is not law....as inoperative as though it had never been passed." -- Norton vs. Shelby County, 118 US 425 p. 442

Another route the states may choose to force the repeal of a treaty is by using the decision of the Supreme Court. Keep in mind that it takes only one state to force the Supreme Court to rule on an issue. If the ruling comes out *unfavorable*, the recourse for the state(s) is to *override the Supreme Court* and undertake a repeal action *themselves*. Such an action takes thirty-eight (38) states to successfully override the Supreme Court. Repealing "enabling legislation" alone (negating previous <u>national</u> action) does not complete the necessary procedure to

Rebus Sic Stantibus is the premier principle of international law and is held as the highest reason in rank for voiding a treaty!

rescind a treaty! Additionally, a repeal, rescinding, and revoking action should be effected against an aberrant previously passed treaty in order to negate previous international action. It is a well known fact that one of the checks in the Check and Balance System places the responsibility upon the states to keep the federal government from exceeding the limits of power they delegated to it. Chances are that your state governor or representatives are not versed in international law and do not realize that Rebus Sic Stantibus is a recognized principle of international law which exists between nations and that it allows for the revocation of disastrous treaties that destroy the structure, sovereignty, and liberty of a nation.

The facts regarding the objectives of the United Nations were not known by the general population at the time the U. N. Charter was enacted. Transferring U.S. armed forces to permanent control of communist commanders, allowing the avowed enemies of our country to supervise the closing of our defense plants and military bases, and to prohibit law-abiding Americans from owning firearms is in violation of the United States Constitution! These U.N. objectives do not meet the criteria to qualify the U.N. Charter as a treaty! Also, little known is the fact that a treaty is enforceable upon every individual!

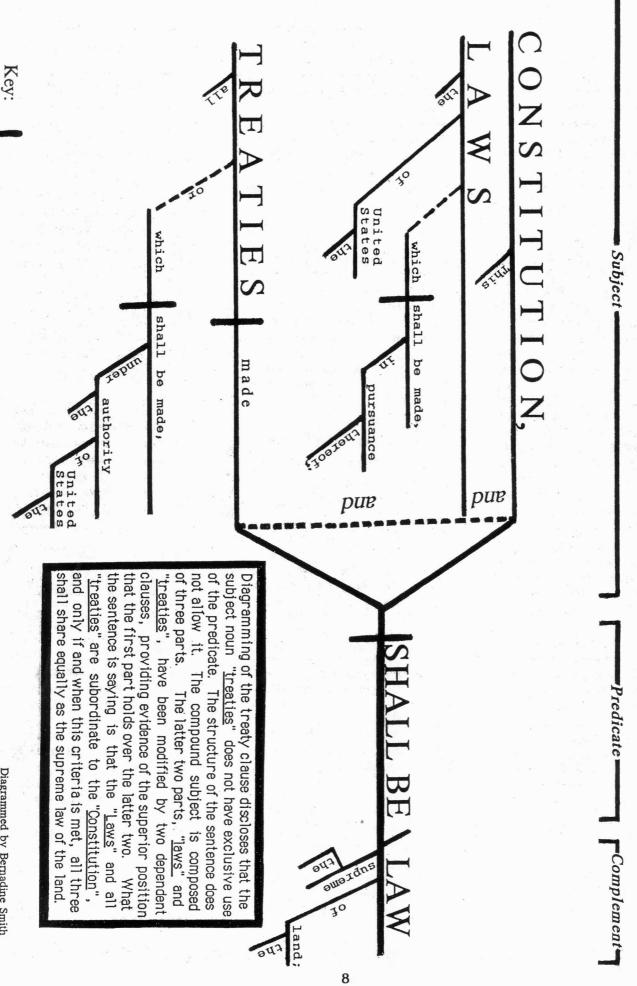
The people have been lied to about the "peace" program and the "safer world"! They were not told of the inverse purposes of the United Nations! Now the truth is being laid bare before the people! The situation has changed! The U. N. was plastered onto the U. S. by using laudable goals as a way of bringing in the U. N.'s hidden objectives! Plenty of grounds exist for putting pressure on representatives to void the U. N. Charter and related world government treaties.

