

Great Quotes

This file contains many quotes taken from many different sources and networks. I'd love to acknowledge the folks who contributed to this document, but I can't. I've been collecting them for some time now and have recently went through this file to weed out the duplicates. There still may be a few left that I missed and I apologize for that. I offer this file for your reading pleasure and education in the hope that you and your decendants will see the day when this country again becomes a Republic composed of citizens living as freemen and freewomen should.

zeugma

I was recently able to extract this file from an old (1995) tape backup, and decided to press it into service on my webpage. This process began formally on Monday, March 16, 1998, and will continue into the future.

Great Quotes (Page 1)

"It is left, therefore, to the juries, if they think the permanent judges are under any bias whatever in any cause, to take on themselves to judge the law as well as the fact. They never exercise this power but when they suspect partiality in the judges, and by the exercise of this power they have been the firmest bulwarks of English liberty."

--(*Letter to Abbe Arnoux, Paris, July 19, 1789*).

"The prestige of government has undoubtedly been lowered considerably by the Prohibition law. For nothing is more destructive of respect for the government and the law of the land than passing laws which cannot be enforced. It is an open secret that the dangerous increase of crime in this country is closely connected with this."

-- *Albert Einstein (1921)*

"that the people have a right to bear arms for the defence of themselves and the state; and as standing armies in the time of peace are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up...."

"No kingdom can be secured otherwise than by arming the people. The possession of arms is the distinction between a freeman and a slave. He, who has nothing, and who himself belongs to another, must be defended by him, whose property he is, and needs no arms. But he, who thinks he is his own master, and has what he can call his own, ought to have arms to defend himself, and what he possesses; else he lives precariously, and

at discretion."

-- James Burgh *"Political Disquisitions: Or, an Enquiry into Public Errors, Defects, and Abuses"* (London, 1774-1775)

"What, Sir, is the use of a militia? It is to prevent the establishment of a standing army, the bane of liberty Whenever Governments mean to invade the rights and liberties of the people, they always attempt to destroy the militia, in order to raise an army upon their ruins."

- Rep. Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts, spoken during floor debate over the Second Amendment

(Governments derive)....."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. 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."

--*The Declaration of Independence* --

"I believe that if the people of this nation fully understood what Congress has done to them over the last 49 years, they would move on Washington; they would not wait for an election.... It adds up to a preconceived plan to destroy the economic and social independence of the United States!"

- George W. Malone, U.S. Senator (Nevada), speaking before Congress in 1957.

"We have in this country one of the most corrupt institutions the world has ever known. I refer to the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Banks, herein-after called the FED. They are not government institutions. They are private monopolies which prey upon the people of these United States for the benefit of themselves and their foreign customers..."

- Lewis McFadden, U.S. Congressman.

Asked if his "Assault Weapon" ban was constitutional: "The Hell with the Constitution!"

ex-Assemblyman Michael Roos

"We are for Socialism, disarmament, and ultimately for abolishing the state itself as an instrument of violence and compulsion. We seek the social ownership of property, the abolition of the propertied class, and the sole control of those who produce wealth. Communism is the goal."

-- Roger Baldwin, ACLU Founder (Source: "Trial and Error" by George Grant)

"In fact, the take-no-prisoners climate fostered by the NRA has even led its hard-core adherents to attack our organization and to threaten me personally! Agents of the gun lobby have sent false information to some of our members. They've encouraged gun nuts to tie up our phone lines, and filed nuisance complaints about us with the Federal Election Commission.

-- Sarah Brady Letter of October 18, 1991

"My own cops on the street are outgunned by these assault weapons. We NEED the Brady Bill!"

-*Chief Steven Bishop KCMO PD testimony before the Schumer committee, April, 1991*

"... gun control advocates who want to square their policy preferences with the Constitution should squarely face the need to deconstitutionalize the subject by repealing the embarrassing amendment."

George Will March 21, 1991

"Nice guys who own guns aren't nice guys."

ex-Mayor Ed Koch (New York City)

"Germans who wish to use firearms should join the SS or the SA - ordinary citizens don't need guns, as their having guns doesn't serve the State."

- *Heinrich Himmler*

"All military type firearms are to be handed in immediately ... The SS, SA and Stahlhelm give every respectable German man the opportunity of campaigning with them. Therefore anyone who does not belong to one of the above named organizations and who unjustifiably nevertheless keeps his weapon ... must be regarded as an enemy of the national government."

- *SA Oberfuhrer of Bad Tolz, March, 1933.*

"This Year Will Go Down In History. For The First Time, A Civilized Nation Has Full Gun Registration! Our Streets Will Be Safer, Our Police More Efficient, And The World Will Follow Our Lead Into The Future!"

Adolph Hitler 1935

'Berlin Daily' (Loose English Translation)

April 15th, 1935

Page 3 Article 2

by Einleitung Von Eberhard Beckmann

"Abschied vom Hessenland!"

"We're going to have to take one step at a time, and the first step is necessarily -- given the political realities -- going to be very modest ... So then we'll have to start working again to strengthen the law, and then again to strengthen the next law, and maybe again and again. Right now, though, we'd be satisfied not with half a loaf but with a slice. Our ultimate goal -- total control of handguns in the United States -- is going to take time The first problem is to slow down the increasing number of guns being produced and sold in this country. The second problem is to get handguns registered. And the final problem is to make the possession of *all* handguns and *all* handgun ammunition -- except for the military, policemen, licensed security guards, licensed sporting clubs, and licensed gun collectors -- totally illegal."

- *Pete Shields, Chairman Emeritus, Handgun Control, Inc. ("The New Yorker", July 26, 1976)*

"The people of the various provinces are strictly forbidden to have in their possession any swords, bows, spears, firearms, or other types of arms. The possession of these elements makes difficult the collection of taxes and dues, and tends to permit uprising. Therefore, the heads of provinces, official agents, and deputies are ordered to collect all the weapons mentioned above and turn them over to the government."

Toyotomi Hideyoshi

"Disperse you Rebels - Damn you, throw down your Arms and disperse."

Maj. John Pitcairn (British Army), Lexington, Massachusetts, April 19, 1775

"Whoever controls the volume of money in any country is absolute master of all industry and commerce."

- James A. Garfield, U.S. President.

"Capital must protect itself in every way...Debts must be collected and loans and mortgages foreclosed as soon as possible. When through a process of law the common people have lost their homes, they will be more tractable and more easily governed by the strong arm of the law applied by the central power of leading financiers. People without homes will not quarrel with their leaders. This is well known among our principal men now engaged in forming an imperialism of capitalism to govern the world. By dividing the people we can get them to expend their energies in fighting over questions of no importance to us except as teachers of the common herd."

-- Taken from the Civil Servants' Year Book, "The Organizer" January 1934.

"It is well enough that people of the nation do not understand our banking and monetary system, for if they did, I believe there would be a revolution before tomorrow morning."

- Henry Ford, founder of the Ford Motor Company.

"(The United States) can't be so fixed on our desire to preserve the rights of ordinary Americans..."

- President Bill Clinton March 1, 1993 during a press conference in Piscataway, NJ

"We shall have World Government, whether or not we like it. The only question is whether World Government will be achieved by conquest or consent."

- James Paul Warburg, Foreign Agent of the Rothschild Dynasty and major player in the Federal Reserve Act fraud, speaking before the United States Senate on February 17, 1950.

"All of us will ultimately be judged on the effort we have contributed to building a NEW WORLD ORDER."

-- Robert Kennedy, former U.S. Attorney-General, 1967.

"The prohibition is general. No clause in the Constitution could by any rule of construction be conceived to give to Congress a power to disarm the people. Such a flagitious attempt could only be made under some general pretense by a state legislature. But if in any blind pursuit of inordinate power, either should attempt it,

this amendment may be appealed to as a restraint on both."

- *William Rawle, A View of the Constitution 125-6 (2nd ed. 1829)*

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

(*Tench Coxe in 'Remarks on the First Part of the Amendments to the Federal Constitution' under the Pseudonym 'A Pennsylvanian' in the Philadelphia Federal Gazette, June 18, 1789 at 2 col. 1*)

"The whole of the Bill (of Rights) is a declaration of the right of the people at large or considered as individuals.... It establishes some rights of the individual as unalienable and which consequently, no majority has a right to deprive them of."

Albert Gallatin of the New York Historical Society, October 7, 1789

"The right of the citizens to keep and bear arms has justly been considered, as the palladium of the liberties of a republic; since it offers a strong moral check against the usurpation and arbitrary power of rulers; and will generally, even if these are successful in the first instance, enable the people to resist and triumph over them. And yet, though this truth would seem so clear, and the importance of a well regulated militia would seem so undeniable, it cannot be disguised, that among the American people there is a growing indifference to any system of militia discipline, and a strong disposition, from a sense of its burthens, to be rid of all regulations. How it is practicable to keep the people duly armed without some organization, it is difficult to see. There is certainly no small danger, that indifference may lead to disgust, and disgust to contempt; and thus gradually undermine all the protection intended by this clause of our national bill of rights."

Joseph Story, Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States; With a Preliminary Review of the Constitutional History of the Colonies and States before the Adoption of the Constitution [Boston, 1833]

"...if raised, whether they could subdue a Nation of freemen, who know how to prize liberty, and who have arms in their hands?"

(*Delegate Sedgwick, during the Massachusetts Convention, rhetorically asking if an oppressive standing army could prevail, Johnathan Elliot, ed., Debates in the Several State Conventions on the Adoption of the Federal Constitution, Vol.2 at 97 (2d ed., 1888)*)

"The people are not to be disarmed of their weapons. They are left in full possession of them."

(*Zachariah Johnson, 3 Elliot, Debates at 646*)

"Our goal at HCI is simple: to stop the out of control gun violence that is claiming American lives in record numbers. We propose to do this through a comprehensive plan of legislative action that includes the licensing of handgun owners, registration of handgun purchases, and mandatory safety training."

"For you see, the world is governed by very different personages from what is imagined by those who are not behind the scenes."

1844 Benjamin Disraeli, P.M. of Great Britain

"... By calling attention to a well-regulated militia for the security of the Nation, and the right of each citizen to keep and bear arms, our founding fathers recognized the essentially civilian nature of our economy. Although it is extremely unlikely that the fear of governmental tyranny, which gave rise to the 2nd amendment, will ever be a major danger to our Nation, the amendment still remains an important declaration of our basic military-civilian relationship, in which every citizen must be ready to participate in the defense of his country. For that reason I believe the 2nd Amendment will always be important."

(Ref: AR 12-73 p.14)

"What would things been like (in Russia) if during periods of mass arrests people had not simply sat there, pailing with terror at every bang on the downstairs door and at every step on the staircase, but understood they had nothing to lose and had boldly set up in the downstairs hall an ambush of half a dozen people?"

