



United States Constitution Rangers



Continental Congress
1777

Ranger Handbook

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Commanders Address

With the best intentions of heart, mind, spirit, and honor, we present to you the United States Constitution Rangers. The United States Constitution Rangers is a chartered organization of Peace Officers with historical references predating the civil war. The Rangers are sworn to protect and serve the Constitution Republics of the several states, the Constitution Republic of the United States of America and the people thereof, under God, the creator of all things. Rangers are commissioned with an "Office of honor" to defend the Constitutions and the rights of the people of the United States of America republic.

Growing numbers of Americans, having lost their confidence and faith in the administrators within our government, have decided to prepare to protect the United States of America from any conflict against any and all enemies, both foreign and domestic. This organization therefore among other efforts, shall investigate citizen complaints regarding violations of the Constitutions by public officials and administrative agencies and make recommendations and reports to Congress, district attorneys, and other interested parties along with taking any and all lawful actions available.

United States Constitution Rangers, as should all good Americans and God-loving people everywhere, stand on center of all things and keep a check and balance on the extremes. We have no known enemies and will take no sides, save one exception: We will protect and serve the Constitution Republics of the several states, the Constitution Republic of the United States of America and the people thereof against all her enemies both foreign and domestic under God the creator of all things.

We will abide by the original, organic Constitution and Bill of Rights contracts of the several States and of the United States of America, all Republics, under one God. We will ignore, (as law dictates), any laws or orders that violate to these Constitutions and their corresponding Bill of Rights, including any revised laws, statutes, treaties, regulations, ordinances, etc. that violate the Paramount Laws of the land.

We will in good faith and brotherly love, notify anyone who violates the lawful Paramount Laws of the de jure states and de jure nation and give them the opportunity to correct the errors in a timely manner. If they do not, they will be charged accordingly at law and under the lawful Law of the land.

All Rangers have learned that they are living souls and have come to understand the difference between themselves and others designated as persons or other fictional actors. We are created by God, Creator of all, and we are not the creatures of the state or of statute.

All United States Constitution Rangers will endeavor to be proficient in their understanding of the Constitution of the United States of America and its Bill of Rights, along with the Constitution of the state which they inhabit. Rangers will educate others whenever possible to the best of their ability.

All United States Constitution Rangers will always appear in public in a clean, neat, and appropriate manner. Rangers will be polite and respectful to all parties in every situation. Rangers shall keep the peace and aid any lawful law enforcement officers, county sheriffs, police or peace officers in the lawful execution of their duties. Thank you and welcome aboard.

Edward-Lewis: Brown, Commander – United States Constitution Rangers

About the Founder

Lawrence "Pappy" Robertson was born on April 11, 1924 in Glomawr, Kentucky. He served in the military under MacArthur in early 1942. On September 2, 1942 he was assigned to the 702 Military Police O.S.S. Division (the predecessor to the CIA) in Dundalk, Maryland, and he was discharged December 13, 1945.

While serving as a MP in the White House in 1943, Private Robertson discovered a book in the basement near where he slept titled, "The Foot Prints of Time" copyrighted 1875. Upon examination of the book he noticed that there was a separation in the pages. He opened the book at the separation and a metal badge fell out. The brass badge was a five pointed star with a ring halfway up the points of the star. On the ring were the words "UNITED STATES CONTENTIAL CONGRESS". On the single top point was the number 77 (we can only conclude the year 1777 was the intent). In the center of the badge was the scale of justice. Outside the center were the words, "CONSTITUTION RANGER". Not knowing what the badge meant, "Pappy" did a great deal of research, including but not limited to a week researching in the archives in London, England, the Smithsonian archives, the White House basement and several other departments in the United States government with contacts in the United Nations. Although the origin of the badge was inconclusive, with the knowledge he gained and based on his loyalty to the United States of America and in total good conscience, he decided to resurrect the United States Constitution Rangers of the 1777 Continental Congress. In the mid 1970s he began to plan the mission of the Rangers based on what he gleaned from the organic Constitution of the United States of America, the Bill of Rights and the intent of our forefathers under God the Creator.

Upon researching the mission of the organization to the best of his ability, in 1977 with the aid of Congressman Rudd of Arizona a copy of the charter of the United States Constitution Rangers was recorded in the Library of Congress. He then began to commission other Americans, under oath, into the ranks to protect and defend the Constitution Republic of the United States of America. The charter of the United States Constitution Rangers is copyrighted and indexed at copyright number TXu 42-453.



Basic Principles

We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, dedicate loyalty to and defend the Constitution of the United States of America.

“We the People” Have Rights

YOU are a United States Constitution Ranger if you dedicate your loyalty to and defend the God given rights as guaranteed and protected by the Constitution for, “We the People.”

The basic principles upon which we stand are:

- The Constitution of the United States is the Supreme Law of the land.¹
- All political power is inherent in, “We the People,” and governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and are established to protect and maintain individual rights.
- Our nation was founded to be free from the burdens of a powerful central government and to protect individual rights. This Supreme Law limits the power of government.
- “We the People,” are sovereign, the supreme authority in these united States, and have unalienable rights, such as life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness and enjoyment of our property, as guaranteed by the Constitution. Government officials and employees work for us and have no power over “We the People,” unless it is specifically granted to them by the Constitution.
- It is proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence that “all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness” also, “it is the right of the people ... it is their duty” to alter or abolish any form of government that destroys or diminishes these natural rights.

¹ U.S. Constitution, Article VI, Paragraph 2

Know All Men by These Presents—Greetings:

Charter of the United States Constitution Rangers^{*}

Be It Known:

That we, the present and future subscribers to the Roll of Members of the United States Constitution Rangers do declare that:

They proceed by and in accord with the doctrine that the individual, natural person, is and holds the only power extant in these United States of America, any action or inaction, committed or omitted, by any natural person or group of natural persons however constituted or by what entity known, since this nation was initiated to the contrary notwithstanding.

We ratify and affirm the Constitution of the United States and all States' Constitutions in so far as they are in accordance therewith, and in so far as all are not inconsistent with the principle for which we stand.

In accordance with the foregoing, we restate and affirm that the individual or collective consciousness of the citizens of these United States of America is supreme, superior to any other consideration except its relationship to God, and is inviolate. Any police power exerted by any rule of the law of men to the contrary notwithstanding.

No changes shall be made herein, except on affirmative, recorded vote of three-fourths of the members to the Roll of Members and no action shall be undertaken unless and until the purposes and objectives of such actions are approved by such vote.

Lawrence Robertson
National Chairman

^{*} Original document in scanned form appears on page 43.

Charter Copyright*

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Copyright Office
Of the United States
WASHINGTON, D.C.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the attached photocopies are a true representation of the work entitled CHARTER OF UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION RANGERS deposited in the Copyright Office with claim of copyright registered under number Txu 42-453.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the seal of this Office is affixed hereto on November 7, 1996.

Marybeth Peters
Register of Copyrights

By: Charles Roberts
Head
Certifications and Documents Section
Information and Reference Division

* Original Copyright and Registration in scanned form appear starting on page 45.

Mission Statement

United States Constitution Rangers are sworn to protect and serve the Constitutional Republics of the Several States, the Constitutional Republic of the United States of America and the people thereof, under God, the Creator of all things.

Rangers Oath

"I, _____, a living soul accept this commission and do solemnly swear/affirm that; I support and defend against all enemies, both foreign and domestic, I bear true faith and loyalty, I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; And I shall faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I now enter for the protection of the Constitution Republics of the Several States, the Constitution Republic of the United States of America and the people thereof under the laws of the one God, the creator of all. And further; without reservation, I swear/affirm that I have not taken nor will I take any other oath that releases me from or negates this oath with the United States Constitution Rangers without first notifying in writing my State Commander or the National Advisory Board."

Rangers Territorial Jurisdiction

The United States Constitution Ranger will investigate, identify and help bring to justice any individual or body of individuals that violate the laws of the United States of America, a republic, or for violations of the laws of any of the several States (50), all republics, found in the individual Constitutions of each and which do not conflict with the Constitution of the United States of America or the Bill of Rights.

The territorial jurisdiction of the United States Constitution Rangers is every location within the North American continent specific to the United States of America which includes the 48 contiguous states, Hawaii, Alaska and the District of Columbia. Ranger territorial jurisdiction is the country known as the United States of America, a constitutional republic as ordained by, "We the People."

Rangers will recognize and report to the state commander of the state he finds himself in regardless of the state of his installation.

Rangers shall express goodwill and act in good faith in all matters. He shall not forward any court action or any cause in the name of the United States Constitution Rangers without the approval of the State Commander or that of the National Advisory Board.