A Word of Warning Regarding the Use of Rebus Sic Stantibus. There is a possibility, because of the deviousness of the courts, that the courts may insist that Rebus Sic Stantibus is a nullification procedure, the type of which they threw out when the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions were defensively tried in more recent times. The courts need to understand that it is *not* the courts who have the "final say" on protection of the nation's sovereignty! In a united action the states have superiority over all three branches of the federal system!

^{* &}lt;u>Source: Black's Law Dictionary</u> -- At this point of affairs; in these circumstances. A name given to a tacit condition, said to attach to all treaties, that they shall cease to be obligatory so soon as the state of facts and conditions upon which they were founded has substantially changed.

PROOF THAT TREATIES DO NOT SUPERSEDE THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

"This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; " U. S. Constitution Article VI Line 2



Diagrammed by Bernadine Smith Second Amendment Committee P.O. Box 1776, Hanford, Ca. 93230

Indicates separation of subject from predicate

TREATIES DO NOT SUPERSEDE THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

By Bernadine Smith

Diagramming of the treaty clause proves that there is no other way to interpret the treaty clause in the United States Constitution except as presented on the reverse side. The intent of the treaty clause is obvious. All treaties must respect, be subjected to, conform to, and be in pursuance of the United States Constitution - the required criterion for judging validity. The treaty-making power is not boundless. It cannot violate the principles, nor the spirit or the energy of the Constitution. The language used in it verifies that the construction of the treaty clause was designed to prevent misconstruction of the treaty power.

Those who deviously claim that the treaty clause says that "treaties are supreme over the Constitution" - or that "treaties can cut clear across the Bill of Rights" intend to deceive for unlawful purposes! (Refer to John Foster Dulles as the promoter of this untruthful remark.)

Thomas Jefferson said: "Our peculiar security is in the possession of a written Constitution. Let us not make it a blank paper by construction. I say the same as to the opinion of those who consider the grant of the treaty-making power as boundless. If it is, then we have no Constitution. If it has bounds, they can be no others than the definitions of the powers which that instrument gives."

The Constitution, laws of the United States, and treaties are, all three, on an equal footing -- only if the criteria is met.

Note that there are two dependent clauses within the compound subject

of the diagrammed sentence which restrain treaties from becoming boundless. (See reverse side.)

First, no treaty can be valid if it is not made under the authority of the United States. Under the authority of the United States, all public officials who could participate in the treaty-making process are already bound by their oath of office taken to support and defend the spirit and principles of the Constitution.

Second, in order for a treaty to take effect within the nation, it is required that "enabling" legislation be written in order to make the subject matter of the treaty incumbent upon states, courts, individuals, etc. In order to

It is self-evident: the Constitution has pre-set the standards a treaty must meet before it can qualify as being equal to the Constitution.

draft the "enabling" legislation, lawmakers are bound by that dependent clause (within the main treaty clause) to respect the rule to which they must adhere, and which, of course, is that, it must be drafted in pursuance thereof to the Constitution.

The president is not above the law nor the requirements of these clauses. The president's oath reads "to preserve, protect, and defend" the Constitution. That oath was especially written by the nation's founders for all future presidents and placed within the body of the Constitution as a part of the supreme law so that the nation's chief executive would have to keep himself within the bounds of Constitutional limitations.

Thomas Jefferson also said: "By the general power to make treaties, the Constitution must have intended to comprehend only those objects which are usually regulated by treaty and cannot be otherwise regulated....It must have meant to except out of these the rights reserved to the states, for surely the President and the Senate cannot do by treaty what the whole government is interdicted from doing in any way." Manual of Parliamentary Practice. Bergh 2:42 (1801)

The Constitutional duty of states to call out against the federal government whenever it has transgressed, has not been kept. For instance, the Charter of the United Nations, enacted initially as a "treaty" in 1945 was in gross violation of the principles of our Constitution. The Charter has generated concatenation of sequential unlawful "treaties", which (passed into socalled "law") have resulted in the development of an international socialistic world government (the "New World Order"). The United Nations Charter, bestows powers upon our president which are forbidden by the United States Constitution! This is why the presidents have been passing executive orders as "laws", are signing "treaties" which are altering the structure, energies, and principles of the Constitutional system, and are transferring all power under the control of the socialist world government.

