
**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

• 445 Broadway, Albany, NY. 12207-2936 •

United States Grand Jury¹ (*Status: sovereign²*)
Tribunal, the People

- against -

United States Supreme Court, Federal Judiciary
U.S. Senate, and U.S. House of Representatives
(*Status: clipped sovereignty*)

Defendants

JURISDICTION: Court of Record³
Law Case No. 1776-1789-1791-2019

Administrator Grand Jury Foreman
Depository Case No. 1:16-CV-1490

- **WRIT MANDAMUS⁴**
- **ACTION AT LAW⁵ DEMANDING
A RETURN TO THE LAW⁶**
- **DECISION & ORDER**

Copied: President Trump, AG William Barr

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MEMORANDUM OF LAW AMENDMENT II

10 The purpose of this memorandum is to make a “clear case” that the People must guard and defend our Liberty, if necessary by the exercising of our unalienable right secured by the 2nd Amendment, when called upon.

¹**The UUSCLGJ** is comprised of fifty Grand Juries each unified amongst the counties within their respective States. All fifty States have unified nationally as an assembly of Thousands of People in the name of We the People to suppress, through our Courts of Justice, subverters both foreign and domestic acting under color of law within our governments. States were unified by re-constituting all 3,133 United States counties.

² “**Sovereignty**” means that the decree of sovereign makes law, and foreign courts cannot condemn influences persuading sovereign to make the decree.” *Moscow Fire Ins. Co. of Moscow, Russia v. Bank of New York & Trust Co.*, 294 N.Y.S. 648, 662, 161 Misc. 903.; The people of this State, as the successors of its former sovereign, are entitled to all the rights which formerly belonged to the King by his prerogative. *Lansing v. Smith*, 4 Wend. 9 (N.Y.) (1829), 21 Am. Dec. 89 10C Const. Law Sec. 298; 18 C Em.Dom. Sec. 3, 228; 37 C Nav.Wat. Sec. 219; Nuls Sec. 167; 48 C Wharves Sec. 3, 7.

³ “**A Court of Record** is a judicial tribunal having attributes and exercising functions independently of the person of the magistrate designated generally to hold it, and proceeding according to the course of common law, its acts and proceedings being enrolled for a perpetual memorial.” *Jones v. Jones*, 188 Mo.App. 220, 175 S.W. 227, 229; *Ex parte Gladhill*, 8 Metc. Mass., 171, per Shaw, C.J. See, also, *Ledwith v. Rosalsky*, 244 N.Y. 406, 155 N.E. 688, 689.

⁴ The action of mandamus is one, brought in a court of competent jurisdiction, to obtain an order of such court **commanding an inferior tribunal to do without discretion**, which the law enjoins as a duty resulting from an office, trust, or station. *Rev Code Iowa, 1880, §3373 (Code 1931, §12440)*.

⁵ **AT LAW:** [Bouvier’s] This phrase is used to point out that a thing is to be done according to the course of the common law; it is distinguished from a proceeding in equity.

⁶ **AT LAW:** Blacks 4th This phrase is used to point out that a thing is to be done according to the course of the common law; it is distinguished from a proceeding in equity.

Liberty is a blessing from God that few have found, it's "*immunity from foreign control (government)*,"⁷ it is "*the power of acting as one thinks fit, without any restraint or control, unless by the laws of nature's God*".⁸ It "*includes and comprehends all personal rights and their enjoyment*."⁹ It was founded in righteousness and when proclaimed it had to be defended with blood.¹⁰ "*Its price is eternal vigilance*."¹¹ Patrick Henry said, "*Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!*"

20 God warned us that "*We wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places. Wherefore take unto you the whole armor of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all, to stand*."¹²

Liberty is twofold. First, it is deliverance from the bondage of the flesh and thereby liberates us in the spirit whereby we then walk in morality and live by natural law's principles clothed with His spiritual armor. Second it is political liberty from the tyrants of this world whereas the latter is not possible without the former. And, as God commanded Israel to be armed and drive their enemies away,¹³ we too must bear the earthly armor to drive our enemies away.