Alexander Solzhenitsyn

"If we choose to violate the rights of the innocent in order to discover and act against the guilty, then we have transformed our country into a police state and abandoned one of the fundamental tenets of a free society. In order to win the war on drugs, we must not sacrifice the life of the constitution in the battle."

US District Judge H. Lee Sarokin

"If the government becomes a lawbreaker, it breeds contempt for the law; it invites every man to become a law unto himself; it invites anarchy. Nothing can destroy a government more quickly than its failure to observe its own laws, or worse, its disregard of its own existence."

Justice Brandeis

"Treason never prospers, what's the reason? If it prospers, none dare call it treason."

-- *Sir John Harington*

"If you will not fight for the right when you can easily win without bloodshed, if you will not fight when your victory will be sure and not so costly, you may come to the moment when you will have to fight with all the odds against you and only a precarious chance for survival. There may be a worse case. You may have to fight when there is no chance of victory, because it is better to perish than to live as slaves."

Sir Winston Churchill

Necessity is the plea for every infringement of human freedom. It is the argument of tyrants; it is the creed of slaves.

- *William Pitt (1759-1806) - House of Commons, 18 Nov. 1783*

We must recollect...what it is we have at stake, what it is we have to contend for. It is for our property, it is for our liberty, it is for our independence, nay, for our existence as a nation; it is for our character, it is for our very name as Englishmen, it is for everything dear and valuable to man on this side of the grave.

William Pitt (1759-1806) - House of Commons, 22 July 1803

"A Militia, when properly formed, are in fact the people themselves...and include all men capable of bearing arms."

Either be wholly slaves or wholly free.

John Dryden (1631-1700)

Liberty means responsibility. That is why most men dread it.

- *George Bernard Shaw (1856-1950) - 'Liberty'*

"The three aims of the tyrant are, one, the humiliation of his subjects; he knows that a mean-spirited man will not conspire against anybody; two, the creation of mistrust among them; for a tyrant is not to be overthrown until men begin to have confidence in one another-- and this is the reason why tyrants are at war with the good; they are under the idea that their power is endangered by them, not only because they will not be ruled despotically, but also because they are too loyal to one another and to other men, and do not inform against one another or against other men--three, the tyrant desires that all his subjects shall be incapable of action, for no one attempts what is impossible and they will not attempt to overthrow a tyranny if they are powerless."

-- *Aristotle, Politics, Book V Chapter 11.*

"The constitutions of most of our states (and of the United States) assert that all power is inherent in the people; that they may exercise it by themselves; that it is their right and duty to be a all times armed; that they are entitled to freedom of person, freedom of religion, freedom of property and freedom of the press."

Thomas Jefferson

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

Thomas Jefferson

"For experience has already shown that the impeachment...is not even a scarecrow...The constitution...is a mere thing of wax in the hands of the judiciary, which they may twist and shape into any form they please. It should be remembered, as an axiom of eternal truth in politics, that whatever power in any government is independent is absolute also; in theory only, at first, while the spirit of the people is up, but in practice as fast as that relaxes. Independence can be trusted nowhere but with the people in mass."

(Letter to Spencer Roane, Poplar Forest, September 6, 1819).

THE POLITICAL WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON 89 (Dumbauld Ed. 1955).

"The judiciary of the United States is the subtle corps of sappers and miners constantly working under ground to undermine the foundations of our confederated fabric. They are construing our constitution from a coordination of a general and special government to a general and supreme one alone. This will lay all things at their feet...We shall see if they are bold enough to take the daring stride their five lawyers have lately taken. If they do, then...I will say, that 'against this every man should raise his voice,' and more, should uplift his arm."

(Letter to T. Ritchie, 1820).

THE POLITICAL WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON 152-153 (Dumbauld Ed. 1955).

"I am not a friend to a very energetic government. It is always oppressive. It places the governors indeed more at their ease at the expense of the people. The late rebellion in Massachusetts has given much more alarm than I think it should have done. Calculate that one rebellion in thirteen States in the course of eleven years is but one for each State in a century and a half. No country should be so long without one. Nor will any degree of power in the hands of the government prevent insurrections. In England, where the hand of power is heavier than with us, there are seldom half a dozen years without an insurrection. In France, where it is still heavier but less despotic, as Montesquieu supposes, than in some other countries and where there are always two or three hundred thousand men ready to crush insurrections, there have been three in the course of the three years I have been here, in every one of which greater numbers were engaged than in Massachusetts." *(Letter to James Madison, Paris, December 20, 1787).*

THE POLITICAL WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON 67-68 (Dumbauld Ed. 1955).

"And say, finally, whether peace is best preserved by giving energy to the government or information to the people. This last is the most legitimate engine of government. Educate and inform the whole mass of people. Enable them to see that it is their interest to preserve peace and order, and they will preserve them. And it requires no very high degree of education to convince them of this. They are the only sure reliance for the preservation of our liberty."

(Letter to James Madison, Paris, December 20, 1787).

THE POLITICAL WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON 68 (Dumbauld Ed. 1955).

"I hold it, that a little rebellion, now and then, is a good thing, and as necessary in the political world as storms in the physical. Unsuccessful rebellions, indeed, generally establish the encroachments on the rights of the people, which produced them. An observation of this truth should render honest republican governors so mild in their punishment of rebellions as not to discourage them too much. It is a medicine necessary for the sound health of government."

(Letter to James Madison, Paris, January 30, 1787).

THE POLITICAL WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON 67 (Dumbauld Ed. 1955).

"No Free man shall ever be debarred the use of arms."

(Thomas Jefferson, Proposal Virginia Constitution, 1 T. Jefferson Papers, 334, [C.J. Boyd, Ed., 1950])

"False is the idea of utility that sacrifices a thousand real advantages for one imaginary or trifling

inconvenience; what would take fire from men because it burns, and water because one may drown in it; that has no remedy for evils, except destruction. The laws that forbid the carrying of arms are laws of such a nature. They disarm those only who are neither inclined nor determined to commit crimes. Can it be supposed that those who have the courage to violate the most sacred laws of humanity, the most important of the code, will respect the less important and arbitrary ones, which can be violated with impunity, and which, if strictly obeyed, would put an end to personal liberty - so dear to men, so dear to the enlightened legislator - and subject innocent persons to all the vexations that the guilty alone ought to suffer? Such laws make things worse for the assaulted and better for the assailants; they serve rather to encourage than prevent homicides, for an unarmed man may be attacked with greater confidence than an armed man. They ought to be designated as laws not preventive but fearful of crimes, produced by the impression of a few isolated facts, and not by thoughtful consideration of the inconveniences and advantages of a universal decree."

--*Cesare Beccaria, _On Crimes and Punishments_ 87-88 (H. Paulucci transl. 1963).* -- (Thomas Jefferson copied this passage in full in his *_Commonplace Book_ 314 (G. Chinard ed. 1926), which was "the source book and repertory of Jefferson's ideas on government." Id. at 4.*)

"And what country can preserve its liberties, if its rulers are not warned from time to time that this people preserve the spirit of resistance ? Let them take arms ... The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time, with the blood of patriots and tyrants."

- *Thomas Jefferson (letter to William S. Smith, 1787, in Jefferson, On Democracy 20, S. Padover, ed., 1939).*

...We do then most solemnly, before God and the world declare that, regardless of every consequence, at the risk of every distress, the arms we have been compelled to assume we will use with the perseverance, exerting to their utmost energies all those powers which our Creator hath given us, to preserve that liberty which He committed to us in sacred deposit and to protect from every hostile hand our lives and our properties."

Thomas Jefferson Ford ed., (1775)

"I believe that banking institutions are more dangerous to our liberties than standing armies. Already they have raised up a monied aristocracy that has set the government at defiance. The issuing power [of money --ed.] should be taken away from the banks and restored to the people to whom it properly belongs."

-- *Thomas Jefferson, U.S. President.*

"A strong body makes the mind strong. As to the species of exercises, I advise the gun. While this gives moderate exercise to the body, it gives boldness, enterprise and independence to the mind. Games played with the ball and others of that nature, are too violent for the body and stamp no character on the mind. Let your gun therefore be the constant companion of your walks."

Thomas Jefferson, Encyclopedia of T. Jefferson, 318 (Foley, Ed, reissued 1967)

"On every question of construction (of the Constitution) let us carry ourselves back to the time when the Constitution was adopted, recollect the spirit manifested in the debates, and instead of trying what meaning may be squeezed out of the text, or invented against it, conform to the probable one in which it was passed."

(Thomas Jefferson, letter to William Johnson, June 12, 1823, The Complete Jefferson, p. 322)

"Guard with jealous attention the public liberty. Suspect everyone that approaches that jewel. Unfortunately, nothing will preserve it but downright force. Whenever you give up that force, you are ruined.... The great object is that every man be armed."

-- *Patrick Henry*

"The great object is that every man be armed. Everyone who is able may have a gun." "Are we at last brought to such a humiliating and debasing degradation that we cannot be trusted with arms for our own self defense? Where is the difference between having our arms in our possession and under our own direction, and having them under the management of congress? If our defense be the real object of having those arms, in whose hands can they be trusted with more propriety, or equal safety to us, as in our own hands?"

(Patrick Henry, in the Virginia Convention on the ratification of the Constitution. Debates and other Proceedings of the Convention of Virginia,...taken in shorthand by David Robertson of Petersburg, at 271, 275 2d ed. Richmond, 1805. Also 3 Elliot, Debates at 386)

"Did you ever read of any revolution in a nation, brought about by the punishment of those in power, inflicted by those who had no power at all? You read of a riot act in a country which is called one of the freest in the world, where a few neighbors can not assemble without the risk of being shot by a hired soldiery, the engines of despotism. We may see such an act in America."

-- *Patrick Henry, (The World's Famous Orations, vol 1, Pg. 67-76).*

"The right of the people to keep (to have and to hold, openly or concealed) and bear (carry, transport and use) firearms (weapons of self-defense, including the handgun which predated the rifle and has existed for self-defense since the 1500's) shall not be infringed (invalidated, limited, abridged). A well regulated militia, composed of the body of the people, trained in arms, is the best and most natural defense of a free country ..."

James Madison

"Besides the advantage of being armed, which the Americans possess over the people of almost every other nation... Notwithstanding the military establishments in the several kingdoms of Europe, which are carried as far as the public resources will bear, the governments are afraid to trust the people with arms."

James Madison, author of the Bill of Rights, in Federalist Paper No. 46.

"A government that does not trust it's lawabiding citizens to keep

Federalist Papers

"That the said Constitution shall never be construed to authorize Congress to infringe the just liberty of the press or the rights of conscience; or to prevent the people of The United States who are peaceable citizens from keeping their own arms..."

Samuel Adams, Debates and Proceedings in the Convention of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, at

86-87 (*Peirce & Hale, eds., Boston, 1850*)

"The best we can hope for concerning the people at large is that they be properly armed."