Goals of the United States Constitution Rangers

1. Remind all that the Constitution is the supreme Law of the land.
2. Establishing a working knowledge and general understanding of the Constitution of the United States of America.
3. Promote the original meaning and intent of the first ten Amendments, the Bill of Rights.
4. Establish the awareness that the Constitution limits the power and size of government and dictates its functions.
5. Promote the understanding that the Constitution of the United States of America provides for only three branches of the government—legislative, executive and judicial. Governmental agencies having a combination of any two or three of these powers are violently contrary to the letter and spirit of our Constitution. (Separation of Powers Doctrine.)
6. Educate the people to recognize the (behind the scenes) forces and philosophies undermining the proper functions of government.
7. Promote national sovereignty not the United Nations, one world government or a new world order.
8. Hold all public servants accountable to their oaths of office and to the American People.
9. Educate the people with regard to direct and indirect taxation and help them recognize that the taxation without representation is tyranny.
10. Promote a proper understanding that gold and silver are the only lawful money.
11. Educate the people that gold and silver are self-regulating mediums of exchange.
12. Declare publicly the dangers of fiat, paper money and the Federal Reserve.
13. Promote the abolition of monetary systems not completely redeemable in gold and silver.
14. Reestablishing the sanctity of private property and eliminate the encroachments of zoning, illegal seizures and attachments. Without violating the rights of others, restore the rights of the people to acquire and utilize property as they see fit without hindrance.
15. Promote the right of every individual to work, conduct his own business or to do any other thing on which his living depends without limitation by regulation, whether same is by license, bureaucratic and administrative, organizational membership or under whatsoever guise save and except those regulations and/or laws not repugnant to the Constitution.

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I. Organizational Structure

- A. Rangers (All volunteer subscribers to the Roll of Members)
- B. County Commanders
- C. State Commanders
- D. National Advisory Board
 - 1. Commander In Chief
 - 2. Elected State Commanders
 - 3. Chief Paralegal Commander
 - 4. Specialist (Intelligence, Defense, Education, etc.)

II. Responsibility and Procedures for All Rangers

A. To Their Oath

Each Ranger has the right, duty and responsibility to adhere to his or her affirmation of the oath, and to vote for the selection of State Commanders.

B. To Preserve the Constitution

No Ranger shall violate the Constitutional rights of others or due process. All procedures and operations shall conform to the strict confines of due process of law, as set forth in the Charter of the Constitution Rangers, the Statement of Purposes and Objectives, and the approved Policy and Procedures Manual. The Articles of the Constitution of the United States of America and the Articles of the Bill of Rights and all rights reserved to the people shall not be infringed.

C. To Conduct Themselves in a Manner Becoming a Ranger

Each Ranger is responsible for his conduct in accordance to the obligations herein. Each Ranger shall know and understand the Constitution of the united States of America, a republic, the Bill of Rights and the Constitution of the state in which he serves. The due process set forth herein shall be followed. A continual study of the Constitution and Bill of Rights shall be required at all levels of the Rangers. All Rangers are subject to internal investigation at any time, and are subject to arrest and criminal prosecution for any violation of the Constitutional rights of others or the violation of any Constitutional law. Rangers are chosen from among men of integrity who display honesty, loyalty, bravery and recognize kindness, wisdom, and self-control as superior to anger, manipulation, and deceit.

The excessive use of drugs or alcohol shall be grounds for dismissal. Dismissal or suspension may also apply to any Ranger who advances any court action or any cause in the name of the United States Constitution Rangers without the approval of their State Commander or that of the National Advisory Board. No Ranger shall be installed, without special exemption of the Advisory Board, who has been convicted of a felony recognized by the common law or who while in service of the Rangers commits the same.

D. To Carry Out Orders

The Constitution Rangers may take action in any matter that pertains to the constitutionality of the acts of any public official in any manner that is lawful. Each Ranger is responsible to carry out any constitutionally written directive from a Commander in charge of an operation, unless it violates the Charter, the Statement of Purposes and Objectives, or the Policy and Procedures Manual. A Ranger with any doubt pertaining to any directive must seek clarification from the State Commander or National Advisory Board Paralegal Officer or appeal to the National Advisory Board itself prior to action.

III. Required Experience for Rangers

A. Experience

All Rangers shall possess the previously outlined qualities and have a working knowledge of the Constitution of the United States of America and the Constitution of the state in which they serve. They should also have two years of military or investigative service or some other special knowledge or experience deemed desirable to the advancement the goals of this organization. A prospective Ranger without this experience may be installed at the discretion of the State Commander and placed on a probationary period of one year during which he shall display his willingness to undergo special training programs designed to instill the experience and skills sought by this organization. Administrative, Paralegal, Supply Procurement, and other specialty Rangers shall meet other experience criteria required for their position. All Rangers shall participate in required training programs and field operations.

IV. Responsibilities of the State Commander

A. To Organize, Direct, and Carry Out State Operations

The State Command shall be composed of a State Commander who shall organize, direct, coordinate with the County Commanders, and conduct operations under his direction. All operations shall be in accordance to the procedures and guidelines approved by the National Advisory Board. A record in the form of minutes covering all pertinent information and operations shall be maintained by the Office of the State Commander, and a copy shall be provided in a timely fashion to all parties requiring such information, including the Office of National Advisory Board. A County Commander or other Ranger who is the subject of an ongoing internal affairs investigation may be excluded.

V. Responsibilities of the State Command

A. To Elect State and County Commander

The State Command is composed of the State Commander and all County Commanders within each state. The State Commander shall call for a meeting of all Rangers in said state each June. All qualified Rangers present shall first nominate and elect their State Commander. Those qualified Rangers present from each county shall then nominate and elect their County Commander. A Ranger is considered qualified after he or she has completed twelve consecutive months of service. A majority vote in all instances is sufficient. At no time shall an unqualified Ranger be elected to an office of Commander.

B. To Conduct Regular Meetings

Regular State Command meetings shall be conducted monthly (or as needed) by each State Commander to ensure proper organization, direction, and coordination of intelligence, communications and operations. These meetings may be conducted by conference call (or physical meetings as needed for confidential or extended matters). A record in the form of minutes covering all pertinent information and operations shall be maintained by the office of the State Commander and a copy shall be provided in a timely fashion to all parties requiring such information including the Office of the National Advisory Board. A County Commander or other Ranger who is the subject of an on going internal affairs investigation may be excluded.

VI. Responsibilities of the National Advisory Board

A. To Organize Direct and Carry out National Operations

The National Advisory Board is composed of the Commander In Chief, six elected State Commanders, the Intelligence Commander, Paralegal Commander, Defense Commander, and any other Specialty Command created from time to time by the National Advisory Board when deemed necessary. But at all times there is an even numbered board having one vote per position leaving at all times the ability for a tie splitting vote by the Commander In Chief. The National Advisory Board shall organize, direct, conduct and coordinate national daily operations under the direction of the Commander In Chief, according to the guidelines of the Policy and Procedures Manual and provide oversight and coordination for State Commanders.

B. To Conduct Regular Meetings

Regular meetings of the National Advisory Board shall be conducted monthly (or as needed) by phone conference (or in physical meeting called as needed for confidential matters). These meetings shall be called and guided by the Commander In Chief under the direction of a parliamentarian (appointed by the Commander In Chief and approved by the National Advisory Board) to organize, conduct, coordinate and review investigations, intelligence, or other operations. These meetings may be used to confirm policy on matters not previously approved, or to review and decide any appeals in accordance with the approved Policy and Procedures manual. These meetings may be conducted by conference call (or physical meetings as needed for confidential or extended matters). A record in the form of minutes covering all pertinent information and operations shall be maintained by the office of the National Advisory Board and a copy shall be provided in a timely fashion to all parties requiring such information.

C. To Govern the Constitution Rangers

The Constitution Rangers are governed by the National Advisory Board. The National Advisory Board shall function as if it were a full board, even with less than the total numbers of positions filled. The National Advisory Board shall govern the Constitution Rangers, provide oversight, approve or disapprove operations and provide for the affirmative vote of the subscribers to the roll of members, as set forth herein.

D. To Elect National Advisory Board

The National Advisory Board shall meet each July with all serving members present unless excused by the Commander In Chief. The National Advisory Board shall provide for a vote of confidence for the continued service of the Commander In Chief. In the absence of such confidence the Board shall provide an election by first accepting nominations and then providing a ballot to all State Commanders for their vote. The successful candidate shall serve for one year until the next confidence vote and his term will then continue as long as the Board maintains such confidence. A new election of Commander In Chief shall be provided upon a petition by more than 50% of the State Commanders. However no such petition shall be accepted within 12 months of a previous petition. All specialists on the National Advisory Board shall be appointed by the elected members of the Board, (Commander In Chief and six State Commanders). Once appointed, said specialists shall serve so long as they maintain the confidence of the majority of elected National Advisory Board members.