The people are the guardians of the Constitution. They should hold their state public officials responsible and require them to take action against the destruction of the republic, caused by the unlawful use of the treaty power, while there is still time! They must declare unqualified laws and treaties as non-laws.

Handguns In American Society

RECOMMENDATIONS

Enforcement of Current Laws

The Commission recommends that existing Federal, State, and local laws relating to handguns be strenuously enforced. It further recommends that states undertake publicity campaigns to educate the public fully about laws regulating the private possession of handguns.

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The Commission urges enactment of State legislation providing for an extended prison term with a maximum term of 25 years for committing a felony while in possession of a handgun.

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Establishing a State Gun Control Agency

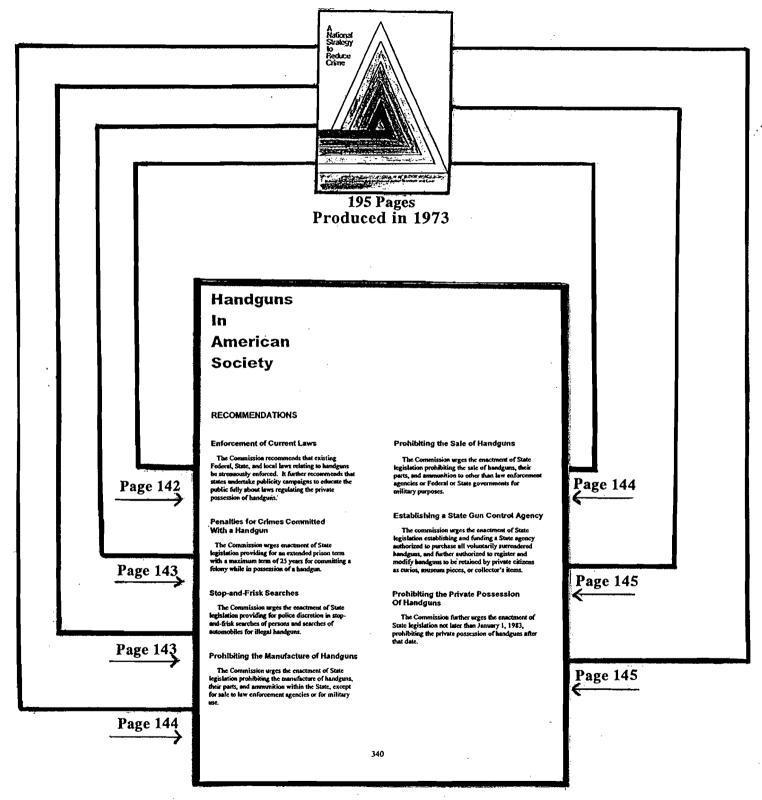
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PAGE 340

The <u>Federal</u> Fabian Socialists produced it, and the <u>State</u> Fabian Socialists are enacting it...



...not because of crime! It is <u>really</u> being done to comply with the law calling for <u>complete</u> disarmament of the nation! Public Law 87-297



87th Congress, H. R. 9118 September 26, 1961 Public Law 87-297

Sin Sirt

75 STAT. 631.

To establish a United States Arms Control and Dise mament Agency

Bs it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I-SHORT TITLE, PURPOSE, AND DEFINITIONS

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Arms Control and Dis- Arms Control and Disarma-Ment Act. ermement Act".

in which international adjustments to a changing world are achieved peacefully. It is the purpose of this Act to provide impetus toward this good by care to deal with the problem of reduction and control of armaments looking toward ultimate world from the scourge of war and the dangers and burdens of armaments; in which the use of force has been subordinated to the rule of law; and SEC. 2. An ultimate goel of the United States is a world which is free disarmament.

control and disarmament policy in a manner which will promote the national security can best be insured by a central organization charged by statute with primary responsibility for this field. This organization must have such a position within the covernment that it can provide the President, the Secretary of State, other officials of the executive brack, and the Congress with recommendations concerning United States arms control and disarmament policy, and can assess Arms control and disarmament policy, being an important aspect of foreign policy, must be consistent with national security policy as a whole. The formulation and implementation of United States arms the effect of these recommendations upon our foreign policies, our national security policies, and our economy.