(*Alexander Hamilton, The Federalist Papers at 184-8*)

"To disarm the people - that was the best and most effectual way to enslave them, by totally disusing and neglecting the militia." "I ask, sir, what is the militia? It is the whole people, except a few public servants."

George Mason

"Our safety, our liberty, depends upon preserving the Constitution of the United States upon preserving the Constitution of the United States as our Fathers made it inviolate. The people of the United States are the rightful masters of both Congress and the Courts, not to overthrow the Constitution, but to overthrow the men who pervert the Constitution."

Abraham Lincoln

"The jury has the right to judge both the law as well as the fact in controversy."

-*John Jay, 1st Chief Justice U.S. supreme Court, 1789*

"The jury has the power to bring a verdict in the teeth of both law and fact."

-- *Oliver Wendell Holmes, U.S. supreme Court Justice, 1902*

"The law itself is on trial quite as much as the cause which is to be decided."

-- *Harlan F. Stone, 12th Chief Justice U.S. supreme Court, 1941*

"The jury has the right to determine both the law and the facts."

-*Samuel Chase, U.S. supreme Court Justice, 1796, Signer of the unanimous Declaration*

That's only part of what he said in his First Thanksgiving Proclamation before the Congress on October 3, 1789. He went on to say: "...and Whereas both Houses of Congress have by their joint committee requested me to recommend to the people of the United States a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many signal favors of Almighty God, especially a form of government for their safety and happiness. Now, therefore, I do recommend and assign Thursday, the 26th day of November, next to be devoted by the people of these States to the service of that great and glorious Being Who is the beneficent Author of all the good that was, or will be ...that we may then all unite in rendering unto Him our sincere and humble thanks for His kind care and protection of the people of this country previous to there becoming a nation... And also that we then unite in most humbly offering our prayers and supplications to the great Lord and Ruler of Nations, and beseech Him to pardon our national and other transgressions... to render our National Government a blessing to all the people by constantly being a government of wise, just and Constitutional laws, discreetly and faithfully executed and obeyed...(and) to

promote the knowledge and practice of true religion and virtue, and the increase of science among us...given under my hand at the City of New York, the 3rd day of October in the Year of Our Lord 1789.

-- *George Washington*

"Firearms stand next in importance to the Constitution itself. They are the American people's liberty teeth and keystone under independence ... From the hour the Pilgrims landed, to the present day, events, occurrences, and tendencies prove that to insure peace, security and happiness, the rifle and pistol are equally indispensable ... The very atmosphere of firearms everywhere restrains evil interference - they deserve a place of honor with all that is good"

George Washington

"A free people ought..to be armed..."

-- *George Washington, speech of January 7, 1790*

"When firearms go, all goes - we need them every hour"

-- *President George Washington*

"To prohibit a citizen from wearing or carrying a war arm ... is an unwarranted restriction upon the constitutional right to keep and bear arms. If cowardly and dishonorable men sometimes shoot unarmed men with army pistols or guns, the evil must be prevented by the penitentiary and gallows, and not by a general deprivation of constitutional privilege."

Wilson v. State, 33 Ark. 557, at 560, 34Am. Rep. 52, at 54 (1878)

"`The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.' The right of the whole people, old and young, men, women and boys, and not militia only, to keep and bear arms of every description, and not such merely as are used by the militia, shall not be infringed, curtailed, or broken in upon, in the smallest degree; and all this for the important end to be attained: the rearing up and qualifying a well-regulated militia, so vitally necessary to the security of a free State. Our opinion is that any law, State or Federal, is repugnant to the Constitution, and void, which contravenes this right."

Nunn vs. State, 1 Ga. (1 Kel.) 243, at 251(1846)

"The provision in the Constitution granting the right to all persons to bear arms is a limitation upon the power of the Legislature to enact any law to the contrary. The exercise fo a right guaranteed by the Constitution cannot be made subject to the will of the sheriff."

People vs. Zerillo, 219 Mich. 635, 189 N.W. 927, at 928 (1922)

"The maintenance of the right to bear arms is a most essential one to every free people and should not be whittled down by technical constructions."

State vs. Kerner, 181 N.C. 574, 107 S.E. 222, at 224 (1921)

"The right of a citizen to bear arms, in lawful defense of himself or the State, is absolute. He does not derive it from the State government. It is one of the "high powers" delegated directly to the citizen, and `is excepted out of the general powers of government.' A law cannot be passed to infringe upon or impair it, because it is above the law, and independent of the lawmaking power."

Cockrum v. State, 24 Tex. 394, at 401-402 (1859)

"The claim and exercise of a Constitutional right cannot be converted into a crime."

-- *Miller v US, 230 F 2d 486, 489.*

Term "the people" as used in Fourth Amendment refers to a class of persons who are part of a national community or who have otherwise developed sufficient connection with the United States to be considered part of community. U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 4.

-- *U.S. v. Verdugo-Urquidez, 110 S.Ct. 1056, 494 U.S. 259, 108 L.Ed.2d 222, 58 U.S.L.W. 4263*

The right to bear arms is not granted by the Constitution; neither is it in any manner dependent upon that instrument for its existence. The second amendment means no more than that it shall not be infringed by Congress, and has no other effect than to restrict the powers of the national government.

-- *U.S. v. Cruikshank, 92 U.S. 542, 2 Otto 542, 23 L.Ed. 588 (1875)*

For, in principle, there is no difference between a law prohibiting the wearing of concealed arms, and a law forbidding the wearing such as are exposed; and if the former be unconstitutional, the latter must be so likewise. But it should not be forgotten, that it is not only a part of the right that is secured by the constitution; it is the right entire and complete, as it existed at the adoption of the constitution; and if any portion of that right be impaired, immaterial how small the part may be, and immaterial the order of time at which it be done, it is equally forbidden by the constitution."

Bliss vs. Commonwealth, 12 Ky. (2 Litt.) 90, at 92, and 93, 13 Am. Dec. 251 (1822)

"Only the rare taxpayer would be likely to know that he could refuse to produce his records to IRS agents. Who would believe the ironic truth that the cooperative taxpayer fares much worse than the individual who relies upon is Constitutional rights."

- *Observation by a U.S. Court of Appeals U.S. vs. Dickerson, 413 F. 2d., 1111*

"The pages of history shine on instances of the jury's exercise of its prerogative to disregard instructions of the judge..."

-- *U.S. vs. Dougherty, 473 F 2nd 1113, 1139. (1972)*

"Another source of power in government is a military force. But this, to be efficient, must be superior to any force that exists among the people, or which they can command; otherwise, this force would be annihilated on first exercise of acts of oppression. 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."

--Noah Webster in *'An Examination into the Leading Principles of the Federal Constitution'*, 1787, a pamphlet aimed at swaying Pennsylvania toward ratification, in Paul Ford, ed., *Pamphlets on the Constitution of the United States*, at 56(New York, 1888))

"THE POWERS OF THE SWORD ARE IN THE HANDS OF THE YEOMANDRY OF AMERICA FROM SIXTEEN TO SIXTY....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 birth right of an American. The unlimited power of the sword is not in the hands of the federal or state governments, but, where I trust in God it will ever remain, in the hands of the people.

-Tench Coxe, *Pennsylvania Gazette*, Feb. 20, 1788 *Gazette February 20, 1788*

"The constitution ought to secure a genuine militia and guard against a select militia. all regulations tending to render this general militia useless and defenceless, by establishing select corps of militia, or distinct bodies of military men, not having permanent interests and attachments to the community ought to be avoided."

-- Richard Henry Lee

"To preserve liberty, it is essential that the whole body of people always possess arms, and be taught alike especially when young, how to use them."

Richard Henry Lee, 1788, *Initiator of the Declaration of Independence, and member of the first Senate, which passed the Bill of Rights*, Walter Bennett, ed., *Letters from the Federal Farmer to the Republican*, at 21,22,124 (Univ. of Alabama Press, 1975)

Those who would give up essential liberty to purchase a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety.

- Benjamin Franklin, *20 years before the Bill of Rights*

"The indissoluble link of union between the people of the several states of this confederated nation is, after all, not in the right, but in the heart. If the day should ever come, (may Heaven avert it) when the affections of the people of these States shall be alienated from each other; when the fraternal spirit shall give way to cold indifference, or collision of interest shall fester into hatred, the bands of political associations will not long hold together parties no longer attracted by the magnetism of conciliated interests and kindly sympathies; AND FAR BETTER WILL IT BE FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE DISUNITED STATES TO PART IN FRIENDHIP FROM EACH OTHER, THAN TO BE HELD TOGETHER BY CONSTRAINT. Then will be the time for reverting to the precedents which occurred at the formation and adoption of the Constitution, to form again a more perfect union, by dissolving that which could no longer bind, and to leave the separated parts to be re-united by the law of political gravitation to the centre."

John Quincy Adams

"Though most of the muck-rakers were moderate in temper and aim, a few of them were Socialists. Upton Sinclair ran unsuccessfully for office several times as a Socialist, and he nearly was elected governor of California in 1934, when he managed to win the Democratic nomination. Other Socialist muck-rakers include Charles Edward Russell, who ran for mayor of NYC on the Socialist ticket in 1913, and Gustavus Myers."

"In the US, voters cast ballots for individual candidates who are not bound to any party program except rhetorically, and not always then. Some Republicans are more liberal than some Democrats, some libertarians are more radical than some socialists, and many local candidates run without any party identification. No American citizen can vote intelligently without knowledge of the ideas, political back-ground, and commitments of each individual candidate."

- *Ben H. Bagdikian, 1982*

"All socialism involves slavery.... That which fundamentally distinguishes the slave is that he labors under coercion to satisfy another's desires. The relation admits of many gradations. Oppressive taxation is a form of slavery of the individual to the community as a whole. The essential question is -- How much is he compelled to labor for other benefit than his own, and how much can he labor for his own benefit?"

Herbert Spencer - The Man Versus the State -1884

"The essential characteristic of socialism is the denial of individual property rights..."

-- *Ayn Rand _The Virtue of Selfishness_ 1964*

"Society's needs come before the individual's needs."

- *Adolf Hitler*

"For the folk-community does not exist on the fictitious value of money but on the results of productive labour, which is what gives money its value."

- *Adolf Hitler to Reichstag 1937-01-30 as translated by Norman H. Baynes*

"The difference between [socialism & fascism] is superficial & purely formal, but it is significant psychologically; it brings the authoritarian nature of a planned economy crudely into the open. The main characteristic of socialism (& of communism) is public ownership of the means of production, &, therefore, the abolition of private property... Under fascism, men retain the semblance or pretense of private property, but the government holds total power over its use "

"Who could impose such socialistic confiscatory rates?"