E. To Direct National Advisory Board

Under the direction of a parliamentarian and with the guidance of the Commander In Chief the National Advisory Board shall at said annual meeting review the Policy and Procedures Manual. The Board shall make any revisions to Policy, Procedures, Discipline, or Operations required ensuring that all operations conducted in keeping with the principles and intent of the Charter and Statement of Purposes and Objectives. The Board shall also ensure that the revisions incorporated in said manual are not in conflict with the Constitution. Supported by evidence, affidavits, or petitions any Ranger may make a motion to the National Advisory Board. A record in the form of minutes covering all pertinent information and operations shall be maintained by the office of the National Advisory Board and a copy shall be provided in a timely fashion to all parties requiring such information.

VII. Binding Vote of 3/4 of Member Rangers

A. Binding Vote

The Mission Statement, the Goals and Objectives and the Charter of the United States Constitution Rangers shall be the guiding principals of all National Advisory Board actions. No changes to these shall be made without a binding vote of $\frac{3}{4}$ of all United States Constitution Rangers.

VIII. The Constitution Rangers Chain of Directives

A. National Advisory Board Chain of Directives

The National Advisory Board or the Commander In Chief shall issue written directives to the State Commanders only, unless a state of emergency exists. The National Advisory Board shall appoint Interim State Commanders until a State vote can be taken. The State Commanders shall issue written directives to the County Commanders under their command and may appoint Interim County Commanders until a County vote can be taken. The County Commander shall issue written directives to Rangers in their area where practicable and verbal directives as needed. Written charges shall be made and served on any Ranger in the event of any alleged violation and/or disciplinary actions.

IX. The Constitution Rangers Financial Control

A. Coordinators Have Fiscal Responsibility

The office of the National Advisory Board at the national level and the office of the State Commander at the state level, and the office of the County Commander at the county level shall each act as treasurer and accountant for all funds, income or expenditures, for the level and unit in which it serves. The Commander of each level must sign all reports made and submitted to the Accounting Office of the National Advisory Board. An internal affairs investigation of financial matters may be commenced after a failure to provide an audit or if an audit shows discrepancies. All records and accounting reports shall be made available and photocopies of said records and reports shall be allowed per written request by an investigator who has been given a written investigation assignment.

X. The Constitution Rangers Discipline and Appeal

A. Individual Rangers Responsibility and Rights

Every Ranger is responsible to report to his State Commander or in the case of a report with regard to the State Commander, to the National Advisory Board, any acts that appear to be violations of oath, duty, directive or responsibility. Each Ranger has the duty to report to said Commander if he or any other Ranger or Public Official has infringed on the Constitutional rights of any other citizen. Such reports should be made after careful investigation and with supporting evidence and proof pertaining thereto. All Rangers, including all Officers, are subject to an internal affairs review, investigation, and or hearing for any alleged violations. These alleged violations may be matters pertaining to the Rangers Oath, the Charter, the Policy and Procedures Manual, the Constitution, or disobedience to a constitutionally correct directive given by a Commanding Officer directing their unit. Each Ranger has the right to appeal as set forth herein and the absolute right to all due process provided in the Constitution of the United States of America (Republic). Each Ranger has the right, at least but not limited to council of his choice, to see and know all evidence against him (prior to hearing), to face his accuser, to cross examine all witnesses against or for him, to have absolute and complete discovery and to present any and all evidence in his defense.

B. Discipline by Commanders

The National Advisory Board shall work through the State Commander and the State Commander shall work through the County Commander. This procedure shall be used as long as any said Commanders are in service and not under investigation. The Commanders at the National, State and County levels shall have the authority to initiate an investigation and bring charges against any Ranger. The National Advisory Board, State and County levels, shall have the authority to discipline or discharge any Ranger in accordance to the Policy and Procedures Manual subject to the appeal process set forth therein. The National Advisory Board, or the Office of the State Commander with regard to Rangers appealing from County Commanders, shall convene at their level to conduct hearings on all written appeals or questions of constitutionality submitted by Rangers from their area of direction, on operations, procedures or manuals. If no Commander is in office at one level, then the Commander at the next level may convene said hearing. If there is no State Commander or if the State Commander is under investigation, then said hearing shall be heard by the National Advisory Board. They shall elect one from among their number, to be the speaker for such hearing or appeal.

C. Discipline and Appeal by the State Commander

The State Commander shall conduct a first review and render a written decision on all written appeals in all matters brought before the State Command by County Commanders or Rangers from decisions, directives, or discipline including dismissal by the State Commander. The State Commander shall make a second review and written decision for any appeal by Rangers or County Commanders. Any decision by the State Commander may be appealed in writing to the National Advisory Board for review and decision.

D. Discipline and Appeal at the National Advisory Board

The National Advisory Board shall conduct hearings to review and render a written decision on all written appeals in all matters brought before the National Advisory Board by State and County Commanders or individual Rangers. National Advisory Board decisions, directives, and/or discipline, including dismissal, shall be final.

XI. Coordination and Cooperation with Other Lawful Authorities

It shall be the Policy of the Constitution Rangers to cooperate with the Sheriff of the County and other lawful authorities. They may assist in all lawful actions which are being conducted within the bounds prescribed by the Constitution of the United States of America (Republic) and the Constitution of the state in which they are operating.

XII. Commission and Badge Policy

Rangers agree that the Ranger identification, badge and any service arm issued to them upon their commission into the Rangers shall be and remain the property of the United States Constitution Rangers. Should the National Advisory Board for any reason terminate the service of any Ranger or upon resignation all property shall be returned to his or her commander or to the Board. If after requested a Ranger fails to turn over the requested property or continues to identify himself as a United States Constitution Ranger lawful action shall be commenced and the cost of enforcement shall be added to any penalty received.

XIII. Interpretation of Policy

Rangers agree that their oath is their affirmative vote on the principles and intent set forth in the Charter and Statement of Purposes and Objectives that establish the Constitution Rangers.

The interpretation and intent of all policy and procedures shall be made exclusively by the National Advisory Board. The dismissal, discipline and acceptability of any Ranger for continued service or the acceptance or refusal of any applicant for service with the United States Constitution Rangers shall be within the sole purview and discretion of the National Advisory Board. No matter resulting from any decisions of the Board shall be under the jurisdiction of any court nor revisable by any agency other than the United States Constitution Rangers. Service to and for the United States Constitution Rangers is a privilege and an honor and therefore not a right revisable by any court.

No changes shall be made herein except on affirmative recorded vote of three-fourths of the subscribers to the Roll of Members and no action shall be undertaken until the purposes and objectives of such actions are approved by such vote.

This Policy and Procedures Manual was approved by the National Advisory Board on July 10, 1996 as attested to by the following signatures hereto:

Lawrence Robertson
Founder

Edward Brown
Commander and Chief

Declaration of Independence^{*}

IN CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. —That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, —That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. —Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain 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.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

^{*} An image of the actual document may be seen at: <http://www.nara.gov/exhall/charters/declaration/decmain.html>.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

[The 56 signatures on the Declaration appear in the positions indicated on the following page:]

[column 1]

Georgia:
Button Gwinnett
Lyman Hall
George Walton

[column 2]

North Carolina:
William Hooper
Joseph Hewes
John Penn

South Carolina:
Edward Rutledge
Thomas Heyward, Jr.
Thomas Lynch, Jr.
Arthur Middleton

[column 3]

Massachusetts:
John Hancock
Maryland:
Samuel Chase
William Paca
Thomas Stone
Charles Carroll of Carrollton

Virginia:
George Wythe
Richard Henry Lee
Thomas Jefferson
Benjamin Harrison
Thomas Nelson, Jr.
Francis Lightfoot Lee
Carter Braxton

[column 4]

Pennsylvania:
Robert Morris
Benjamin Rush
Benjamin Franklin
John Morton
George Clymer
James Smith
George Taylor
James Wilson
George Ross

Delaware:
Caesar Rodney
George Read
Thomas McKean

[column 5]

New York:
William Floyd
Philip Livingston
Francis Lewis
Lewis Morris

New Jersey:
Richard Stockton
John Witherspoon
Francis Hopkinson
John Hart
Abraham Clark

[column 6]

New Hampshire:
Josiah Bartlett
William Whipple

Massachusetts:
Samuel Adams
John Adams
Robert Treat Paine
Elbridge Gerry

Rhode Island:
Stephen Hopkins
William Ellery

Connecticut:
Roger Sherman
Samuel Huntington
William Williams
Oliver Wolcott

New Hampshire:
Matthew Thornton

The Constitution of the United States of America^{*}

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I

Section 1

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2

The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section 3

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the

^{*} An image of the actual document may be seen at: <http://www.nara.gov/exhall/charters/constitution/conmain.html>

third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

Section 4

The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section 5

Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

Section 7

All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States: If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

Section 8

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Section 9

The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another; nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Section 10

No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

Article II

Section 1

The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representa-

tives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation: —“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

Section 2

The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the

Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

Section 3

He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

Section 4

The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Article III

Section 1

The judicial Power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section 2

The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority; —to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls; —to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction; —to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party; —to Controversies between two or more States; —between a State and Citizens of another State; —between Citizens of different States;—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Section 3

Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

Article IV

Section 1

Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Section 2

The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

Section 3

New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 4

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic Violence.

