

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..." Hamilton then wrote in Federalist No. 29, "Little more can reasonably be aimed at with respect to the people at large than to have them properly armed and equipped."

Richard Henry Lee, who first called for independence in the Continental Congress and was a member of the first Senate that approved the Bill of Rights, declared in 1788: "To preserve liberty, it is essential that the whole body of people always possess arms and be taught alike, especially when young, how to use them..."

The first Chief Justice, John Marshall, wrote that federal power is: "defined and limited; and that those limits may not be mistaken or forgotten, the constitution is written..."

Joseph Story was a Supreme Court Justice from 1811 to 1845. In Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States (1833), section 1890, he wrote: "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 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."

The Supreme Court has repeatedly confirmed the fundamental concept of natural rights. In the 1903 ruling in U.S vs. Morris, the Court declared, "Every citizen and freeman is endowed with certain rights and privileges, to enjoy which no written law or statute is required." The Court's 1943 decision in West Virginia Board of Ed. Vs. Barnette stated the fixed and unchangeable nature of our natural rights, and your court's duty to apply these established legal principles, stating: "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... fundamental rights may not be submitted to vote; they depend on the outcome of no elections."

The understanding of the unalienable nature of our individual Second Amendment right was clearly understood by the U.S. Senate when it issued a report in February of 1982, titled The Report on the Right to Keep and Bear Arms. The report declares: "The conclusion is thus inescapable, that the history, concept and wording of the 2nd 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."

The examples cited above are but a very small sample of the overwhelming evidence that our most fundamental right declared in the Second Amendment is the right of a free people to be armed in their individual and private capacity - without government permission or intervention. Without privately owned guns in the hands of the People, there would have been no American Revolution; no Declaration of Independence; no Constitution; no Bill of Rights. History proves that the American Revolution ignited when government attempted gun control at Lexington and Concord in April of 1775. Americans would not then – and will not now tolerate gun control.

Mr. Chief Justice Roberts, please share this letter with each justice on the Supreme Court. Please move the court to adhere to the ideals of America's founding documents and affirm America's unalienable and unchanging founding principles as enumerated in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights. Please stop any form of progressive legal theory or so-called judicial activism that dishonors our founding documents and is clearly unconstitutional.