- *William F. Borah denying the possibility that income tax could ever exceed 9%*

"One of the most insidious consequences of the present burden of personal income tax is that it strips many middle class families of financial reserves & seems to lend support to campaigns for socialized medicine,

socialized housing, socialized food, socialized every thing. The personal income tax has made the individual vastly more dependent on the State & more avid for state hand-outs. It has shifted the balance in America from an individual-centered to a State-centered economic & social system."

Solon (594 B.C.), when asked how social justice could be achieved in Athens, said, "We can have justice whenever those who have not been injured by injustice are as outraged by it as those who have been."

National injustice is the surest road to national downfall.

William E. Gladstone (1809-1898) English statesman

Any man who has the brains to think and the nerve to act for the benefit of the people of the country is considered a radical by those who are content with stagnation and willing to endure disaster.

William Randolph Hearst (1863-1951) American newspaper publisher.

The common law is not a brooding omnipresence in the sky but the articulate voice of some sovereign or quasi-sovereign that can be identified.

HOLMES, J., Southern Pacific Co. v. Jensen (1917) 244 US 205, 222, 61 LEd 1086, 1101, 37 S Ct 524

A republic is not an easy form of government to live under, and when the responsibility of citizenship is evaded, democracy decays and authoritarianism takes over.

Earl Warren, "A Republic, If You Can Keep It", p 13

The only protection of every citizen from such deprivation of rights is a strict adherence to the Bill of Rights by everyone for everyone. This should be self-evident but the danger of erosion of rights stems largely from the fact that so many citizens of the majority, who have never been deprived of any of these rights, find it difficult to understand what the deprivation of them means in the lives of others."

Earl Warren, "A Republic, If You Can Keep It", p. 48

"A people armed and free forms a barrier against the enterprises of ambition and is a bulwark for the nation against foreign invasion and domestic oppression."

James Madison

"In selecting men for office, let principle be your guide. Regard not the particular sect or denomination of the candidate - look at his character. It is alleged by men of loose principles, or defective views of the subject, that religion and morality are not necessary or important qualifications for political stations. But the scriptures teach a different doctrine. They direct that rulers should be men who rule in the fear of God, men of truth, hating covetousness. It is to the neglect of this rule that we must ascribe the multiplied frauds, breaches of trust, peculations and embezzlements of public property which astonish even ourselves; which tarnish the character of our country and which disgrace our government. When a citizen gives his vote to a

man of known immorality, he abuses his civic responsibility; he not only sacrifices his own responsibility; he sacrifices not only his own interest, but that of his neighbor; he betrays the interest of his country."

-- *Noah Webster*

"[A] native of America who cannot read or write is as rare an appearance ... as a comet or an earthquake."

John Adams, 1765

"Where is it written in the Constitution, in what article or section is it contained, that you may take children from their parents, and parents from their children, and compel them to fight the battles of any war in which the folly or the wickedness of government may engage it?"

Rep. Daniel Webster, Remarks to the House, Dec. 9, 1814, _Writings and Speeches of Daniel Webster_, Vol. 14, p. 61, published 1903. As quoted in _Respectfully Quoted: a Dictionary of Quotations Requested from the Congressional Research Service_, Library of Congress, 1989

"This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing Government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it."

Abraham Lincoln (1st Inaugral Address March 4, 1861)

"Necessity is the excuse for every infringement of human freedom. It is the argument of the tyrant and the creed of the slave"

- *William Pitt (the Younger), November 1783*

"War is an ugly thing, but not the ugliest of all things. The decayed, degraded state of moral and patriotic feelings, to think that nothing is worth war, is worse. A man who has nothing for which he is willing to fight, nothing he cares about more than his own personal safety, is a miserable creature who has no chance of being free, unless made free and kept free, by the exertions of better men than himself."

- *Inscription found on a wall of the "Hanoi Hilton", North Vietnamese Prison for American soldiers.*

The attributes of sovereignty are now enjoyed by every state in the Union.

- *Alexander Hamilton*

The Thirteen States are Thirteen Sovereign bodies.

- *Oliver Ellsworth*

The States acceded to the Union.

- *Benjamin Franklin, _Franklin Works_, Vol V, p.409*

The States are nations.

- *Daniel Webster*

If the States were not left to leave the Union when their rights were interfered with, the government would have been National, but the Convention refused to baptize it by that name.

- *Daniel Webster, U.S.Senate, 2/15/1883*

This is from Black's Law Dictionary, third edition, published in 1933. Militia: The body of citizens in a state, enrolled for discipline as a military force, but not engaged in actual service except in emergencies, as distinguished from regular troops or a standing army.

See Ex parte McCants, 39 Ala. 112; Worth v. Craven County, 118 N.C. 112, 24 S.E. 778; Brown v. Newark, 29 N.J. Law, 238; Story v. Perkins (D.C.) 243 F. 997, 999.

John Locke Explains Lethal Force

For those in the dark as to when lethal force can and cannot be used, some plain writing from the 17th century.

Nothing is to be accounted hostile force but where it leaves not the remedy of such an appeal [to the law], and it is such force alone that puts him that uses it into a state of war, and makes it lawful to resist him.

A man with a sword in his hand demands my purse on the highway, when perhaps I have not 12 pennies in my pocket.

This man I may lawfully kill.

To another I deliver 100 pounds to hold only whilst I alight, which he refuses to restore to me when I am got up again, but draws his sword to defend the possession of it by force. I endeavour to retake it.

The mischief this man does me is a hundred, or possibly a thousand times more than the other perhaps intended me (whom I killed before he really did me any); and yet I might lawfully kill the one and cannot so much as hurt the other lawfully.

The reason whereof is plain to see; because the one using force which threatened my life, I could not have time to appeal to the law to secure it, and when it was gone it was too late to appeal.

The law could not restore life to my dead carcass.

The loss was irreparable; which to prevent, the law of Nature gave me a right to destroy him who had put himself into a state of war with me and threatened my destruction.

But in the other case, my life not being in danger, I might Nature gave me a right to destroy him who had put himself into a state of war with me and threatened my destruction.

But in the other case, my life not being in danger, I might have the benefit of appealing to the law, and have reparation for my 100 pounds in that way.

John Locke, "An Essay Concerning the True Original Extent and End of Civil Government", Chapter 18 "Of Tyranny", #207, originally published in England, 1690.

"It is, therefore, a fact of law and of practical necessity that individuals are responsible for their own personal safety, and that of their loved ones. Police protection must be recognized for what it is: only an auxiliary general deterrent."

P. A. Kasler, SELF-RELIANCE FOR SELF-PROTECTION (Sonoma, CA, Mesquite Mountain Press, 1991)

In the Gulf, we saw the United Nations playing the role dreamed of by its founders, with the world's leading nations orchestrating and sanctioning collective action against aggression.(1)

-- *President George Bush, August 1991 National Security Strategy of the United States*

The army of tomorrow is neither the Red Army nor the U.S. Army.... If there is to be peace, it will be secured by a multinational force that monitors cease-fires ... and protects human rights. Blue-helmeted United Nations peacekeepers are doing just that....

-- *"The Unsung New World Army" New York Times editorial, May 11, 1992*

[I]t is time for the United States to lead in the creation of a modest U.N. rapid-deployment force.

-- *Republican Congressman James A. Leach Foreign Affairs, Summer 1992*

The United States should strongly support efforts to expand the U.N. peacekeeping role.

-- *Democratic Congressman Lee H. Hamilton Foreign Affairs, Summer 1992*

The following passage is from a sermon by John Hagee:

I want you to close your eyes and picture in your mind the soldier at Valley Forge, as he holds his musket in his bloody hands.

He stands barefoot in the snow, starved from lack of food, wounded from months of battle and emotionally scarred from the eternity away from his family surrounded by nothing but death and carnage of war.

He stands though, with fire in his eyes and victory on his breath.

He looks at us now in anger and disgust and tells us this...

I gave you a birthright of freedom born in the Constitution and now your children graduate too illiterate to read it.

I fought in the snow barefoot to give you the freedom to vote and you stay at home because it rains.

I left my family destitute to give you the freedom of speech and you remain silent on critical issues, because it might be politically incorrect.

I orphaned my children to give you a government to serve you and it has stolen democracy from the people.

It's the soldier, not the reporter who gives you the freedom of the press.

It's the soldier, not the poet who gives you the freedom of speech.

It's the soldier, not the campus organizer who allows you to demonstrate.

It's the soldier, who salutes the flag, serves the flag, whose coffin is draped with the flag that allows the protester to burn the flag!!!

"Lord, hold our troops in your loving hands. Protect them as they protect us. Bless them and their families for the selfless acts they perform for us in our time of need. I ask this in the name of Jesus, our Lord and Savior. Amen."

"One would think by listening to all the propaganda about the United Nations that they are some sort of benevolent, peaceful organization. Never in the history of the United Nations has it stood for anything but killing and violence. They have never kept peace anywhere on this globe. Their sole function is to replace the U.S. military - dissolve all four branches of our armed forces. Their allegiance is only to the United Nations Charter which does not recognize the U.S. Constitution. This body is made up almost exclusively of communists and leaders of the bloodiest regimes on this globe. Their history and operating agenda is apparent to anyone who takes the time to sincerely and with an open mind, research the facts of this organization, separating truth from myth. Bilderberger participants (another group committed to one-world domination) in 1992 called for "conditioning the public to accept the idea of a U.N. army that could, by force, impose its will on the internal affairs of any nation"

-Paul Harvey (Sept.24, 1993)

"NAFTA represents the single most creative step towards a New World Order."

- Henry Kissinger (Aug.1993, Los Angeles Times Syndicate)

"GATT represents the New World Order in trade."

- Mickey Kantor (Sept. 18, 1994)

"It is in the American interest to put an end to Nationhood. That is the goal in global government. America must get out of the United Nations or our sovereign Republic will not survive."

-Walt Rostow (CFR member and United Nations spokesman)

"I think that our American people will welcome a Russian military force for peace-keeping purposes.

- Senator Sam Nunn (D-GA) (June 4, 1994, speaking to the Associated Press)

These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph. What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly: it is dearness only that gives everything its value. Heaven knows how to put a proper price upon its goods: and it would be strange indeed if so celestial an article as freedom should not be highly rated. Britain, with an army to enforce her tyranny, has declared that she has a right not only to tax but "to bind us in all cases whatsoever," and if being bound in that manner is not slavery, then is there not such a thing as slavery upon earth.

Thomas Paine *The Crisis*, 1776

But if you say, you can still pass the violations over, then I ask, hath your house been burnt? Hath your property been destroyed before your face? Are your wife and children destitute of a bed to lie on, or bread to live on? Have you lost a parent or a child by their hands, and yourself the ruined and wretched survivor? If you have not, then you are not a judge of those who have. But if you have, and can still shake hands with the murderers, then you are unworthy of the name of husband, father, friend, or lover, and whatever may be your rank or title in life, you have the heart of a coward and the spirit of a sycophant.