Article V

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

Article VI

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

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; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

Article VII

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

The Word, "the," being interlined between the seventh and eighth Lines of the first Page, the Word "Thirty" being partly written on an Erasure in the fifteenth Line of the first Page, The Words "is tried" being interlined between the thirty second and thirty third Lines of the first Page and the Word "the" being interlined between the forty third and forty fourth Lines of the second Page.

Attest William Jackson Secretary

Done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth In witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

G°. Washington

Presidt and deputy from Virginia

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Delaware | New Hampshire |
| Geo: Read | John Langdon |
| Gunning Bedford jun | Nicholas Gilman |
| John Dickinson | Massachusetts |
| Richard Bassett | Nathaniel Gorham |
| Jaco: Broom | Rufus King |
| Maryland | Connecticut |
| James McHenry | Wm. Saml. Johnson |
| Dan of St Thos. Jenifer | Roger Sherman |
| Danl. Carroll | New York |
| Virginia | Alexander Hamilton |
| John Blair | |
| James Madison Jr. | |

North Carolina
Wm. Blount
Richd. Dobbs Spaight
Hu Williamson

South Carolina
J. Rutledge
Charles Cotesworth
Pinckney
Charles Pinckney
Pierce Butler

Georgia
William Few
Abr Baldwin

New Jersey
Wil: Livingston
David Brearley
Wm. Paterson
Jona: Dayton

Pennsylvania
B Franklin
Thomas Mifflin
Robt. Morris
Geo. Clymer
Thos. FitzSimons
Jared Ingersoll
James Wilson
Gouv Morris

Bill of Rights*

Congress of the United States

begun and held at the City of New York, on

Wednesday the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine.

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 ensure the beneficent ends of its institution.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all, or any of which Articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution; viz.

ARTICLES in addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.

Article I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article II

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.

Article III

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a

* An image of the actual document may be seen at: <http://www.nara.gov/exhall/charters/billrights/billmain.html>.

witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Article VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Article VII

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article IX

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

The Militia

The Constitution for the united States of America is the supreme Law of the Land. It recognizes the Militia as an already existing force outside the control of the federal government but allows for the Congress to call forth the Militia for only three specific occurrences. The Militia cannot be called up to perform any other acts outside of the three specifically stated in the Constitution. The Militia cannot be called upon to do anything unconstitutional, illegal, or unlawful. Militia commanders must refuse any unconstitutional, illegal, or unlawful order. The Constitution for the united States of America states in Article 1, Section 8, "To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions; to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress...."

The founders of our Constitution believed that all rights come from our Creator. Some of these rights are enumerated in the first ten amendments commonly referred to as the Bill of Rights. The second of these amendments guarantees the right of all people to keep and bear arms to protect us from our government ever attempting to remove our rights, or our guns.

References:

The Anti-Federalist Papers and the Constitutional Debates, Ralph Ketcham editor (Penguin Group, 1986).

The Federalist Papers, Clinton Rossiter editor (Penguin Group, 1961)

The above references include the words of the Founding Fathers. The Bill of rights is written as follows:

As provided in the First TEN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

Effective December 15, 1791

Articles in addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution

Preamble

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.

Article I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article II

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 active clause in Article II is “the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.” “A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State,” is the descriptive clause. Research into the Constitution for the united States of America, laws of the Union, constitutions of the several States, state statutes, and writings of the Founding Fathers reveal that the Militia is a “citizens army” made up of the “whole of the people,” for the purpose of guarding against “betrayal by their representatives,” to “afford complete security against the invasions of public liberty by the national authority,” and if either occurs it is their right and their duty “to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security”

A militiaman is any citizen in his capacity as a defender of the community, who is obliged to do so within his or her ability. Militia membership is not a permanent condition, it is a role which citizens may play as the situation requires, but just as each citizen has a duty to defend the community, they also have the duty to prepare themselves to play that role effectively, and to join with others in the community to train and to function as organized forces, and the elected officials of the community have the duty to facilitate that organization and training. If those officials fail in their duty the Militiaman must carry on without their participation. The next level of law is the United States Title Codes;

United States Code, Title 10, Chapter 13—The Militia, Section 311

Militia: composition and classes—

- (a) The militia of the United States consists of all able-bodied males at least 17 years of age and except as provided in section 313 of title 32, under 45 years of age who are, or who have made a declaration of intention to become, citizens of the United States and of female citizens of the United States who are commissioned officers of the National Guard.
- (b) The classes of the militia are—
 - (1) the organized militia, which consists of the National Guard and the Naval Militia; and
 - (2) the unorganized militia, which consists of the members of the militia who are not members of the National Guard or the Naval Militia.

It can be noted that the section above does not state that people can “join” the Militia—it states that the people defined in the section are already in the Militia. Definitions of the Militia may also be found in various state constitutions and statutes. Researchers can refer to the constitution and statutes of a particular state in order to determine status regarding the Militia. In New Jersey, the State Constitution provides the following definitions;

Article 1 Section I—“All persons are by nature free and independent, and have certain natural and unalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying AND DEFENDING life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.” [emphasis added]

Article 5 Section 3 Paragraph I—“Provision for organizing, inducting, training, arming, disciplining, and regulating a militia shall be made by law, which shall conform to applicable standards established for the armed forces of the United States.”

And in New Jersey, New Jersey Revised Statutes Title 38A:1.1-1.6 (the state equivalent of the national title codes) define the New Jersey militia as follows;

38A: 1-1. Definitions

The following definitions apply to this Title:

- (a) "Militia" means all the military forces of this State, whether organized, or active or inactive.

38A: 1-2. Composition of militia

The militia, except as hereinafter provided, shall consist of all able-bodied male citizens of this State and all other able-bodied male persons residing in this State who have made a legal declaration of intent to become citizens of the United States, who are at least 17 years of age and, except as hereinafter provided, not more than 45 years of age, and such other persons as may upon their own application be enlisted or commissioned therein in accordance with Federal or State law and regulations.

38A: 1-3. Classes of militia

The classes of the militia are:

- (a) The organized militia, which consists of the National Guard, the Naval Militia and the State Guard; and"
- (b) The unorganized militia, which consists of the members of the militia who are not members of the organized militia.

Many state definitions can be found to be similar in wording to the federal version, and it can again be noted that the section above does not state that people can "join" the Militia—it states that the people defined in the section are already in the Militia.

The next level of law is Statute Law and Treaty Law, however, the following reference from 16 American Jurisprudence, 2nd edition, Sec. 177; late 2nd edition, Sec. 256, requires attention;

The general rule is that an unconstitutional statute, though having the form and name of law, is in reality no law, but is wholly void, and ineffective for any purpose; since unconstitutionality dates from the time of its enactment, and not merely from the date of the decision so branding it.

No one is bound to obey an unconstitutional law and no courts are bound to enforce it.

American Jurisprudence is a summary reference of pertinent legal decisions (such as the Supreme Court).

The details of Statute Law and Treaty Law need not be consulted, then, since any of that law that is repugnant to the Constitution is already no law at all and never was law. That is the way the legal system of the United States of America is supposed to operate, from what it says about itself, however, in reality, it often operates in a completely different manner.

The following are quotes from some of the Founding Fathers;

Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia

"No free man shall ever be debarred the use of arms." —Proposed Virginia Constitution, 1776.

“Laws that forbid the carrying of a ... 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; they serve rather to encourage than to prevent homicides, for an unarmed man may be attacked with greater confidence than an armed man.” —Jefferson’s, “Commonplace Book” 1774-1776, quoting from “On Crimes and Punishment” by criminologist Cesare Beccaria, 1764.

George Mason, of Virginia

“[W]hen the resolution of enslaving America was formed in Great Britain, the British Parliament was advised by an artful man, who was governor of Pennsylvania, ‘to disarm the people; that it was the best and most effectual way to enslave them; but that they should not do it openly, but weaken them, and let them sink gradually.’.. I ask, who are the militia? They consist now of the whole people, except a few public officers.” —Virginia’s U.S. Constitution ratification convention, 1788.