30 "*Political freedom includes in it every other blessing. All the pleasures of riches, science, virtue, and even religion itself derive their value from Liberty alone. No wonder therefore wise and prudent legislators have in all ages been held in such great veneration; and no wonder too those illustrious souls who have employed their pens and sacrificed their lives in defense of liberty have met with such universal applause. Their reputations, like some majestic river which enlarges and widens as it approaches its parent ocean, shall become greater and greater through every age and outlive the ruins of the world itself*."¹⁴

⁷ Blacks 4th

⁸ 1 Bl. Comm. 125.

⁹ Rosenblum v. Rosenblum, 42 N.Y.S.2d 626, 630, 181 Misc. 78.

¹⁰ "*You will never know how much it has cost my generation to preserve YOUR freedom. I hope you will make a good use of it.*" - John Adams

¹¹ Thomas Jefferson

¹² Eph 6:11-13

¹³ Numbers chapter 32

¹⁴ Benjamin Rush, to Catharine Macaulay, January 18, 1769

The “rulers” of this world tell us that in order to be free and secure, it is “*necessary*” for us to give up our arms and trust them with our “*security and safety*.” But history has shown us that “*Necessity is the plea for every infringement of human freedom. It is the argument of tyrants; it is the creed of slaves.*”¹⁵ As Benjamin Franklin said,¹⁶ “*They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety.*”

Liberty in this world is rare and history recalls that it was gifted and lost only once in 1400 BC by the Nation of Israel. And, in 1776 it was gifted a second time to the People who are called by His name. Today it is the duty of the People to secure it before it is lost again. In Genesis 1:28, God blessed His children and commanded them to subdue the earth. We must never let the weight of the deep-state endanger our liberties or democratic processes. We should take nothing for granted. We must guard against those who for millenniums strived to possess our land by deceit and by force and fill the face of the world with their dark cities.¹⁷

It is the Peoples duty to “*secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.*”¹⁸ Therefore We the People codified our sovereign unalienable right via the 2nd Amendment in that: “*A well-regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.*”

The history of the servants within our present government, like our founding fathers of yesterday, is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

DISARMAMENT IN THE NAME OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ACTS OF TREASON!

On September 25, 2013, Secretary of State John Kerry, in an act of war against the unalienable rights of the People protected by Amendment II, against the will of We the People and without our consent, committed treason by covertly signing the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty thereby surrendering the Peoples’ unalienable rights protected by the Second Amendment to foreign powers, inimical to liberty.

¹⁵ William Pitt (the Younger), Speech in the House of Commons, November 18, 1783.

¹⁶ Historical Review of Pennsylvania, 1759.

¹⁷ Isa 14:21

¹⁸ Preamble to the Constitution

On September 24, 2014, President Obama while addressing the U.N. General Assembly concerning the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty; in an act of war against the unalienable rights of the People protected by Amendment II, against the will of We the People said, “*All nations must meet our responsibility to observe and enforce international norms*” thereby covertly yielding his oath of office to foreign powers.

On December 24th 2014, Christmas Eve, the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty covertly became binding on the nations that had ratified it (signed by John Kerry). Under fiction of law¹⁹ the treaty provides the basis for additional gun regulations in America under the guise of “necessity”.

