

*A Declaration
to the Supreme Court of the United States of America
of the Nature of the Second Amendment Right*

Mr. Chief Justice Roberts, in 1950 Justice Robert H. Jackson stated in the case of *Amer. Comm. V. Dowds*, *"It is not the function of our Government to keep the citizen from falling into error; it is the function of the citizen to keep the government from falling into error."* This letter is written with the intent of keeping the Supreme Court from falling into error.

The opinion of the Supreme Court cannot alter the original and unalienable meaning and intent of our Second Amendment right to keep and bear arms. That right is an absolute and unalienable right that "shall not be infringed." The Supreme Court that does not have any authority to issue a decision that is in conflict with our Second Amendment Right.

The Declaration of Independence declares that we Americans are "*endowed by our Creator*" with rights that are "*unalienable*." Because those rights are "*self-evident*" and derived from "*the Laws of Nature and Nature's God*" they are not subject to the laws of man. The Declaration of Independence and Constitution are inseparable, as declared in *Gulf v Ellis* in 1897: "*The latter [Constitution] is but the body and the letter of which the former [Declaration of Independence] is the thought and the spirit, and it is always safe to read the letter of the Constitution in the spirit of the Declaration of Independence.*"

President George Washington addressed the First U.S. Congress, Second Session, declaring: "*When firearms go, all goes... we need them every hour... Firearms stand next in importance to the Constitution itself. They are the American people's liberty teeth and keystone under independence. The church, the plow, the prairie wagon and citizens firearms are indelibly related... The very atmosphere of firearms anywhere and everywhere restrains evil interference... they deserve a place of honor with all that's good... From the hour the Pilgrims landed, to the present day, events, occurrences, and tendencies prove that to ensure peace, security, and happiness, the rifle and pistol are equally indispensable...*"

President John Adams stated the nature of American's rights to the people: "*You have rights antecedent to all earthly governments, rights that cannot be repealed or restrained by human laws; rights derived from the Great Legislator of the Universe.*"

President Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, wrote: "*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.*" And forty-eight years after the Declaration of Independence he wrote that, "*...all power is inherent in the people... it is their right and duty to be at all times armed.*"

The chief architect of the U.S. Constitution and fourth president, James Madison, explained the nature of the Constitution as: "*It is an agreement among the people to prevent government from becoming so powerful it can abridge fundamental liberties. It guarantees that the government, even when supported by most of the people, cannot deprive us of our rights.*"

Sam Adams declared to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention the intent of the Constitution and the nature of the Second Amendment, stating: "*The Constitution shall never be construed to authorize Congress to infringe the just liberty of the press or the rights of conscience; or to prevent the people of the United States who are peaceable citizens from keeping their own arms.*"

Alexander Hamilton wrote in *Federalist No. 28*: "*If the representatives of the people betray*