“That the People have a right to keep and bear Arms; that a well regulated Militia, composed of the Body of the People, trained to arms, is the proper, natural, and safe Defence of a free state.” —Within Mason’s declaration of the essential and unalienable Rights of the People,” —later adopted by the Virginia ratification convention, 1788.

Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts

“The said Constitution [shall] be never 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.” —Massachusetts’ U.S. Constitution ratification convention, 1788.

William Grayson, of Virginia

“[A] string of amendments were presented to the lower House; these altogether respected personal liberty.” —Letter to Patrick Henry, June 12, 1789, referring to the introduction of what became the Bill of Rights.

Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia

“A militia when properly formed are in fact the people themselves ... and include all men capable of bearing arms... To preserve liberty it is essential that the whole body of people always possess arms... The mind that aims at a select militia, must be influenced by a truly anti-republican principle.” —Additional Letters From The Federal Farmer, 1788.

James Madison, of Virginia

The Constitution preserves “the advantage of being armed which Americans possess over the people of almost every other nation... (where) the governments are afraid to trust the people with arms.” —The Federalist, No. 46.

Tench Coxe, of Pennsylvania

“The militia, who are in fact the effective part of the people at large, will render many troops quite unnecessary. They will form a powerful check upon the regular troops, and will generally be sufficient to over-awe them.” —An American Citizen, Oct. 21, 1787.

“Who are the militia? Are they not ourselves? Congress have no power to disarm the militia. Their swords and every other terrible implement of the soldier, are the birthright 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.” —The Pennsylvania Gazette, Feb. 20, 1788.

“As the military forces which must occasionally be raised to defend our country, might pervert their power to the injury of their fellow citizens, the people are confirmed by the next article (of amendment) in their right to keep and bear their private arms.” —Federal Gazette, June 18, 1789.

Noah Webster, of Pennsylvania

“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 body of the people are armed, and constitute a force superior to any band of regular troops that can be, on any pretence, raised in the United States. A military force, at the command of Congress, can execute no laws, but such as the people perceive to be just and constitutional; for they will possess the power.” —An Examination of The Leading Principles of the Federal Constitution, Philadelphia, 1787.

Alexander Hamilton, of New York

“[I]t circumstances should at any time oblige the government to form an army of any magnitude, that army can never be formidable to the liberties of the people while there is a large body of citizens, little if at all inferior to them in discipline and the use of arms, who stand ready to defend their rights and those of their fellow citizens.” —The Federalist, No. 29.

Thomas Paine, of Pennsylvania

“[A]rms discourage and keep the invader and plunderer in awe, and preserve order in the world as well as property... Horrid mischief would ensue were the law-abiding deprived of the use of them.” —Thoughts On Defensive War, 1775.

Fisher Ames, of Massachusetts

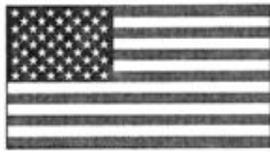
“The rights of conscience, of bearing arms, of changing the government, are declared to be inherent in the people.” —Letter to F.R. Minoe, June 12, 1789.

Elbridge Gen-y, of Massachusetts

“What, sir, is the use of militia? It is to prevent the establishment of a standing army, the bane of liberty... Whenever Government means to invade the rights and liberties of the people, they always attempt to destroy the militia, in order to raise a standing army upon its ruins.” —Debate, U.S. House of Representatives, August 17, 1789.

Patrick Henry, of Virginia

“Guard with jealous attention the public liberty. Suspect everyone who approaches that jewel.” —Virginia’s U.S. Constitution ratification convention.



Flag Protocol

Title: 4 U.S.A. Codes: Chapter: 1: Section: 1&2

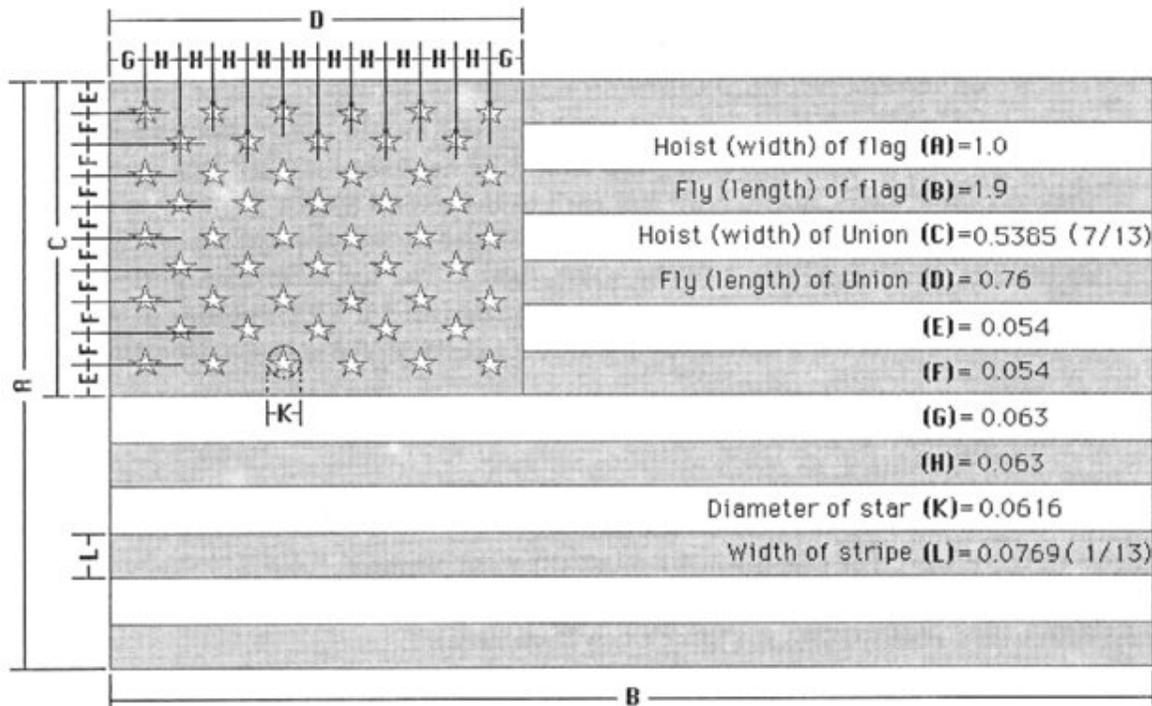
Sec. 1. - Flag; stripes and stars on

The flag of the United States shall be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; and the union of the flag shall be forty-eight stars, white in a blue field

Sec. 2. - Same; additional stars

On the admission of a new State into the Union one star shall be added to the union of the flag; and such addition shall take effect on the fourth day of July then next succeeding such admission

Standard Proportions For The United States Flag



The Flag Is Precisely Defined By Law

On June 14, 1776, Congress made the following resolution: "The flag of the United States shall be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, with a union of thirteen stars of white on a blue field..." Because Congress made no rule for the arrangement of the stars, they were displayed in different ways, most usually in a circle. As new states joined the Union, they demanded representation in the stars and stripes of the flag. In 1795 Congress voted to increase to 15 the number of stars and stripes. Legislation enacted in 1818 reestablished the number of stripes at 13 and instituted the policy, "That on the admission of every new state into the Union, one star be added to the Union of the flag..."

An executive order issued by President William Howard Taft on Oct. 29, 1912, fixed the overall width and length of the U.S. flag, known technically as the hoist and fly, respectively, in a ratio of 1:1.9. The thirteen stripes were fixed at equal width. The hoist of the blue field containing the stars was fixed at seven-thirteenths of the overall hoist, that is, as extending from the top of the flag to the bottom of the seventh stripe. The fly of the blue field was fixed at a tiny fraction over three-fourths the overall hoist. The diameter of each star was established as a minute fraction under one-sixteenth of the overall hoist.

"The flag of the United States shall be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternating red and White; and the union of the flag shall be forty eight stars, white in a blue field." (61 Stat. 642, July 30, 1947, ch. 389, 4 U.S.C.A.1) **This describes the civil flag of the United States, as it is to be flown in the District of Columbia, its enclaves and overseas on ships and embassies.**

Currently, the Flag of the united States of America is defined as :

The American Flag of Peace of the united States of America is described as red, white and blue, with thirteen alternating red and white horizontal stripes, and a blue field (union) with 50 stars, one to represent each of the several States. The Flag is proportional, (1 X 1.9) . This proportion is easily determined by measuring the length (fly) and dividing by the measurement of the width (hoist). The length divided by the width should be very nearly 1.9. If the flag is not to the correct 1 X 1.9 proportion, it is not an official Title 4 U.S.C. 1, 2 American Flag of Peace of the united States of America.