WHY GOVERNMENTS DISARM PEOPLE

A LEAGUE OF EVIL - The following statistics were reported in the September 11th, 1999, issue of The Economist magazine, page 7, titled “A League of Evil.”²⁰

- a. 1915-1917 Ottoman Turkey banned gun possession, and then targeted Armenians (mostly Christians) and killed 1-1.5 million people.
- b. 1929-1945 Soviet Union banned gun possession, and then targeted political opponents and farming communities, killing 20 million people.
- c. 1933-1945 Nazi Germany (and occupied Europe) banned gun possession, and then targeted political opponents, Jews, Gypsies and critics killing 20 million people.
- d. 1927-1949 Nationalist China banned private ownership of guns, and then targeted political opponents, army conscripts, and others, killing 10 million people.
- e. 1949-1952; 1957-1960; 1966-1976 Red China instituted the death penalty for supplying guns to “counter-revolutionary criminals” and anyone resisting any government program, and then targeted political opponents, killing 20-35 million people.
- f. 1960-1981 Guatemala banned gun possession, and then targeted Mayans, other Indians, and political enemies, killing 100,000-200,000 people.
- g. 1971-1979 Uganda registered gun owners, instituted warrantless searches, and then targeted Christians and political enemies, killing 300,000 people.

¹⁹ **FICTION OF LAW:** “*Something known to be false is assumed to be true.*” Ryan v. Motor Credit Co., 130 N.J.Eq. 531, 23 A.2d 607, 621.; “*That statutes which would deprive a citizen of the rights of person or property without a regular trial, according to the course and usage of common law, would not be the law of the land.*” -- Hoke vs. Henderson, 15, N.C.15, 25 AM Dec 677.

²⁰ **Original source:** Death by “Gun Control,” by Aaron Zelman and Richard W. Stevens; Mazel Freedom Press, Inc; January 1, 2001.

- 95 h. 1975-1979 Cambodia registered gun owners and then targeted educated persons
and political enemies, killing 2 million people.
- i. 1994 Rwanda registered gun owners and then targeted the Tutsi people killing over
800,000.
- 100 j. Unarmed people have no defense against a “demonical” government. In the 20th
century alone, governments killed a total of 262 million civilians. - Nobel Peace
Prize finalist R.J. Rummel in an update to statistics originally presented in his
Death by Government, Transaction Publishers, 1994.

WHO ARE THE MILITIA

105 George Mason²¹, *“I ask who are the militia? They consist now of the whole people,
except a few public officers.”* –

George Mason²², *“That a well-regulated militia, composed of the body of the people,
trained to arms, is the proper, natural and safe defense of a free state”*

110 NYS Constitution Article XII Section 1: *“The defense and protection of the state and of
the United States is an obligation of all persons within the state. The legislature shall
provide for the discharge of this obligation and for the maintenance and regulation of
an organized militia.”*

115 Richard Henry Lee²³, *“A militia when properly formed is in fact the people
themselves...and include, according to the past and general usage of the states, all men
capable of bearing arms... To preserve liberty, it is essential that the whole body of the
people always possess arms, and be taught alike, especially when young, how to use
them.”*

120 Richard Henry Lee²⁴, *“No free government was ever founded, or ever preserved its
liberty, without uniting the characters of the citizen and soldier in those destined for the
defense of the state...such a well-regulated militia, composed of the freeholders,
citizen and husbandman, who take up arms to preserve their property, as individuals,
and their rights as freemen.”*

²¹ George Mason, Address to the Virginia Ratifying Convention, June 4, 1788

²² George Mason, Virginia Declaration of Rights, June 12 1776

²³ Richard Henry Lee, Federal Farmer No. 18, January 25, 1788

²⁴ Richard Henry Lee, Gazette (Charleston), September 8 1788

James Madison²⁵, *“The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. A well-regulated militia, composed of the body of the people, trained to arms, is the best and most natural defense of a free country.”*

125 George Washington²⁶, *“A free people ought not only to be armed, but disciplined...”*

OUR FOUNDING FATHERS ON THE SECOND AMENDMENT

If the People have no experience with arms, how can they defend themselves, their neighbors and our Nation if called upon?