This organization must have the capacity to provide the essential

scientific, economic, political, military, psychological, and technological information upon which realistic arms control and disarmament policy must be based. It must be able to carry out the following primary functions:

arms control and dissernament policy formulation of research for arms control and dissernament policy formulation;
(b) The preparation for and management of United States participation in international negotiations in the arms control and disarmment field;
(c) The dissemination and coordination of public information

concerning arms control and disarmament; and
(d) The preparation for, operation of, or as appropriate, direction of United States participation in such control systems as may become part of United States arms control and disarmnment activities.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 3. As used in this Act.—

(a) The terms "arms control" and "disarmament" mean the identification, verification, inspection, limitation, control, reduction, or alimination of armed forces and armaments of all kinds under interactional agreement including the necessary steps takent under such an agreement to establish an effective sytem of international control, or to create and strengthen international organi-

zations for the maintenance of peace.





FREEDOM FROM WAR

THE UNITED STATES PROGRAM FOR GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARM-AMENT IN A PEACEFUL WORLD

Summary

DISARMAMENT GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

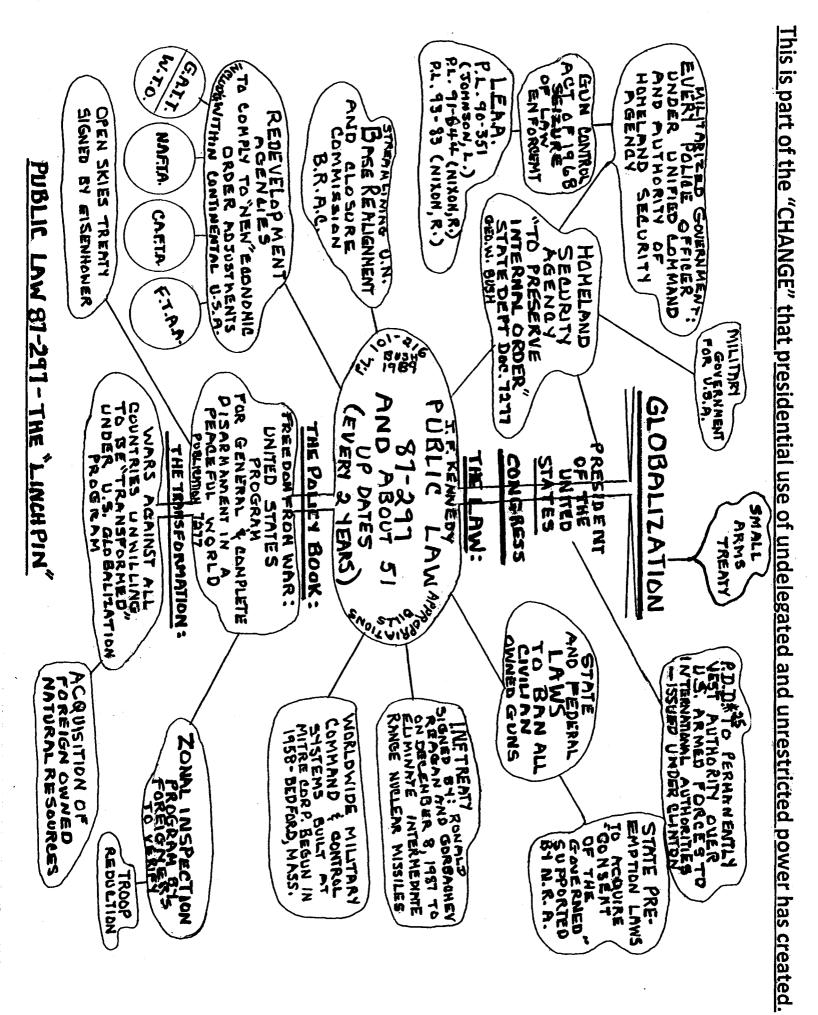
of justice and international conduct and subjecting the use of force to the rule of law; a world which has achieved general and complete disarmament under effective international control; and a world in which adjustment to change takes place in accordance with the The over-all goal of the United States is a free, secure, and peaceful world of independent states adhering to common standards principles of the United Nations. In order to make possible the achievement of that goal, the program sets forth the following specific objectives toward which nations should direct their efforts:

- The disbanding of all national armed forces and the prohibition of their reestablishment in any form whatsoever other than those required to preserve internal order and for contributions to a United Nations Peace Force;
- including all weapons of mass destruction and the means for their delivery, other than those required for a United Nations The elimination from national arsenals of all armaments, Peace Force and for maintaining internal order

DSPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATION 7277
"Discriminant Series 5
Released September 1961 Office of Public Services (UREAU OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

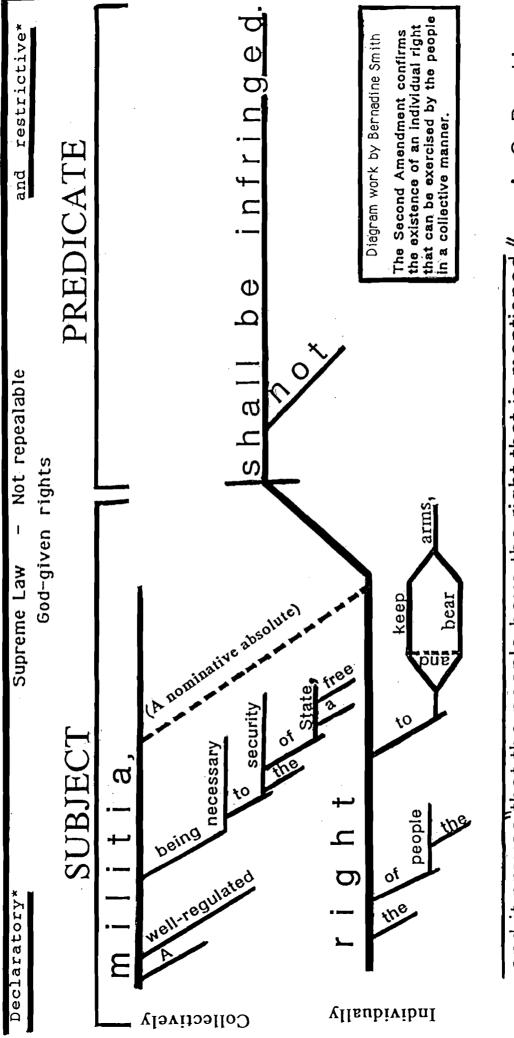
This viable Law is funded by Congress every 2 years.

A page from Publication 7277



BILL OF RIGHTS SECOND AMENDMENT OF THE BILL

"...the sentence means that the people are the militia...



and it proves that the people have the right that is mentioned." ... A. C. Brocki · teacher of Advanced

The Preamble to the Bill of Rights reads as follows:

English, a foremost expert in grammar, former Senior Editor for Houghton Mifflin.

misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of The Conventions of a number of the States having, at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent public confidence in the Government, will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution:

Interpreting the Meaning & Purpose of the Second Amendment

By Bernadine Smith

If you ever lose your guns, you are past history! This amendment is unrepealable.

he framers of the Constitution were quite skillful in the use and drafting of the English Language. By putting the Militia at the forefront of the sentence which composes the Second Amendment of the Bill of Rights, they stressed the importance of the collective use of the right to arms. The collective right used in this manner, has equal status with the individual aspects of this absolute right.

When the 1787 Constitution was ready to be submitted to the governors of the states for ratification, Patrick Henry, the immortal voice for liberty, lectured daily against it in the Virginia State House for three weeks, criticizing the Constitution, warning that it has been written "as if only good men will take office!" He asked what they would do when evil men took office. "When evil men take office, the whole gang will be in collusion," he declared, "and they will keep the people in utter ignorance and steal their liberty by ambuscade!"

(1 Entrapment from a concealed position)

Patrick Henry asked, "What resistance could be made if the people have no guns?" ..." Your guns are gone!"... "Your laws on treason are a sham and a mockery because of their mutual implication". Henry told the Continental Congress that a major reason for his objections to the Constitution was that "it does not leave us the means for defending our rights or waging war against tyrants!" He declared, "This Constitution will trample on your fallen liberty!" Patrick Henry warned that the new federal government was being given "too much money and too much power", and that it would end up "consolidating all power unto itself",

convert us "into one solid empire". Amongst other things, one of the areas upon which he felt the need for modification and limitation was the use of the treaty power, an area in which he predicted that "the President would lead in the treason". His fervor and graphic descriptions of "execrable tyranny" which would befall the people if they could not take arms against evil men who might take office, placed Patrick Henry in the forefront of the effort to protect the natural rights of the people. He wanted the immediate opening of another Constitutional Convention to strengthen particular parts of the Constitution. That suggestion not being workable, he proclaimed, "The least

"The strongest reason for the people to retain the right to keep and bear arms is, as a last resort, to protect themselves against tyranny in government."