Title 4 U.S.C. 1, 2 and Presidential Executive Order 10834, found in the Federal Register at Vol. 24. No. 166, P. 6365-6367.

Title 4 U.S.C. 3 provides that anything put on the title 4 U.S.C., 1, 2 American Flag such as gold fringe MUTILATES the Flag and carries a one-year prison term. This is confirmed by the authority of title 36 U.S.C. 176 (g). The gold fringe is a fourth color and represents "color of military law" jurisdiction and when placed on the title 4 U.S.C. 1, 2 Flag, mutilates the Flag and suspends the Constitution. (Refer to title 18 U.S.C. 242, see Black's Law Dictionary.)

As provided by title 36 U.S.C. 173 and Army Regulation 840-10, chapter 2-1(b), the Flag of the united States of America is defined and described in title 4 U.S.C. 1, 2. Civilians must use the title 4 U.S.C. 1, 2 Flag (see title 36 U.S.C. 173 and Army Regulation 840-10, chapter 2-7) and when military flags are displayed by Army Regulation 840-10, chapter 2 and title 36 U.S.C. 175.

Supreme Court Decisions

The following court decisions are just a sampling of the many foundational principles upheld by the courts. They are randomly excerpted below to provide a reference point for further study.

“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; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.” Article VI, Clause 2., Constitution for the United States of America.

“Where rights as secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which will abrogate them.” *Miranda v. Arizona*, 384 U.S. 436 at 491 (1966).

Since an unconstitutional law is void, the general principles follow that it imposes no duties, confers no rights, creates no office, bestows no power or authority on anyone, affords no protection and justifies no acts performed under it ;;; No one is bound to obey an unconstitutional law and no courts are bound to enforce it.” 16 Am Jur 2nd Section 177.

“All laws, rules and practices which are repugnant to the Constitution are null and void.” *Marbury v. Madison*, 5th US (2 Cranch) 137, 180.

“The claim and exercise of a constitutional right cannot be converted into a crime.” *Miller v. U.S.*, 230 F 486 at 489.

“The individual may stand upon his constitutional rights as a citizen. He is entitled to carry on his private business in his own way. His power to contract is unlimited. He owes no duty to the state or to his neighbors to divulge his business, or to open his doors to an investigation, so far as it may tend to criminate him. He owes no such duty to the state, since he receives nothing therefrom, beyond the protection of his life and property. His rights are such as existed by the law of the land long antecedent to the organization of the state, and can only be taken from him by due process of law, and in accordance with the Constitution. Among his rights are a refusal to incriminate himself, and the immunity of himself and his property from arrest or seizure except under a warrant of the law. He owes nothing to the public so long as he does not trespass upon their rights.”

“A State [or the United States] may not impose a charge for the enjoyment of a right granted by the federal Constitution.” *Murdock v. Pennsylvania*, 319 U.S. 105 at 113 (1943).

“There can be no limitation on the power of the people of the United States; ...” *Hauenstein v. Lynharm*, 100 US 483 (1879).

“There is no such thing as power of inherent Sovereignty in the government of the United States. In this country sovereignty resides in the People, and Congress can exercise no power which they have not, by their Constitution entrusted to it; All else is withheld.” *Julliard v. Greenman*, 110 U.S. 421.

“A statute which either forbids or requires the doing of an act in terms so vague that men and women of common intelligence must necessarily guess at its meaning and differ as to its application, violates the first essential of due process of law.” *Connally v. General Const. Co.*, 269 U.S. 385.

“In common usage, the term ‘person’ does not include the sovereign, [and] statutes employing the phrase are ordinarily construed to exclude it.” *United States v. Cooper Corp.*, 312 U.S. 600, 604 (1941); accord, *United States v. Mine Workers*, 330 U.S. 258, 1947). “Particularly is this true where the statute imposes a burden or limitation, as distinguished from conferring a benefit or advantage. *United States v. Knight*, 14 Pet. 301, 315 (1840).” *Wilson v. Omaha Indian Tribe*, 442 U.S. 653 (1979).

“All codes, rules and regulations are applicable to the government authorities only, not human/Creators in accordance with God’s laws. All codes, rules and regulations are unconstitutional and lacking in due process ...” *Rodrigues v. Ray Donovan (U.S. Department of Labor)*, 769 F. 2d 1344, 1348 (1985).

“If the legislatures of the several states may, at will, annul the judgments of the courts of the United States, and destroy the rights acquired under those judgments, the constitution itself becomes a solemn mockery” *United States v. Peters*, 5 Cranch 115, 136.

“Because of what appears to be a lawful command on the surface, many Citizens, because of their respect for what appears to be law, are cunningly coerced into waiving their rights due to ignorance.” *U.S. v. Minker*, 350 US 179 at 187.

“Silence can only be equated with fraud when there is a legal or moral duty to speak, or when an inquiry left unanswered would be intentionally misleading...We cannot condone this shocking conduct...If that is the case we hope our message is clear. This sort of deception will not be tolerated and if this is routine it should be corrected immediately.” *U.S. v. Tweel*, 550 F2d 297, 299-300.

“Waivers of constitutional rights not only must be voluntary but must be knowing, intelligent acts done with sufficient awareness of the relevant circumstances and likely consequences.” *Brady v. U.S.*, 397 U.S. 749, 90 S. Ct. 1463, 1469 (1970): See also *Fuentes v. Shevin*, 407 U.S. 67 (1972); *Brookhart v. Janis*, 384 U.S. 6 (1966); *Empsak v. U.S.*, 190 (1955); and, *Johnson v. Zerbst*, 304 U.S. 58 (1938).

“The primary and general rule of statutory construction is that the intent of the lawmaker is to be found in the language he has used. He is presumed to know the meaning of the words and the rules of grammar.” *United States v. Goldenberg*, 168 U.S. 95.

“It is settled by a long line of recent decisions of this Court that an ordinance which, like this one, makes the peaceful enjoyment of freedoms which the Constitution guarantees contingent upon the uncontrolled will of an official—as by requiring a permit or license which may be granted or withheld in the discretion of such official—is an unconstitutional censorship or prior restraint upon the enjoyment of those freedoms.” *Staub v. Baxley*, 355 U.S. 313, 322 . And our decisions have made clear that a person faced with such an unconstitutional licensing law may ignore it and engage with impunity in the exercise of the right of free expression for which the law purports to require a license.” *Shuttlesworth v. Birmingham (Alabama)*, 394 U.S. 147 (1969).

The Voices of Liberty

The following quotes are a sampling of the positions and attitudes expressed by a few of the more well known historical figures and patriots.

“The moment the idea is admitted into society that property is not as sacred as the law of God, and that there is not a force of law and public justice to protect it, anarchy and tyranny commence.” —*John Adams*

“The said Constitution [shall] be never 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,” —*Samuel Adams*

“Government big enough to supply everything you need is big enough to take everything you have ... The course of history shows that as a government grows, liberty decreases.” —*Thomas Jefferson*

“The true danger is when liberty is nibbled away, for expedients, and by parts ... the only thing necessary for evil to triumph is for good men to do nothing.” —*Edmund Burke*

“If a nation expects to be ignorant and free, it expects what never was and never will be ... The People cannot be safe without information. When the press is free, and every man is able to read, all is safe.” —*Thomas Jefferson*

“In the beginning of a change, the patriot is a scarce man brave, hated, and scorned. When his cause succeeds, however, the timid join him, for then it costs nothing to be a patriot.” —*Samuel Clemens*, author writing under the pen name “Mark Twain”

“The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants. It is its natural manure.” —*Thomas Jefferson*

“To sin by silence when they should protest makes cowards of men.” —*Abraham Lincoln*

“He who knows nothing is nearer to the truth than he whose mind is filled with falsehoods and errors.” —*Thomas Jefferson*

“Of all contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effective than that which deludes them with paper money.” —*Daniel Webster*, lexicographer

“All the perplexities, confusion and distress in America rise ... from downright ignorance of the nature of coin, credit and circulation.” —*John Adams*, in a letter to Thomas Jefferson in 1787

“America will never be destroyed from the outside. If we falter and lose our freedoms, it will be because we destroyed ourselves.” —*Abraham Lincoln*

“Democracies have ever been spectacles of turbulence and contention have ever been found incompatible with personal security or the rights of property and have in general been as short in their lives as they have been violent in their deaths.” —*President James Madison*

“Fear can only prevail when victims are ignorant of the facts.” —*Thomas Jefferson*

“They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety.” —*Benjamin Franklin*

"I know of no safe depository of the ultimate powers of society but the people themselves, and if we think them not enlightened enough to exercise control with a wholesome discretion, the remedy is not to take it from them, but to inform their discretion." —*Thomas Jefferson*