130 George Washington²⁷, *“The Constitution [is to] be never construed to authorize Congress to infringe the just liberty of the people of the United States, who are peaceable citizens, from keeping their own arms;*

George Washington²⁸, *“That no man should scruple, or hesitate a moment, to use arms in defense.”*

John Adams²⁹, *“A free people ought not only to be armed, but disciplined.”*

135 Thomas Jefferson³⁰, *“No free man shall ever be debarred the use of arms.”*

Thomas Jefferson³¹, *“I prefer dangerous freedom over peaceful slavery.”*

Thomas Jefferson³², *“What country can preserve its liberties if their rulers are not warned from time to time that their people preserve the spirit of resistance? Let them take arms.”*

140 Thomas Jefferson³³, *“The laws that forbid the carrying of arms are laws of such a nature. They disarm only those who are neither inclined nor determined to commit crimes.... Such laws make things worse for the assaulted and better for the assailants;*

²⁵ James Madison, I Annals of Congress 434, June 8, 1789

²⁶ George Washington, First Annual Address, to both House of Congress, January 8, 1790

²⁷ George Washington, Debates of the Massachusetts Convention of February 6, 1788

²⁸ George Washington, letter to George Mason April 5th 1769

²⁹ John Adams, speech to US Congress January 8, 1790

³⁰ Thomas Jefferson, Virginia Constitution, Draft 1, 1776

³¹ Thomas Jefferson, letter to James Madison, January 30, 1787

³² Thomas Jefferson, letter to James Madison, December 20, 1787

³³ Thomas Jefferson, Commonplace Book (quoting 18th century criminologist Cesare Beccaria), 1774-1776

they serve rather to encourage than to prevent homicides, for an unarmed man may be attacked with greater confidence than an armed man.”

145 Thomas Jefferson³⁴, *“A strong body makes the mind strong. As to the species of exercises, I advise the gun. While this gives moderate exercise to the body, it gives boldness, enterprise and independence to the mind. Let your gun therefore be your constant companion of your walks.”*

150 Thomas Jefferson³⁵, *“The Constitution of most of our states (and of the United States) assert that all power is inherent in the people; that they may exercise it by themselves; that it is their right and duty to be at all times armed.”*

Benjamin Franklin, *“Democracy is two wolves and a lamb voting on what to have for lunch. Liberty is a well-armed lamb contesting the vote!”*

George Mason³⁶, *“To disarm the people...[i]s the most effectual way to enslave them.”*

155 Noah Webster³⁷, *“Before a standing army can rule, the people must be disarmed, as they are in almost every country in Europe. The supreme power in America cannot enforce unjust laws by the sword; because the whole body of the people are armed, and constitute a force superior to any band of regular troops.”*

160 Patrick Henry³⁸, *“Guard with jealous attention the public liberty. Suspect everyone who approaches that jewel. Unfortunately, nothing will preserve it but downright force. Whenever you give up that force, you are ruined.... The great object is that every man be armed. Everyone who is able might have a gun.”*

165 Patrick Henry³⁹, *“Are we at last brought to such humiliating and debasing degradation that we cannot be trusted with arms for our defense? Where is the difference between having our arms in possession and under our direction, and having them under the management of Congress? If our defense be the real object of having those arms, in whose hands can they be trusted with more propriety, or equal safety to us, as in our own hands?”*

³⁴ Thomas Jefferson, letter to Peter Carr, August 19, 1785

³⁵ Thomas Jefferson, letter to to John Cartwright, 5 June 1824

³⁶ George Mason, The Debates in the Several State Conventions on the Adoption of the Federal Constitution, June 14, 1788

³⁷ Noah Webster, An Examination of the Leading Principles of the Federal Constitution, October 10, 1787

³⁸ Patrick Henry, Speech to the Virginia Ratifying Convention, June 5, 1778

³⁹ Patrick Henry, Debates in the Several State Conventions on the Adoption of the Federal Constitution