-- *Thomas Paine* [*Common Sense*](#), 1776

"If ye love wealth better than liberty, the tranquility of servitude better than the animating contest of freedom, go home from us in peace. We ask not your counsels or your arms. Crouch down and lick the hands which feed you. May your chains set lightly upon you, and may posterity forget that ye were our countrymen."

- *Samuel Adams*, quoted in "*Citizen's Rule Book*", Whitten Printers, Phoenix AZ

From this view of the subject, it may be concluded, that a pure Democracy, by which I mean a society, consisting of a small number of citizens, who assemble and administer the Government in person, can admit no cure for the mischiefs of faction. A common passion or interest will in almost every case, be felt by the majority of the whole; a communication and concert results from the form of government itself; and there is nothing to check the inducements to sacrifice the weaker party, or an obnoxious individual. Hence it is, that such 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. Theoretic politicians, who have patronized this species of government, have erroneously supposed, that by reducing mankind to a perfect equality in their political rights, they would, at the same time, be perfectly equalized and assimilated in their possessions, their opinions, and their passions.

--*Publius (James Madison)*, *The Federalist X*, 1787

"I apprehend no danger to our country from a foreign foe ... Our destruction, should it come at all, will be from another quarter. - - - From the inattention of the people to the concerns of their government, from their carelessness and negligence, I must confess that I do apprehend some danger. I fear that they may place too

implicit a confidence in their public servants, and fail properly to scrutinize their conduct; that in this way they may be made the dupes of designing men, and become the instruments of their own undoing. Make them intelligent, and they will be vigilant; give them the means of detecting the wrong, and they will apply the remedy."

- *Daniel Webster, June 1, 1837; Works 1:403*

The worst thing that can happen to a good cause is, not to be skillfully attacked, but to be ineptly defended.

- *Bastiat, Sophisms, 107*

There is power only in principles: they alone are a beacon light for men's minds, a rallying point for convictions gone astray.

Bastiat, Essays, 113

Society is composed of men, and every man is a FREE agent. Since man is free, he can choose; since he can choose, he can err; since he can err, he can suffer. I go further: He must err and he must suffer; for his starting point is ignorance, and in his ignorance he sees before him an infinite number of unknown roads, all of which save one lead to error.

- *Bastiat, Harmonies, XXX*

I do not call upon the state to compel everyone to accept my opinion, but, rather, not to force me to accept anybody else's opinion.

-*Bastiat, Essays, 276*

If political economy attains to the insight that men's interests are harmonious, it does so because it does not stop, as socialism does, at the immediate consequences of phenomena, but goes on to their eventual and ultimate effects.

Bastiat, Essays, 138

Each advance over Nature, after first rewarding the initiative of a few men, soon becomes, by the operation of the law of competition, the gratuitous and common heritage of all mankind.

-*Bastiat, Harmonies, 416*

Self-interest is that indomitable individualistic force within us that urges us on to progress and discovery, but at the same time disposes us to monopolize our discoveries. Competition is that no less indomitable humanitarian force that wrest progress, as fast as it is made, from the hands of the individual and places it at the disposal of all mankind.

-*Bastiat, Harmonies, 289*

By virtue of exchange, one man's prosperity is beneficial to all others.

-Bastiat, Harmonies, 82

Capital has from the beginning of time worked to free men from the yoke of ignorance, want, and tyranny. To frighten away capital is to rivet a triple chain around the arms of the human race.

-Bastiat, Harmonies, 190

Property, the right to enjoy the fruits of one's labor, the right to work, to develop, to exercise one's faculties, according to one's own understanding, without the state intervening otherwise than by its protective action - this is what is meant by liberty.

-Bastiat, Essays, 109

Thanks to the nonintervention of the state in private affairs, wants and satisfactions would develop in their natural order. We should not see poor families seeking instruction in literature before they have bread. We should not see the city being populated at the expense of the country, or the country at the expense of the city. We should not see those great displacements of capital, of labor, and of population which are provoked by legislative measures, displacements that render the very sources of existence so uncertain and precarious, and thereby add so greatly to the responsibilities of the government.

-Bastiat, Essays, 53

Law is justice. And it is under the law of justice, under the rule of right, under the influence of liberty, security, stability, and responsibility, that every man will attain to the full worth and dignity of his being, and that mankind will achieve, in a calm and orderly way - slowly, no doubt, but surely - the progress to which it is destined.

-Bastiat, Essays, 94

No society can exist if respect for the law does not to some extent prevail; but the surest way to have the laws respected is to make them respectable. When law and morality are in contradiction, the citizen finds himself in the cruel dilemma of either losing his moral sense or of losing respect for the law, two evils of which one is as great as the other, and between which it is difficult to choose.

-Bastiat, Essays, 56

It is not because men have passed laws that personality, liberty, and property exist. On the contrary, it is because personality, liberty, and property already exist that men make laws.

-Bastiat, Essays, 51

Law is the organization of the natural right to legitimate self - defense; it is the substitution of collective force for individual forces, to act in the sphere in which they have the right to act, to do what they have the right to do: to guarantee security of person, liberty, and property rights, to cause JUSTICE to reign over all.

-Bastiat, Essays, 52

Government acts only by the intervention of force; hence, its action is legitimate only where the intervention of force is itself legitimate.

-Bastiat, Harmonies, 456

A man who would consider himself a bandit if, pistol in hand, he prevented me from carrying out a transaction that was in conformity with my interests has no scruples in working and voting for a law that replaces his private force with the public force and subjects me, at my own expense, to the same unjust restriction.

-Bastiat, Harmonies, 463

The state tends to expand in proportion to its means of existence and to live beyond its means, and these are, in the last analysis, nothing but the substance of the people. Woe to the people that cannot limit the sphere of action of the state! Freedom, private enterprise, wealth, happiness, independence, personal dignity, all vanish.

-Bastiat, Sophisms, 141

What must be the consequence of all this intervention?... Capital, under the impact of such a doctrine, will hide, flee, be destroyed. And what will become, then, of the workers, those workers for whom you profess an affection so deep and sincere, but so unenlightened? Will they be better fed when agricultural production is stopped? Will they be better dressed when no one dares to build a factory? Will they have more employment when capital will have disappeared?

-Bastiat, Essays, 107

Where, at such a time, is the bold speculator who would dare set up a factory or engage in an enterprise?...What man in the whole country has the least knowledge of the position in which the law will forcibly place him and his line of work tomorrow? And, under such conditions, who can or will undertake anything?

-Bastiat, Essays, 144

The state is the great fictitious entity by which everyone seeks to live at the expense of everyone else.

-Bastiat, Essays, 144

No greater change nor any greater evil could be introduced into society than this: to convert the law into an instrument of plunder.

-Bastiat, Essays, 55

Illegal plunder fills everyone with aversion; it turns against itself all the forces of public opinion and puts them on the side of justice. Legal plunder, on the contrary, is perpetrated without troubling the conscience, and this cannot fail to weaken the moral fiber of a nation.

-Bastiat, Essays, 134

See whether the law takes from some what belongs to them in order to give it to others to whom it does not belong. We must see whether the law performs, for the profit of one citizen and to the detriment of others, an act which that citizen could not perform himself without being guilty of a crime. Repeal such a law without delay. It is not only an iniquity in itself; it is a fertile source of iniquity, because it invites reprisals, and if you do not take care, what begins by being an exception tends to become general, to multiply itself, and to develop into a veritable system.

-Bastiat, Essays, 61

Legal plunder can be committed in an infinite number of ways; hence, there are an infinite number of plans for organizing it: tariffs, protection, bonuses, subsidies, incentives, the progressive income tax, free education, the right to employment, the right to profit, the right to wages, the right to relief, the right to the tools of production, interest free credit, etc., etc. And it the aggregate of all these plans, in respect to what they have in common, legal plunder, that goes under the name of socialism.

-Bastiat, Essays, 61

Plunderers conform to the Malthusian law: they multiply with the means of existence; and the means of existence of knaves is the credulity of their dupes. Seek as one will, there is no substitute for an informed and enlightened public opinion. It is the only remedy.

-Bastiat, Sophisms, 139

Begin Quotes On Democracy

"The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a REPUBLICAN form of governemnt."

Constitution of the United States, Art. IV, 1789

Democracy arose from men thinking that if they are equal in any respect they are equal in all respects.

-Aristotle: Politics, v, c.322 B.C.

Democracy is more cruel than wars or tyrants.

-Seneca: 'Epistulse morales'

The evils we experience flow from the excess of democracy. The people do not want virtue, but are the dupes of pretended patriots.

- Elbridge Gerry: Speech in the Constitutional Convention, 1787

The tyranny of a multitude is a multiplied tyranny.

-Edmund Burke

The tendency of democracies is, in all things, to mediocrity.

-*J. Fenimore Cooper: The American Democrat, XIV, 1838*

Democracy is, by the nature of it, a self-canceling buisness: and gives in the long run a net result of zero.

- *Thomas Carlyle, Chartism, VI 1839*

Democracy is morose, and runs to anarchy.

R. W. Emerson: Nominalist and Realist, 1841

Institutions purely democratic must, sooner, or later, destroy liberty or civilization or both.

-*T. B. Macaulay: Letter to H.S. Randall, May 23, 1857*

Ten million ignorances do not constitute one knowledge.

-*Clemens von Metternich (1773-1859)*

If you establish a democracy, you must in due time reap the fruits of a democracy. You will in due season have great impatience of the public burdens, combined in due season with great increase of the public expenditure. You will in due season have wars entered into from passion and not from reason; and you will in due season submit to peace ignominiously sought and ignominiously obtained, which will diminish your authority and perhaps endanger your independence. You will in due season find your property is less valueable, and your freedom less complete.

-*Benjamin Disraeli: Speech in the House of Commons, March 31, 1850*

Democracy gives every man the right to be his own oppressor.

-*J.R. Lowell: The Biglow Papers, II, 1862*

The world is weary of statesmen whom democracy has degraded into politicians.

-*Benjamin Disraeli: Lothair, XVII, 1870*

Democracy means simply the bludgeoning of the people by the people for the people.

Oscar Wilde: The Soul of Man Under Socialism, 1891

Democracy substitutes election by the incompetent many for appointment by the corrupt few.

George Bernard Shaw: Maxims for Revolutionists, 1903

All lawful authority comes from God to the people.

-*Constitution of the Irish Free State, preamble, 1922*

The evil of democracy is not the triumph of quantity, but the triumph of bad quality.

Guido De Ruggiero: The history of European Liberalism, II, 1927

Envy is the basis of Democracy.

-Bertrand Russell: The Conquest of Happiness, VI, 1930

Democracy is talking itself to death. The peopel do not know what they want; they do not know what is the best for them. There is too much foolishness, too much lost motion. I have stopped the talk and the nonsense. I am a man of action. Demo cracy is beautiful in theory; in practice it is a fallacy. You in America will see that some day.