"There are two ways to conquer and enslave a nation. One is by the sword. The other is by debt."
—*John Adams*

"A nation of well informed men who have been taught to know and prize the rights which God has given them cannot be enslaved. It is in the region of ignorance that tyranny begins."
—*Benjamin Franklin*

God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are always ready to guard and defend it.
—*Daniel Webster*

Let no more be said of confidence in man, but bind him down from mischief by the chains of the Constitution. —*Thomas Jefferson*

Government is not reason; it is not eloquence; it is force! Like fire, it is a dangerous servant and a fearful master. —*George Washington*

Still one thing more, fellow citizens, a wise and frugal government which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government. —*Thomas Jefferson*, 1st Inaugural Address

As usurpation is the exercise of power, which another hath a right to; so tyranny is the exercise of power beyond right, which nobody can have a right to. —*John Locke*, "Of Civil Government," 1689

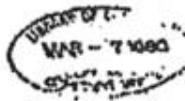
I believe there are more instances of the abridgment of freedom of the people by gradual and silent encroachment of those in power than by violent and sudden usurpations. —*James Madison*

"If ye love wealth greater than liberty, the tranquility of servitude greater than the animating contest for freedom, go home and leave us in peace. We seek not your council, nor your arms. Crouch down and lick the hand that feeds you; and may posterity forget that ye were our country men."
—*Samuel Adams*

"The price of liberty is, always has been, and always will be blood: The person who is not willing to die for his liberty has already lost it to the first scoundrel who is willing to risk dying to violate that person's liberty! Are you free?" —*Andrew Ford*

"If ever time should come, when vain and aspiring men shall possess the highest seats in Government, our country will stand in need of its experienced patriots to prevent its ruin." —*Samuel Adams*

"You need only reflect that one of the best ways to get yourself a reputation as a dangerous citizen these days is to go about repeating the very phrases which our founding fathers used in their struggle for independence." —*C. A. Beard*



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CHARTER

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS - GREETINGS:

CHARTER
OF
UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION RANGERS

BE IT KNOWN:

That we, the present and future subscribers to the Roll of Members of the United States Constitution Rangers do declare that:

They proceed by and in accord with the doctrine that the individual, natural person, is and holds the only power extant in these United States of America, any action or inaction, committed or omitted, by any natural person or group of natural persons however constituted or by what entity known, since this nation was initiated to the contrary notwithstanding.

We ratify and affirm the Constitution of the United States and all States' Constitutions in so far as they are in accordance therewith, and in so far as all are not inconsistent with the principle for which we stand.

In accordance with the foregoing, we restate and affirm that the individual or collective consciousness of the citizens of these United States of America is supreme, superior to any other consideration, except its relationship to God, and is inviolate. Any police power exerted by any rule of the law of man to the contrary notwithstanding.

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No changes shall be made herein, except on affirmative, recorded vote of three-fourths of the subscribers to the Roll of Members and no action shall be undertaken unless and until the purposes and objectives of such actions are approved by such vote.

7/1/77 ©

Lawrence Robertson, Jr.
LAWRENCE ROBERTSON, Jr.
National Chairman

Notarized 6-10-77
William W. Richardson
MY COMM. EXPIRES
1-10-78



page 2

10230 N 7th Ave
Phoenix, AZ 85029
4th 17

STATE OF ARIZONA } ss
County of Maricopa }
I hereby certify that the vote
in instrument was filed and re-
corded at request of
Lawrence Robertson, Jr.
FEB 1 - 1980 - 11 28
in Doc# 4499
on page 305
Witness my hand and official
seal this day and year aforesaid.
Shelley County Recorder
By *Shelley* County Recorder
Deputy Recorder

300

Image of Copyright of Charter of United States Constitution Rangers

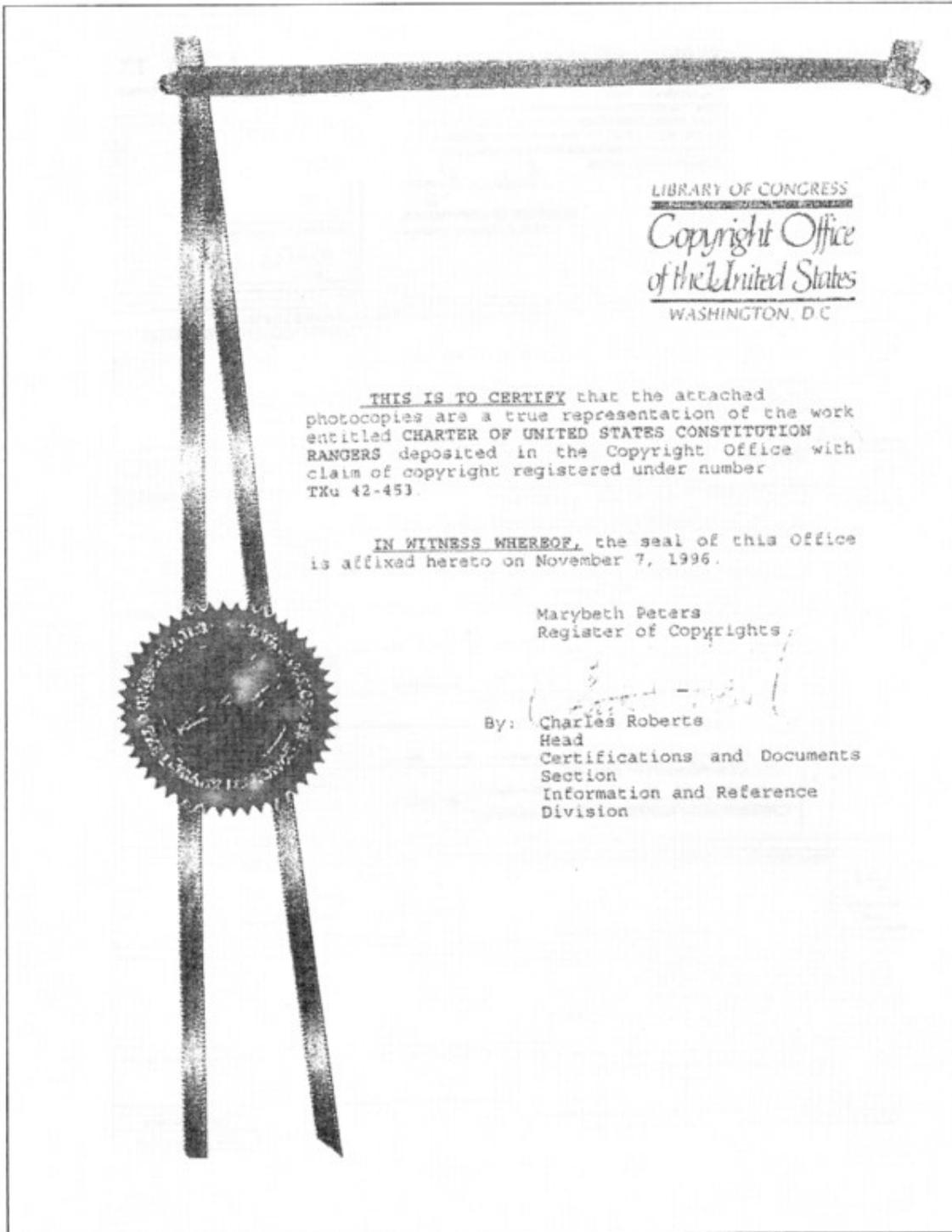


Image of Certificate of Copyright Registration, page 1

CERTIFICATE OF COPYRIGHT REGISTRATION

FORM TX

UNITED STATES COPYRIGHT OFFICE

This certificate, issued under the seal of the Copyright Office in accordance with the provisions of section 410(a) of title 17, United States Code, attests that copyright registration has been made for the work identified below. The information in this certificate has been made a part of the Copyright Office records.