170 St. George Tucker⁴⁰, “*This may be considered as the true palladium of liberty.... The right of self-defense is the first law of nature: in most governments it has been the study of rulers to confine this right within the narrowest limits possible. Wherever standing armies are kept up, and the right of the people to keep and bear arms is, under any color or pretext whatsoever, prohibited, liberty, if not already annihilated, is on the brink of destruction.*”

175 Thomas Paine⁴¹, “*The supposed quietude of a good man allures the ruffian; while on the other hand, arms, like law, discourage and keep the invader and the plunderer in awe, and preserve order in the world as well as property. The balance of power is the scale of peace. The same balance would be preserved were all the world destitute of arms, for all would be alike; but since some will not, others dare not lay them aside. And while a single nation refuses to lay them down, it is proper that all should keep them up. Horrid mischief would ensue were one-half the world deprived of the use of them; for while avarice and ambition have a place in the heart of man, the weak will become a prey to the strong. The history of every age and nation establishes these truths, and facts need but little arguments when they prove themselves.*”

185 Samuel Adams⁴², “*And that the said Constitution be never construed to prevent the people of the United States, who are peaceable citizens, from keeping their own arms...*”

190 Joseph Story⁴³, “*The right of the citizens to keep and bear arms has justly been considered, as the palladium of the liberties of a republic; since it offers a strong moral check against the usurpation and arbitrary power of rulers; and will generally, even if these are successful in the first instance, enable the people to resist and triumph over them.*”

195 Alexander Hamilton⁴⁴, “*If the representatives of the people betray their constituents, there is then no resource left but in the exertion of that original right of self-defense which is paramount to all positive forms of government, and which against the usurpations of the national rulers, may be exerted with infinitely better prospect of success than against those of the rulers of an individual state.*”

⁴⁰ St. George Tucker, Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, 1803

⁴¹ Thomas Paine, “Thoughts on Defensive War” in Pennsylvania Magazine, July 1775

⁴² Samuel Adams, Massachusetts Ratifying Convention, 1788

⁴³ Joseph Story, Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States, 1833

⁴⁴ Alexander Hamilton, Federalist No. 28

200 Tench Coxe⁴⁵, “As civil rulers, not having their duty to the people before them, may attempt to tyrannize, and as the military forces which must be occasionally raised to defend our country, might pervert their power to the injury of their fellow citizens, the people are confirmed by the article in their right to keep and bear their private arms.”

205 Tenche Coxe⁴⁶, “The militia of these free commonwealths, entitled and accustomed to their arms, when compared with any possible army, must be tremendous and irresistible. Who are the militia? Are they not ourselves? Is it feared, then, that we shall turn our arms each man against his own bosom. Congress have no power to disarm the militia. Their swords, and every other terrible implement of the soldier, are the birth-right of an American ... the unlimited power of the sword is not in the hands of either the federal or state governments, but, where I trust in God it will ever remain, in the hands of the people.”

210 John Dickinson⁴⁷, “With hearts fortified with these animating reflections, we most solemnly, before God and the world, declare, that, exerting the utmost energy of those powers, which our beneficent Creator hath graciously bestowed upon us, the arms we have compelled by our enemies to assume, we will, in defiance of every hazard, with unabating firmness and perseverance employ for the preservation of our liberties; being with one mind resolved to die freemen rather than to live as slaves.”

215 Roger Sherman⁴⁸, “Conceived it to be the privilege of every citizen, and one of his most essential rights, to bear arms, and to resist every attack upon his liberty or property, by whomsoever made. The particular States, like private citizens, have a right to be armed, and to defend by force of arms, their rights, when invaded.”