Thomas Jefferson

you can do is guard it with a Bill of Rights!"

Young James Madison, at the time, saw no need for a Bill of Rights, since the new federal government was to exercise only those powers which were delegated to them. Patrick Henry thus said, "Let Mr. Madison tell me when did liberty ever exist when the sword and the purse were given up from the people? Unless a miracle shall interpose, no nation ever did, nor ever can retain its liberty after the loss of the sword and the purse." At first,

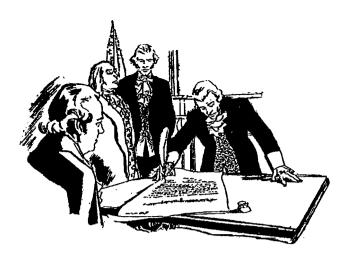
James Madison could not ever envision the possibility of tyranny happening under this Constitution. However, Madison was later blocked from taking a seat in the first Senate. That blow to a man who had been the Secretary of the Constitutional Convention, caused Madison to re-think the probability of danger. His promise to follow through with a proposed Bill of Rights garnered support for him to take a seat in the first House of Representatives. So it was that the Bill of Rights, palladium of man's natural rights, was finalized on December 15, 1791 and it became the un-revocable and superior part of the Constitution of the United States.

Patrick Henry placed all his hopes upon the vigilance of the people of the future to protect the liberty that he helped win in the War of Independence, by their standing behind the Bill of Rights, forbidding any infringement or curtailment of not only the Second Amendment, but of the sworn oath taken "to support and defend the Constitution".

Thomas Jefferson, our Third President, supported the idea of a Bill of Rights, confirming the authority of the people by saying: "The strongest reason for the people to retain the right to keep and bear arms is, as a last resort, to protect themselves against tyranny in government."

May the words that Patrick Henry spoke always be heeded through all the ages to come, as he cautioned:

"Guard with jealous attention the public liberty. Suspect everyone who approaches that jewel! Unfortunately, nothing will preserve it but downright force, and whenever you give up that force, you are inevitably ruined!"



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SUGGESTED ADDITION TO YOUR STATE CONSTITUTION

This state attests to the non-repealable nature of the Second Amendment of the Bill of Rights, and declares the right of law-abiding people to keep and bear arms to be an individual right that can also be exercised in a collective manner. This state reaffirms the importance of a well-regulated militia which is in fact the people themselves. The full and necessary exercise, affiliated activity, and benefits of these rights are hereby reaffirmed, guaranteed, and protected from all infringements.

The following is a listing of acts, but is not limited to the addition of other unlawful acts which constitute infringement of the people's right to arms, and are therein subject to punishment: No public official, whether elected or nonelected, in this State or its subdivisions, nor the legislative body, nor any other public body or person outside of this State, shall deny, curtail, prohibit, or tax the right of the people of this State to keep and bear arms; nor enact, nor participate in the execution of any law which in any style, form, or manner constitutes the registration of the people's firearms or ammunition; nor require the licensing or fingerprinting of law-abiding individuals; nor promote a reduction or restriction in the sale or availability of firearms, their parts, or components, or other related accessories; nor promote a reduction in the quality of ammunition; nor reduce its availability; nor add identification marks to firearms or ammunition; nor limit, prohibit, or regulate capacity, design, or use of magazines or ammunition feeding devices; nor promote diminishment of efficiency by requiring alterations in parts or the application of devices; nor enact laws to modify and render inoperative, arms held as curios or collector's items; nor deny benefits and exercise of future technological advancements; nor take any action to promote, or to engage in, the confiscation of firearms.

These restraints shall apply also to purported treaties, to all legislation, to executive orders, and to martial rule and/or martial law. The provisions of this section shall be self-executing. All constitutional provisions, state laws, local government ordinances, acts, or agreements from any source whatsoever that are inconsistent with this section are inoperative.