Barbara Ringer

REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS
United States of America

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| REGISTRATION NUMBER | |
| TXu | 42-453 |
| TX | (TXU) |
| EFFECTIVE DATE OF REGISTRATION | |
| MARCH | 7 1980 |
| (Month) | (Day) (Year) |

DO NOT WRITE ABOVE THIS LINE. IF YOU NEED MORE SPACE, USE CONTINUATION SHEET (FORM TX/CO)

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1 Title | TITLE OF THIS WORK: CHARTER OF UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION RANGERS | PREVIOUS OR ALTERNATIVE TITLES: N/A |
| | If a periodical or serial give Vol. No. Issue Date | |
| PUBLICATION AS A CONTRIBUTION: (If this work was published as a contribution to a periodical, serial, or collection, give information about the collective work in which the contribution appeared.) | | |
| Title of Collective Work: N/A Vol. No. Date | | |

| | | |
|----------------|---|---|
| 2 Author(s) | IMPORTANT: Under the law, the "author" of a "work made for hire" is generally the employer, not the employee (see instructions). If any part of this work was "made for hire" check "Yes" in the space provided, give the employer (or other person for whom the work was prepared) as "Author" of that part, and leave the space for dates blank. | |
| | 1 | NAME OF AUTHOR: LAWRENCE ROBERTSON Was this author's contribution to the work a "work made for hire"? Yes No X DATES OF BIRTH AND DEATH: Born Died AUTHOR'S NATIONALITY OR DOMICILE: Citizen of U.S.A. or Domiciled in AUTHOR OF: (Briefly describe nature of this author's contribution) Investigation, Research, Writing WAS THIS AUTHOR'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE WORK: Anonymus? Yes No X Pseudonym? Yes No If the answer to either of these questions is "Yes," see detailed instructions attached. |
| | 2 | NAME OF AUTHOR: Was this author's contribution to the work a "work made for hire"? Yes No DATES OF BIRTH AND DEATH: Born 1924 Died AUTHOR'S NATIONALITY OR DOMICILE: Citizen of or Domiciled in AUTHOR OF: (Briefly describe nature of this author's contribution) WAS THIS AUTHOR'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE WORK: Anonymus? Yes No Pseudonym? Yes No If the answer to either of these questions is "Yes," see detailed instructions attached. |
| 3 | NAME OF AUTHOR: Was this author's contribution to the work a "work made for hire"? Yes No DATES OF BIRTH AND DEATH: Born Died AUTHOR'S NATIONALITY OR DOMICILE: Citizen of or Domiciled in AUTHOR OF: (Briefly describe nature of this author's contribution) WAS THIS AUTHOR'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE WORK: Anonymus? Yes No Pseudonym? Yes No If the answer to either of these questions is "Yes," see detailed instructions attached. | |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| 3 Creation and Publication | YEAR IN WHICH CREATION OF THIS WORK WAS COMPLETED: Year: 1977 | DATE AND NATION OF FIRST PUBLICATION: Date: Month (M) Day (D) Year (Y) Nation: (Complete this block ONLY if the work has been published.) |
|-------------------------------|---|---|

| | |
|------------------|--|
| 4 Claimant(s) | NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) OF COPYRIGHT CLAIMANT(S): LAWRENCE ROBERTSON 506 North Howard, Apt. 3 Lee Summit, Missouri 64063 |
| | TRANSFER: (If the copyright claimant(s) named here in space 4 are different from the author(s) named in space 2, give a brief statement of how the claimant(s) obtained ownership of the copyright.) |

Complete all applicable spaces (numbers 5-11) on the reverse side of this page. See detailed instructions attached. Sign the form at line 10.

DO NOT WRITE HERE
Page 1 of 2 Pages

*Statement, Purposes and Objectives
of the United States Constitution Rangers*

1. Removal from the President of the United States of America, the power of appointment of persons to any public office save and except those offices now designated as the cabinet and to provide for the election of all other persons by vote of the natural persons which said person must be citizens of the several States, or by members of the House of Representatives and the Senate, to the end that no person exercising any functional power save that which is wholly ministerial and not directly affecting or influencing the individual rights of any citizen of the United States of America to his life, liberty and the pursuits of his own conscience and consciousness.

2. Establishment of the principle that the conscious taking of a human life is under no circumstances justifiable, whether same be termed capital punishment, political or economic expediency by war, assassination, or by any other term known by man.

3. Establishment of the principle that the individual consciousness of every natural person is inviolate and the right to its secrecy absolute.

4. Abolition of any and all monetary systems inconsistent with the recognition that only gold and silver are legal tender, and consistent with recognition that regulation and the power to tax is delegated solely to the Congress and that the regulation of interest rates and inflation rates are an exercise of the delegation of the power to tax.

5. Abolish the fourth branch of the federal government known collectively as independent regulatory agencies because:

- a) The Constitution of the United States of America provides for only three branches of the government - legislative, executive and judicial
- b) governmental agencies having a combination of any two or all three of these powers is violently contrary to the letter and spirit of our Constitution and
- c) the violence done to our Constitution is demonstrated by the uncontrolled actions and cancerous destroying power of these agencies that hold legislative, executive and judicial powers.

6. Establishment of the right of every individual to work, conduct his own business or to do any other thing on which his living depends without limitation by regulation, whether same is by license, bureaucratic and administrative, organizational membership or under whatsoever guise, save and except those regulations and/or laws voted upon by the electorate.

The United States Constitution rangers is a protection agency for the original United States Government. To police the public offices of trust against conspiracy to commit treason against the United States, and every state. No changes shall be made with or without consent, this is forever. The power to serve, arrest and prosecute.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people. Per article 10, the Bill of Rights.

J. E. Weedman
Jesse E. Weedman, II

Sign

Lawrence Robertson, I
Lawrence Robertson, I
National Chairman

Marvin W. Hansen
Marvin W. Hansen

Michael A. Lenin
NOVEMBER 16, 1977

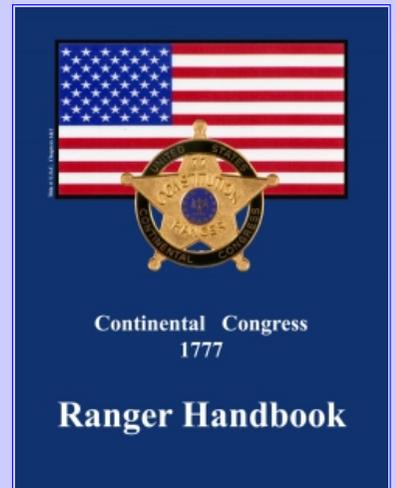
Robert Preston NOTARY
Robert Preston

Constitution
United States Government
The PARAMOUNT Government Under GOD
All Rights Reserved

Vermont Division of the
U.S. Constitution
Rangers
Bob Wolffe, State
Commander



The mission of the
Constitution Rangers is
to protect the US
Constitution from
enemies both foreign and
domestic. If you are
interested in more details
contact Bob Wolffe at
wolffeman@comcast.net,
or phone (802) 291-3303
Bob Wolffe Webpage
www.bobwolffe.com



[Read the Ranger
Handbook](#)

The United States Constitution Rangers

is an organization of dedicated Officers of Honor charged with the responsibility of monitoring the offices of public trust. Rangers pledge to defend our republican form of government provided by the Constitution of the United States of America and to protect the rights of the people as enumerated in the Bill of Rights.

The United States Constitution Rangers fortify the spirit of liberty by educating the people, investigating issues and intervention when necessary.

When called upon by citizens or other public servants United States Constitution Ranges will aid in the defense of their rights. United States Constitution Rangers may initiate investigations and take other action necessary to prevent violations of the law by public servants and administrative government agencies or their agents. All elected public servants take sworn oaths to uphold the Constitution, which is the Supreme law of the land. Whenever a conflict arises between the enforcement of rules, regulations, ordinances, and public policies administered by government agencies verses the Constitutional rights of We The People our Constitutional rights always take precedence.

The United States Constitution Rangers is looking to expand its presence and

Whether or not this is the time for your involvement with the United States Constitution Rangers if you find yourself in agreement with our goals and objectives please take the time to make a donation today and count yourself among the proud Americans working to re-establish this country as the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Our Mission: United States Constitution Rangers are sworn to protect and serve the Constitutional Republics of the Several States, the Constitutional Republic of the United States of America and the people thereof; under God, the Creator of all things.

Goals & Objectives

- Remind all that the Constitution is the supreme Law of the land.
- Establish a working knowledge and a general understanding of the Constitution of the United States of America among all American Citizens.
 - Promote the original meaning and intent of the first ten Amendments, the Bill of Rights.
 - Establish the awareness that the Constitution limits the size of government and dictates it's functions.
 - Promote the understanding that the Constitution of the United States of America provides for only three branches of the government – legislative, executive and judicial. Governmental agencies having a combination of any two or three of these powers are violently contrary to the letter and spirit of our Constitution. (Separation of Powers Doctrine.)
 - Educate the people to recognize the behind the scenes forces and philosophies undermining the proper functions of government.
- Promote national sovereignty and not the United Nations, one world government or a New World Order.
 - Hold all public servants accountable to their oaths of office and to the American People.
- Educate the people with regard to direct and indirect taxation and help them recognize that the taxation without representation is tyranny
 - Promote a proper understanding that gold and silver are the only lawful money.
 - Educate the people that gold and silver are self-regulating mediums of exchange.
 - Declare publicly the dangers of fiat, paper money and the Federal Reserve.