- Benito Mussolini 1928

Democracy, with its promise of international peace, has been no better guarantee against war than the old dynastic rule of kings.

-Jan C. SMuts: Address at St. Andrews University, 1934

"The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a REPUBLICAN form of governemnt."

Constitution of the United States, Art. IV, 1789

Enough of Democracy. Time to resurrect our legal form of Government. The United States was founded a REPUBLIC!!

-zeugma

End Quotes On Democracy

The newspaper is of necessity something of a monopoly, and its first duty is to shun the temptations of monopoly. Its primary office is the gathering of news. At the peril of its soul it must see that the supply is not tainted. Neither in what it gives, nor in what it does not give, nor in the mode of presentation, must the unclouded face of truth suffer wrong. Comment is free but facts are sacred.

SCOTT, C.P. 1846-1932 Manchester Guardian, 6 May 1926

None can love freedom heartily, but good men; the rest love not freedom, but licence. No man who knows aught, can be so stupid to deny that all men naturally were born free.

MILTON, JOHN 1608-1674 The Tenure of Kings and Magistrates (1648-9)

A land of settled government,

A land of just and old renown,

Where Freedom slowly broadens down

- From precedent to precedent.

TENNYSON, ALFRED, LORD 1809-1892 'You ask me, why' (1833), iii

For all we have and are,
 For all our children's fate,
 Stand up and take the war.
 The Hun is at the gate!

There is but one task for all--
 One life for each to give.
 What stands if Freedom fall?
 Who dies if England live?

Rudyard Kipling 1865-1936 For All We Have and Are

The principles of a free constitution are irrecoverably lost, when the legislative power is nominated by the executive.

Edward Gibbon 1737-1794 The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire (1776-88), ch.3

You will ruin no more lives as you ruined mine. You will wring no more hearts as you wrung mine. I will free the world of a poisonous thing. Take that, you hound, and that!--and that!--and that!--and that!

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle 1859-1930 Charles Augustus Milverton

He is the freeman whom the truth makes free.
 William Cowper 1731-1800 The Task, bk.1.733

Freedom has a thousand charms to show,
 That slaves, howe'er contented, never know.
 William Cowper 1731-1800 Table Talk, 1.260

Forever float that standard sheet!
 Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
 With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
 And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us?
DRAKE, JOSEPH RODMAN 1795-1820 The American Flag, New York Evening Post, 29 May 1819. Attr. also to Fitz-Greene Halleck

The cause of Freedom is the cause of God!
Bowles, Revd. William Lisle 1762-1850 Edmund Burke, 1.78

BETJEMAN, SIR JOHN 1906

Gracious Lord, oh bomb the Germans.
Spare their women for Thy Sake,
And if that is not too easy
We will pardon Thy Mistake.
But, gracious Lord, whate'er shall be,
Don't let anyone bomb me.

Think of what our Nation stands for,
Books from Boots' and country lanes,
Free speech, free passes, class distinction,
Democracy and proper drains.
Lord, put beneath Thy special care
One-eighty-nine Cadogan Square.
SOURCE/NOTES: In Westminster Abbey

WEBSTER, DANIEL 1782-1852

The people's government, made for the people, made by the people, and answerable to the people.
Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!
SOURCE/NOTES: Second Speech in the Senate on Foot's Resolution, 26 Jan. 1830.

PITT, WILLIAM, EARL OF CHATHAM 1708-1778

I rejoice that America has resisted. Three millions of people, so dead to all the feelings of liberty, as voluntarily to submit to be slaves, would have been fit instruments to make slaves of the rest. I cannot give them my confidence; pardon me, gentlemen, confidence is a plant of slow growth in an aged bosom: youth is the season of credulity.
SOURCE/NOTES: House of Commons, 14 Jan. 1766

OTIS, JAMES 1725-1783

Taxation without representation is tyranny.
SOURCE/NOTES: Watchword (coined 1761?) of the American Revolution. See Samuel Eliot Morison, 'James Otis', Dict. Am. Biog., xiv.102

JEFFERSON, PRESIDENT THOMAS 1743-1826

We hold these truths to be sacred and undeniable; that all men are created equal and independent, that from that equal creation they derive rights inherent and inalienable, among which are the preservation of life, and liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.
SOURCE/NOTES: Original draft for the Declaration of Independence.

HUME, DAVID 1711-1776

Avarice, the spur of industry, is so obstinate a passion, and works its way through so many real dangers and difficulties, that it is not likely to be scared by an imaginary danger, which is so small that it scarcely admits

of calculation.

SOURCE/NOTES: Essays (1741-2). Of Civil Liberty

HOBBS, THOMAS 1588-1679

They that are discontented under monarchy, call it tyranny; and they that are displeased with aristocracy, call it oligarchy: so also, they which find themselves grieved under a democracy, call it anarchy, which signifies the want of government; and yet I think no man believes, that want of government, is any new kind of government.

SOURCE/NOTES: Leviathan (1651), pt.ii, ch.19

HAZLITT, WILLIAM 1778-1830

The love of liberty is the love of others; the love of power is the love of ourselves.

SOURCE/NOTES: Political Essays (1819). 'The Times' Newspaper

HALIFAX, GEORGE SAVILE, MARQUIS OF 1633-1695

When the People contend for their Liberty, they seldom get anything by their Victory but new masters.

Power is so apt to be insolent and Liberty to be saucy, that they are very seldom upon good Terms.

SOURCE/NOTES: Of Prerogative, Power and Liberty

DANTON 1759-1794

Thou wilt show my head to the people: it is worth showing.

SOURCE/NOTES: Speech to the Legislative Committee of General Defence, 5 Apr. 1794. Carlyle, French Revolution, bk.VI, ch.2

CURRAN, JOHN PHILPOT 1750-1817

The condition upon which God hath given liberty to man is eternal vigilance; which condition if he break, servitude is at once the consequence of his crime, and the punishment of his guilt.

SOURCE/NOTES: Speech on the Right of Election of Lord Mayor of Dublin, 10 July 1790

BURKE, EDMUND 1729-1797

Applaud us when we run; console us when we fall; cheer us when we recover; but let us pass on--for God's sake, let us pass on!

Bad laws are the worst sort of tyranny.

SOURCE/NOTES: Speech at Bristol previous to the Election, 1780

BIBLE, OLD TESTAMENT, ISAIAH

The Spirit of the Lord God is upon me... To bind up the brokenhearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound; To proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord, and the day of vengeance of our God; to comfort all that mourn.

SOURCE/NOTES: BIBLE, OLD TESTAMENT, ISAIAH, 61:1

BERLIN, SIR ISAIAH 1909

Injustice, poverty, slavery, ignorance--these may be cured by reform or revolution. But men do not live only by fighting evils. They live by positive goals, individual and collective, a vast variety of them, seldom predictable, at times incompatible.

SOURCE/NOTES: Four Essays on Liberty, Political Ideas in the Twentieth Century

BAKUNIN, MICHAEL 1814-1876

We wish, in a word, equality--equality in fact as corollary, or rather, as primordial condition of liberty. From each according to his faculties, to each according to his needs; that is what we wish sincerely and energetically.

SOURCE/NOTES: Declaration signed by forty-seven anarchists on trial after the failure of their uprising at Lyons in 1870. See J. Morrison Davidson, *The Old Order and the New*, 1890.

BACON, FRANCIS 1561-1626

Men in great place are thrice servants: servants of the sovereign or state, servants of fame, and servants of business.

It is a strange desire to seek power and to lose liberty.

The rising unto place is laborious, and by pains men come to greater pains; and it is sometimes base, and by indignities men come to dignities. The standing is slippery, and the regress is either a downfall, or at least an eclipse.

Set it down to thyself, as well to create good precedents as to follow them.

Severity breedeth fear, but roughness breedeth hate. Even reproofs from authority ought to be grave, and not taunting.

All rising to great place is by a winding stair.

SOURCE/NOTES: *Essays*. 11. Of Great Place

"Arms in the hands of citizens [may] be used at individual discretion... in private self-defense..." (John Adams, *A Defense of the Constitutions of the Government of the USA*, 471 (1788))

"IT is asserted by most respectable writers upon our government, that a well-regulated militia, composed of the yeomanry of the country, have ever been considered as the bulwark of a free people. Tyrants have never placed any confidence on a militia composed of freemen" (John Dewitt)

"HAVE we no means of resisting disciplined armies, when our only defense, the militia, is put in the hands of Congress? Of what service would the militia be to you when, most probably, you will not have a single musket in the state? For, as arms are to be provided by Congress, they may or may not provide them." (Patrick Henry)

"THE whole of the Bill of Rights is a declaration of the right of the people at large or considered as individuals...It establishes some rights of the individual as unalienable and which consequently, no majority has a right to deprive them of". (Albert Gallatin of the New York Historical Society, October 7th, 1789).

"THE people are not to be disarmed of their weapons. They are left in full possession of them" (Zachariah Johnson, 3 Elliot, Debates at 646.)

"THE supposed quietude of a good man allures the ruffian; while on the other hand, arms like laws, discourage and keep the invader and the plunderer in awe, and preserve order in the world as well as property. The same balance would be preserved were all the world destitute of arms, for all would be alike; but since some will not, others dare not lay them aside...Horrid mischief would ensue were one half the world deprived of the use of them..." (Thomas Paine, I Writings of Thomas Paine at 56, 1984)

"if raised, whether they could subdue a Nation of freemen, who know how to prize liberty, and who have arms in their hands?" (Delegate Sedgwick, during the Massachusetts Convention, rhetorically asking if an oppressive standing army could prevail)[3]

"THERE is nothing so likely to produce peace as to be well prepared to meet the enemy." (George Washington)

"TO be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace." (An obvious reference to a Latin phrase, "Si vis pacem, parabellum.") First Annual Message To Congress, New York City, January 8, 1790.

"....The militia of this country must be considered as the palladium of our security, and the first effectual resort in case of hostility. It is essential, therefore, that the same system should pervade the whole; that the formation and discipline of the militia of the continent should be absolutely uniform, and that the same species of arms, accoutrements, and military apparatus should be introduced in very part of the United States. No one, who has not learned it from experience, can conceive the difficulty, expense, and confusion, which results from a contrary system, or the vague arrangements which have hitherto prevailed..." From "Circular Letter To The Governors Of All The States On Disbanding The Army," June 8th, 1783, George Washington.