220 Zachariah Johnson⁴⁹, “The people are not to be disarmed of their weapons. They are left in full possession of them.”

⁴⁵ Tench Coxe, Philadelphia Federal Gazette, June 18, 1789

⁴⁶ Tenche Coxe, The Pennsylvania Gazette, Feb. 20, 1788

⁴⁷ John Dickinson, July 6, 1775

⁴⁸ Roger Sherman, Debates on 1790 Militia Act

⁴⁹ Zachariah Johnson, Virginia Ratifying Convention, June 25, 1788

THE CONCLUSION IS INESCAPABLE

225 97th Congress, second session⁵⁰, *“The conclusion is thus inescapable that the history, concept, and wording of the second amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as well as its interpretation by every major commentator and court in the first half-century after its ratification, indicates that what is protected is an individual right of a private citizen to own and carry firearms in a peaceful manner.”*

230 Stephen P. Halbrook⁵¹, *“In recent years it has been suggested that the Second Amendment protects the ‘collective’ right of states to maintain militias, while it does not protect the right of “the people” to keep and bear arms. If anyone entertained this notion in the period during which the Constitution and the Bill of Rights were debated and ratified, it remains one of the most closely guarded secrets of the eighteenth century, for no known writing surviving from the period between 1787 and 1791 states*
235 *such a thesis.”*

Yoshimi Ishikawa⁵², *“Americans have the will to resist because you have weapons. If you don't have a gun, freedom of speech has no power.”*

240 Robert Anson Heinlein⁵³, *“Whether the authorities be invaders or merely local tyrants, the effect of such laws [gun control] is to place the individual at the mercy of the state, unable to resist.”*

245 *“In the Militia Act of 1792, the second Congress defined ‘militia of the United States’ to include almost every free adult male in the United States. These persons were obligated by law to possess a firearm and a minimum supply of ammunition and military equipment. This statute, incidentally, remained in effect into the early years of the [20th] century as a legal requirement of gun ownership for most of the population of the United States. There can be little doubt from this that when the Congress and the people spoke of a ‘militia’, they had reference to the traditional concept of the entire populace capable of bearing arms, and not to any formal group such as what is today called the*

⁵⁰ Report of the Subcommittee on The Constitution of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, 97th Congress, second session (February, 1982), SuDoc# Y4.J 89/2: Ar 5/5

⁵¹ Stephen P. Halbrook, *“That Every Man Be Armed” The Evolution of a Constitutional Right* (revised and updated), p. 91; UNM Press, 2013

⁵² Yoshimi Ishikawa, Japanese author and social commentator, quoted in “Japanese Overcome Culture, Vent Outrage Over Scandal: Politics: Public anger drives a kingpin from Parliament-in contrast to society's usual passivity,” - Los Angeles Times, October 15, 1992

⁵³ Robert Anson Heinlein, 1949

250 *National Guard. The purpose was to create an armed citizenry, which the political theorists at the time considered essential to ward off tyranny. From this militia, appropriate measures might create a 'well-regulated militia' of individuals trained in their duties and responsibilities as citizens and owners of firearms. If gun laws in fact worked, the sponsors of this type of legislation should have no difficulty drawing upon long lists of examples of crime rates reduced by such legislation. That they cannot do*
255 *so, after a century and a half of trying, they must sweep under the rug the southern attempts at gun control in the 1870-1910 period, the northeastern attempts in the 1920-1939 period, the attempts at both Federal and State levels in 1965-1976 establishes the repeated, complete and inevitable failure of gun laws to control serious crime.*

260 Senator Orrin Hatch⁵⁴, “Immediately upon assuming chairmanship of the Subcommittee on the Constitution, I sponsored the report which follows as an effort to study, rather than ignore, the history of the controversy over the right to keep and bear arms. Utilizing the research capabilities of the Subcommittee on the Constitution, the resources of the Library of Congress, and the assistance of constitutional scholars such as Mary Karen Jolly, Steven Halbrook, and David T. Hardy, the subcommittee has
265 managed to uncover information on the right to keep and bear arms which documents quite clearly its status as a major individual right of American citizens. We did not guess at the purpose of the British 1689 Declaration of Rights; we located the Journals of the House of Commons and private notes of the Declaration's sponsors, now dead for two centuries. We did not make suppositions as to colonial interpretations of that
270 Declaration's right to keep arms; we examined colonial newspapers which discussed it. We did not speculate as to the intent of the framers of the second amendment; we examined James Madison's drafts for it, his handwritten outlines of speeches upon the Bill of Rights, and discussions of the second amendment by early scholars who were personal friends of Madison, Jefferson, and Washington and wrote while these still
275 lived. What the Subcommittee on the Constitution uncovered was clear — and long-lost — proof that the second amendment to our Constitution was intended as an individual right of the American citizen to keep and carry arms in a peaceful manner, for protection of himself, his family, and his freedoms.”