"No legislative act contrary to the Constitution can be valid. To deny this would be to affirm that the deputy is greater than his principal; that the servant is above the master; that the representatives of the people are superior to the people; that men, acting by virtue of powers may do not only what their powers do not authorize, but what they forbid. It is not to be supposed that the Constitution could intend to enable the representatives of the people to substitute their will to that of their constituents. A Constitution is, in fact, and must be regarded by judges as fundamental law. If there should happen to be an irreconcilable variance between the two, the Constitution is to be preferred to the statute." (A.Hamilton, Federalist Papers #78 See also *Warning v. The Mayor of Savannah*, 60 Georgia, P.93; *First Trust Co. v. Smith*, 277 SW 762, *Marbury v. Madison*, 2 L Ed 60; and *Am.Juris. 2d Constitutional Law*, section 177-178)

"All laws which are repugnant to the Constitution are null and void." *Marbury vs. Madison*

"Prohibition goes beyond the bounds of reason in that it attempts to control a man's appetite by legislation and makes crimes out of things that are not crimes. A prohibition law strikes a blow at the very principles upon which our government was founded." - Abraham Lincoln

"Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which would abrogate them." *Miranda vs. Arizona*

"When any court violates the clean and unambiguous language of the constitution, a fraud is perpetrated and no one is bound to obey it." - *State v. Sutton* 63 Minn 167, 65 NW 262, 30 LRA 630

"Constitutional rights may not be infringed simply because the majority of the people choose that they be." - *Westbrook v. Mihaly* 2 C3d 756

"Under our form of government, the legislature is not supreme ... like other departments of government, it can only exercise such powers as have been delegated to it, and when it steps beyond that boundary, its acts, like those of the most humble magistrate in the state who transcends his jurisdiction, are utterly void." - *Billings v. Hall* 7 CA 1

"If the legislature clearly misinterprets a Constitutional provision, the frequent repetition of the wrong will not create a right." *Amos v. Mosley*, 77 SO 619. Also see *Kingsley v. Metril*, 99 NW 1044

"Where the meaning of the Constitution is clear and unambiguous, there can be no resort to construction to attribute to the founders a purpose or intent NOT MANIFEST IN ITS LETTER." *Norris v. Baltimore* 192 A 531

"An unconstitutional act is not law; it confers no rights; it imposes no duties; affords no protection; it creates no office; it is in legal contemplation, as inoperative as though it had never been passed." *Norton vs. Shelby County*, 118 US 425 p.442

"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." 16 Am Jur 2d, Sec 177, late 2d, Sec 256

"We find it intolerable that one constitutional right should have to be surrendered in order to assert another." - *Simmons v. US*, 390 US 389 (1968)

"Our rejection of the request for jury nullification doctrine is a recognition that there are times when logic is not the only or even best guide to sound conduct of government." US v. Dougherty, 473 F.2d 1113 (C.A.D.C., 1972) (Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, not the S.Ct.)

"I want people to be able to get what they need to live: enough food, a place to live, and an education for their children. Government does not provide these as well as private charities and businesses". Colonel David Crockett, member of Congress 1827-32, 1832-35, said it well:

We have rights, as individuals, to give as much of our own money as we please to charity; but as members of Congress we have no right so to appropriate a dollar of public money.

"But if anti-gun advocates feel prohibiting or confiscating upward of 70 million handguns is justified to save 13 young children's lives, why does saving 381 annually not justify banning swimming pools, or at least prohibiting their proliferation? Is it possible that anti-gun fanatics are motivated more by hatred of guns and their owners than by saving lives?" - "Gun Accidents", by Don B. Kates, Jr.

Begin quote from *The Resister*

The Resister is a response to the altruistic cannibalism which is consuming the principle of inalienable individual rights upon which this nation was founded and which have been served up in sacrifice to the mob god of democracy, the minority god of tribalism, the nature god of environmentalism, the slave god of collectivism, and the statist god of socialism.

Do you want to know who we are? We are the individuals who conceive the ideas the cretinous mob calls "the team effort." We are the individuals whose excellence is subverted by the racist policy of "equal opportunity." We are the independent, innovative, and creative who have been enslaved to serve the "greater good." Without us you would still be prying roots out of the ground with a pointed stick....

Every whim based, undefined, un-judicable law it passes; every unconstitutional gang of armed badge wielding thugs it deploys; every unconstitutional agency it creates; every incomprehensible special interest regulation it mandates; every dime extorted through taxation and redistributed to the incompetent and undeserving; every American life lost in some altruistic war, humanitarian assistance, or peacekeeping operation, demonstrates the illegitimacy of the federal government.

The federal government is not "of the people," it is the instrument of pull-peddlers. It is not "by the people," it is the toady of special interests. It is not "for the people," it is the exercise of force for the sake of force.

Pass laws against us; we will not obey. Regulate our activities; we will not comply. Legislate our behavior; we will not consent.

We are free men. We will not be subjugated. We have the guns to prove it.

End quote from *The Resister*

"But what is tyranny? Or how can a free people be deprived of their liberties? Tyranny is the exercise of some power over a man, which is not warranted by law, or necessary for the public safety. A people can never be deprived of their liberties, while they retain in their own hands, a power sufficient to any other power in the state." - Noah Webster, *An Examination into the Leading Principles of the Federal Constitution*, 42-43, (1787).

"I consider the foundation of the Constitution as laid on this ground: That 'all powers not delegated to the United States, by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States or to the people.' To take a single step beyond the boundaries thus specifically drawn around the powers of Congress, is to take possession of a boundless field of power, no longer susceptible of any definition." - Thomas Jefferson, 1791

"The true theory of our Constitution is surely the wisest and best, that the States are independent as to everything within themselves, and united as to everything respecting foreign affairs. Let the General Government be reduced to foreign concerns only, and let our affairs be disentangled from those of all other nations, except as to commerce, which the merchants will manage the better, the more they are left free to manage for themselves, and our General Government may be reduced to a very simple organization, and a very inexpensive one; a few plain duties to be performed by a few servants." - Thomas Jefferson, March 1800

Q: Are rights G-d given?

The real test of the source of the right comes if we remove man from the equation. Do you have that right, if there is no man to give or take it away? The obvious answer to that is yes you have a right to do as you please, if there is no one to restrict it. Then we are reduced to which rights we wish to restrict when we have to dwell together and which rights we wish to guard against infringement.

Whether the RTKBA is G-d given or natural is probably an argument more suitable for a religious echo, but simple observation shows that each man has the right unless others choose to infringe upon it. And if there is no G-d to give it, simple logic should force us to ask, Who then comes to take it away? Tom Whittaker - JPFO

...In this country we embrace the myth that we are still a democracy when we know that we are not a democracy, that we are not free, that the government does not serve us but subjugates us. Although we give lip service to the notion of freedom, we know the government is no longer the servant of the people but, at last, has become the people's master. We have stood by like timid sheep while the wolf killed -- first the weak, then the strays, then those on the outer edges of the flock, until at last the entire flock belonged to the wolf. We did not care about the weak or the about the strays. They were not a part of the flock. We did not care about those on the outer edges. They had chosen to be there. But as the wolf worked its way toward the center of the flock we discovered that we were now on the outer edges. Now we must look the wolf squarely

in the eye. That we did not do so when the first of us was ripped and torn and eaten was the first wrong. It was our wrong.

That none of us have felt responsible for having lost our freedom has been a part of an insidious progression. In the beginning the attention of the flock was directed not to the marauding wolf but to our own deviant members within the flock. We rejoiced when the wolf destroyed them for they were our enemies. We were told that the weak lay under the rocks while we faced the blizzards to rustle our food, and we did not care when the wolf took them. We argued that they deserved it. When one of our flock faced the wolf alone it was always eaten. Each of us was afraid of the wolf, but as a flock we were not afraid. Indeed, the wolf cleansed the herd by destroying the weak and dismembering the aberrant element within. As time went by, strangely the herd felt more secure under the rule of the wolf. It believed that by belonging to this wolf it would remain safe from all the other wolves. But we were eaten just the same.

Gerry Spence

"From Freedom To Slavery:
The Rebirth of Tyranny in America,"
1993, St. Martin's Press

"For the point to be made with respect to Congress and the Second Amendment is that the essential claim advanced by the NRA with respect to the Second Amendment is extremely strong... the constructive role of the NRA today, like the role of the ACLU in the 1920's with respect to the First Amendment, ought itself not to be dismissed lightly." --William Van Alstyne, Professor of Law, Duke University School of Law, "The Second Amendment And The Personal Right to Arms," 1994

"The Second Amendment's language and historical and philosophical background demonstrated that it was designed to guarantee individuals the possession of certain kinds of arms for three purposes (1) crime prevention or what we would today describe as self-defense; (2) national defense (3) preservation of individual liberty..." -- Don Kates, *Handgun Prohibition And The Original Meaning of The Second Amendment*. 1983

"In recent years it has been suggested that the Second Amendment protects the `collective' right of states to maintain militias, while it does not protect the right of `the people' to keep and bear arms. If anyone entertained this notion in the period during which the Constitution and Bill of Rights were debated and ratified, it remains one of the most closely guarded secrets of the 18th century, for no known writing surviving from the period between 1787 and 1791 states such a thesis."
-- Stephen P. Halbrook, *That Every Man Be Armed* (1984).

"The argument that today's National Guardsmen, members of a select militia, would constitute the only persons entitled to keep and bear arms has no historical foundation."
--Joyce Lee Malcolm, Professor of History. Author, *To Keep and Bear Arms* (Harvard University Press 1994)

"The states'rights reading puts great weight on the word `militia', but this word appears only in the Amendment's subordinate clause. The ultimate right to keep and bear arms belongs to `the people' not `the states.' As the language of the Tenth Amendment shows, these two are of course not identical when the constitution means `states' it says so. Thus as noted above, `the people' at the core of the Second Amendment are the same `people' at the heart of the Preamble and the First Amendment, namely citizens."

--Akil Amar, Professor of Law, Yale, *The Bill of Rights as a Constitution*, 100 Yale, (1990)

"Republics are formed only after revolution. The change to the empire is slow and gradual. One of the saddest lessons of history is that whenever these schools of politics have met in the republics of old, the imperial school, with its dazzling influence of wealth and power, has always won."

-- Rep. John F. Shafroth (1901)

"... the United States, now that it was militarily strong enough, 'would wipe its feet upon the Declaration [of Independence] and look around for something to steal'"

-- Mark Twain

Thomas Jefferson:

"When the representative body have lost the confidence of their constituents, when they have notoriously made sale of their most valuable rights, when they have assumed to themselves powers which the people never put into their hands, then indeed their continuing in office becomes dangerous to the State, and calls for an exercise of the power of dissolution."

"God who gave us life gave us liberty. And can the liberty of a nation be thought secure when we have removed the only firm basis, a conviction in the minds of the people that their liberties are a gift of God? That they are not to be violated but with His wrath? Indeed I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just: that His justice cannot sleep forever."

Thomas Jefferson

Notes on the State of Virginia, 1781

Quotations on the New World Order, 1918 to 1995

From: <http://NWO.Syninfo.com/Crier/pcnwoqut.html>

"The old world order changed when this war-storm broke. The old international order passed away as suddenly, as unexpectedly, and as completely as if it had been wiped out by a gigantic flood, by a great tempest, or by a volcanic eruption. The old world order died with the setting of that day's sun and a new world order is being born while I speak, with birth-pangs so terrible that it seems almost incredible that life could come out of such fearful suffering and such overwhelming sorrow."