⁵⁴ Senator Orrin Hatch, January 20, 1982, in a preface to the Report of the Subcommittee On The Constitution of the Committee On The Judiciary, United States Senate, 97th Congress, second session (February, 1982), SuDoc# Y 4.J 89/2: Ar 5/5

280 Alan Dershowitz⁵⁵, *“Those who are trying to read the Second Amendment out of the Constitution by claiming that it’s not an individual right or that it’s too much of a safety hazard [are] courting disaster by encouraging others to use the same means to eliminate portions of the Constitution they don't like.”*

285 U.S. Department of Justice⁵⁶, *“Seventy-four percent of the illegal gun owners commit street crimes, 24 percent commit gun crimes, and 41 percent use drugs. Boys who own legal firearms, however, have much lower rates of delinquency and drug use and are even slightly less delinquent than non-owners of guns. The socialization into gun ownership is also vastly different for legal and illegal gun owners. Those who own legal guns have fathers who own guns for sport and hunting. On the other hand, those who own illegal guns have friends who own illegal guns and are far more likely to be gang members. For legal gun owners, socialization appears to take place in the family; for*
290 *illegal gun owners, it appears to take place ‘on the street.’”*

U.S. District Judge Sam R. Cummings⁵⁷, *“A historical examination of the right to bear arms, from English antecedents to the drafting of the Second Amendment, bears proof that the right to bear arms has consistently been, and should still be, construed as an*
295 *individual right.”*

Colin Greenwood⁵⁸, *“No matter how one approaches the figures, one is forced to the rather startling conclusion that the use of firearms in crime was very much less when there were no controls of any sort and when anyone, convicted criminal or lunatic, could buy any type of firearm without restriction. Half a century of strict controls on*
300 *pistols has ended, perversely, with a far greater use of this weapon in crime than ever before.”*

John R. Bolton, as United States Under-Secretary for Arms Control and International Security, urged the United Nations in 2001 to recognize how an *“oppressed non-state group defending itself from a genocidal government”* will need ready access to firearms.
305 Mr. Bolton may have been the first U.S. official in modern history to argue before the

⁵⁵ Alan Dershowitz, Harvard Law professor, quoted in the Capitalism magazine article, “The Second Amendment Strikes Back,” by Larry Elder, June 3, 2002

⁵⁶ U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, NCJ 143454, "Urban Delinquency and Substance Abuse: Research Summary," p.18, March 1994

⁵⁷ U.S. District Judge Sam R. Cummings, Memorandum Opinion in United States of America vs. Timothy Joe Emerson, March 30, 1999

⁵⁸ Colin Greenwood, in the study "Firearms Control", 1972

UN that private citizens might need to be armed against their own killer governments.⁵⁹ Governments have murdered four times as many civilians as were killed in all their international and domestic wars combined.⁶⁰ How could governments kill so many people? The governments had the power. The people, the victims, were unable to resist,
310 because the victims were unarmed.

History clearly teaches that every government that moves towards gun control ends up killing the people who disagree with it. Disarmed people are neither free nor safe; rather they become the criminals' prey and the tyrants' playthings. When people are defenseless and their government goes rogue, thousands and millions of innocents die.

315 Aristotle⁶¹, *“Both oligarch and tyrant mistrust the people, and therefore deprive them of arms.”*

George Mason⁶², *“When the resolution of enslaving America was formed in Great Britain, the British Parliament was advised by an artful man [Sir William Keith], who was governor of Pennsylvania, to disarm the people; that it was the best and most
320 effectual way to enslave them; but that they should not do it openly, but weaken them, and let them sink gradually, by totally disusing and neglecting the militia.”*

Noah Webster⁶³, *“Before a standing army can rule, the people must be disarmed, as they are in almost every kingdom in Europe. The supreme power in America cannot enforce unjust laws by the sword, because the whole of the people are armed, and
325 constitute a force superior to any band of regular troops,”*

Mao Tse-tung⁶⁴, *“Every Communist must grasp the truth, 'Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun.’”*

⁵⁹ John R. Bolton, Plenary Address to the UN Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons, at the UN Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects; July 9, 2001.

⁶⁰ September 11th, 1999 issue of The Economist magazine, page 7, titled A League of Evil.

⁶¹ Politics: A Treatise on Government, Book V; translated from the Greek of Aristotle by William Ellis, A.M.; J M Dent & Sons Ltd. (London & Toronto) & E. P. Dutton & Co. (New York), 1912.

⁶² The Debates in the Several State Conventions on the Adoption of the Federal Constitution..., Vol. III, 2 ed, Jonathan Elliot (ed.), p.380; J. B. Lippincott & Co. (Philadelphia), 1881.

⁶³ “An Examination into the Leading Principles of the Federal Constitution Proposed by the Late Convention Held at Philadelphia, with Answers to the Principal Objections That Have Been Raised Against the System, by a Citizen of America,” p. 43; Prichard & Hall, in Market Street, the second door above Laetitia Court; January 1787.

⁶⁴ Mao Tse-tung inadvertently endorsing the Second Amendment in a speech at the sixth plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; November 6, 1938; later published in Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, vol. 2, p. 272, 1954.

Hitler⁶⁵, “The most foolish mistake we could possibly make would be to permit the
330 conquered Eastern peoples to have arms. History teaches that all conquerors who have
allowed their subject races to carry arms have prepared their own downfall by doing
so.”

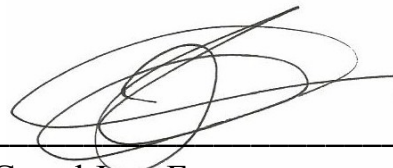
In a radio interview with Walton and Johnson, January 17, 2013, Ron Paul said, “They
will come with their guns to take our guns.” In 1962 President John F. Kennedy said,
335 “Those who make peaceful revolution impossible will make violent revolution
inevitable.”⁶⁶ He went on to say: “Today we need a nation of minute men; citizens who
are not only prepared to take up arms, but citizens who regard the preservation of
freedom as a basic purpose of their daily life and who are willing to consciously work
and sacrifice for that freedom.”

Conclusion: The 2nd Amendment is an unalienable right and therefore cannot be
340 legislated or voted away and can never be denied the People. To try would be an act of
war against the People. Furthermore, our founding fathers’ experienced the full danger
of tyrants and thereby their intention concerning the 2nd Amendment also cannot be
denied. Clearly in this world the right to defend ourselves via the sword against the dark
forces in this world is a necessity.

345 *Eph 6:10-13 “Finally, my brethren, be strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might.
Put on the whole armor of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the
devil. For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against
powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in
high places. Wherefore take unto you the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to
350 withstand in the evil day, and having done all, to stand.”*

SEAL

August 14, 2019



Grand Jury Foreman

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⁶⁵ April 11 1942; quoted in “Hitler’s Table-Talk at the Fuhrer’s Headquarters 1941-1942,” Dr. Henry Picker, ed.,
Athenaum-Verlag, Bonn, 1951.

⁶⁶ March 13, 1962 President John F. Kennedy Address on the First Anniversary of the Alliance for Progress *Public Papers
of the Presidents* – John F. Kennedy (1962), p. 223.