-- Nicholas Murray Butler, in an address delivered before the Union League of Philadelphia, Nov. 27, 1915

"The peace conference has assembled. It will make the most momentous decisions in history, and upon these

decisions will rest the stability of the new world order and the future peace of the world."

-- M. C. Alexander, Executive Secretary of the American Association for International Conciliation, in a subscription letter for the periodical International Conciliation (1919)

"If there are those who think we are to jump immediately into a new world order, actuated by complete understanding and brotherly love, they are doomed to disappointment. If we are ever to approach that time, it will be after patient and persistent effort of long duration. The present international situation of mistrust and fear can only be corrected by a formula of equal status, continuously applied, to every phase of international contacts, until the cobwebs of the old order are brushed out of the minds of the people of all lands."

-- Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, president of the World Federation of Education Associations (August 1927), quoted in the book "International Understanding: Agencies Educating for a New World" (1931)

"... when the struggle seems to be drifting definitely towards a world social democracy, there may still be very great delays and disappointments before it becomes an efficient and beneficent world system. Countless people ... will hate the new world order ... and will die protesting against it. When we attempt to evaluate its promise, we have to bear in mind the distress of a generation or so of malcontents, many of them quite gallant and graceful-looking people."

-- H. G. Wells, in his book entitled "The New World Order" (1939)

"The term Internationalism has been popularized in recent years to cover an interlocking financial, political, and economic world force for the purpose of establishing a World Government. Today Internationalism is heralded from pulpit and platform as a 'League of Nations' or a 'Federated Union' to which the United States must surrender a definite part of its National Sovereignty. The World Government plan is being advocated under such alluring names as the 'New International Order,' 'The New World Order,' 'World Union Now,' 'World Commonwealth of Nations,' 'World Community,' etc. All the terms have the same objective; however, the line of approach may be religious or political according to the taste or training of the individual."

-- excerpt from A Memorial to be Addressed to the House of Bishops and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies of the Protestant Episcopal Church in General Convention (October 1940)

"In the first public declaration on the Jewish question since the outbreak of the war, Arthur Greenwood, member without portfolio in the British War Cabinet, assured the Jews of the United States that when victory was achieved an effort would be made to found a new world order based on the ideals of 'justice and peace.'"

-- excerpt from article entitled "New World Order Pledged to Jews," in the New York Times (October 1940)

"If totalitarianism wins this conflict, the world will be ruled by tyrants, and individuals will be slaves. If democracy wins, the nations of the earth will be united in a commonwealth of free peoples, and individuals, wherever found, will be the sovereign units of the new world order."

-- The Declaration of the Federation of the World, produced by the Congress on World Federation, adopted

by the Legislatures of North Carolina (1941), New Jersey (1942), Pennsylvania (1943), and possibly other states.

"New World Order Needed for Peace: State Sovereignty Must Go, Declares Notre Dame Professor"
-- title of article in *The Tablet* (Brooklyn) (March 1942)

"Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles tonight called for the early creation of an international organization of anti-Axis nations to control the world during the period between the armistice at the end of the present war and the setting up of a new world order on a permanent basis."
-- text of article in the *Philadelphia Inquirer* (June 1942)

"The statement went on to say that the spiritual teachings of religion must become the foundation for the new world order and that national sovereignty must be subordinate to the higher moral law of God."
-- American Institute of Judaism, excerpt from article in the *New York Times* (December 1942)

"There are some plain common-sense considerations applicable to all these attempts at world planning. They can be briefly stated: 1. To talk of blueprints for the future or building a world order is, if properly understood, suggestive, but it is also dangerous. Societies grow far more truly than they are built. A constitution for a new world order is never like a blueprint for a skyscraper."
-- Norman Thomas, in his book "What Is Our Destiny" (1944)

"He [John Foster Dulles] stated directly to me that he had every reason to believe that the Governor [Thomas E. Dewey of New York] accepts his point of view and that he is personally convinced that this is the policy that he would promote with great vigor if elected. So it is fair to say that on the first round the Sphinx of Albany has established himself as a prima facie champion of a strong and definite new world order."
-- excerpt from article by Ralph W. Page in the *Philadelphia Bulletin* (May 1944)

"The United Nations, he told an audience at Harvard University, 'has not been able--nor can it be able--to shape a new world order which events so compellingly demand.' ... The new world order that will answer economic, military, and political problems, he said, 'urgently requires, I believe, that the United States take the leadership among all free peoples to make the underlying concepts and aspirations of national sovereignty truly meaningful through the federal approach.'"
-- Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York, in an article entitled "Rockefeller Bids Free Lands Unite: Calls at Harvard for Drive to Build New World Order" -- *New York Times* (February 1962)

"The developing coherence of Asian regional thinking is reflected in a disposition to consider problems and loyalties in regional terms, and to evolve regional approaches to development needs and to the evolution of a new world order."
-- Richard Nixon, in *Foreign Affairs* (October 1967)

"He [President Nixon] spoke of the talks as a beginning, saying nothing more about the prospects for future contacts and merely reiterating the belief he brought to China that both nations share an interest in peace and building 'a new world order.'"

-- excerpt from an article in the New York Times (February 1972)

"If instant world government, Charter review, and a greatly strengthened International Court do not provide the answers, what hope for progress is there? The answer will not satisfy those who seek simple solutions to complex problems, but it comes down essentially to this: The hope for the foreseeable lies, not in building up a few ambitious central institutions of universal membership and general jurisdiction as was envisaged at the end of the last war, but rather in the much more decentralized, disorderly and pragmatic process of inventing or adapting institutions of limited jurisdiction and selected membership to deal with specific problems on a case-by-case basis ... In short, the 'house of world order' will have to be built from the bottom up rather than from the top down. It will look like a great 'booming, buzzing confusion,' to use William James' famous description of reality, but an end run around national sovereignty, eroding it piece by piece, will accomplish much more than the old-fashioned frontal assault."

-- Richard N. Gardner, in Foreign Affairs (April 1974)

"The existing order is breaking down at a very rapid rate, and the main uncertainty is whether mankind can exert a positive role in shaping a new world order or is doomed to await collapse in a passive posture. We believe a new order will be born no later than early in the next century and that the death throes of the old and the birth pangs of the new will be a testing time for the human species."

-- Richard A. Falk, in an article entitled "Toward a New World Order: Modest Methods and Drastic Visions," in the book "On the Creation of a Just World Order" (1975)

"My country's history, Mr. President, tells us that it is possible to fashion unity while cherishing diversity, that common action is possible despite the variety of races, interests, and beliefs we see here in this chamber. Progress and peace and justice are attainable. So we say to all peoples and governments: Let us fashion together a new world order."

-- Henry Kissinger, in address before the General Assembly of the United Nations, October 1975)

"At the old Inter-American Office in the Commerce Building here in Roosevelt's time, as Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs under President Truman, as chief whip with Adlai Stevenson and Tom Finletter at the founding of the United Nations in San Francisco, Nelson Rockefeller was in the forefront of the struggle to establish not only an American system of political and economic security but a new world order."

-- part of article in the New York Times (November 1975)

"A New World Order"

-- title of article on commencement address at the University of Pennsylvania by Hubert H. Humphrey, printed in the Pennsylvania Gazette (June 1977)

"Further global progress is now possible only through a quest for universal consensus in the movement towards a new world order."

-- Mikhail Gorbachev, in an address at the United Nations (December 1988)

"We believe we are creating the beginning of a new world order coming out of the collapse of the U.S.-Soviet antagonisms."

-- Brent Scowcroft (August 1990), quoted in the Washington Post (May 1991)

"We can see beyond the present shadows of war in the Middle East to a new world order where the strong work together to deter and stop aggression. This was precisely Franklin Roosevelt's and Winston Churchill's vision for peace for the post-war period."

-- Richard Gephardt, in the Wall Street Journal (September 1990)

"If we do not follow the dictates of our inner moral compass and stand up for human life, then his lawlessness will threaten the peace and democracy of the emerging new world order we now see, this long dreamed-of vision we've all worked toward for so long."

-- President George Bush (January 1991)

"But it became clear as time went on that in Mr. Bush's mind the New World Order was founded on a convergence of goals and interests between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, so strong and permanent that they would work as a team through the U.N. Security Council."

-- excerpt from A. M. Rosenthal, in the New York Times (January 1991)

"I would support a Presidential candidate who pledged to take the following steps: ... At the end of the war in the Persian Gulf, press for a comprehensive Middle East settlement and for a 'new world order' based not on Pax Americana but on peace through law with a stronger U.N. and World Court."

-- George McGovern, in the New York Times (February 1991)

"... it's Bush's baby, even if he shares its popularization with Gorbachev. Forget the Hitler 'new order' root; F.D.R. used the phrase earlier."

-- William Safire, in the New York Times (February 1991)

"How I Learned to Love the New World Order"

-- article by Sen. Joseph R. Biden, Jr. in the Wall Street Journal (April 1992)

"How to Achieve The New World Order"

-- title of book excerpt by Henry Kissinger, in Time magazine (March 1994)

"The Final Act of the Uruguay Round, marking the conclusion of the most ambitious trade negotiation of our century, will give birth - in Morocco - to the World Trade Organization, the third pillar of the New World Order, along with the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund."

-- part of full-page advertisement by the government of Morocco in the New York Times (April 1994)

"New World Order: The Rise of the Region-State"

-- title of article by Kenichi Ohmae, political reform leader in Japan, in the Wall Street Journal (August 1994)

The "new world order that is in the making must focus on the creation of a world of democracy, peace and prosperity for all."

-- Nelson Mandela, in the Philadelphia Inquirer (October 1994)

The renewal of the nonproliferation treaty was described as important "for the welfare of the whole world and the new world order."

-- President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, in the New York Times (April 1995)

"Alchemy for a New World Order"

-- article by Stephen John Stedman in Foreign Affairs (May/June 1995)

"We are not going to achieve a new world order without paying for it in blood as well as in words and money."

-- Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., in Foreign Affairs (July/August 1995)

These quotations, and many others like them, demonstrate clearly that this words "new world order" have been in use for decades, and did not originate with President George Bush in 1990. The "old world order" is one based on independent nation-states. The "new world order" involves the elimination of the sovereignty and independence of nation-states and some form of world government. This means the end of the United States of America, the U.S. Constitution, and the Bill of Rights as we now know them. Most of the new world order proposals involve the conversion of the United Nations and its agencies to a world government, complete with a world army, a world parliament, a World Court, global taxation, and numerous other agencies to control every aspect of human life (education, nutrition, health care, population, immigration, communications, transportation, commerce, agriculture, finance, the environment, etc.). The various notions of the "new world order" differ as to details and scale, but agree on the basic principle and substance.

"If every person has the right to defend - even by force - his person, his liberty, and his property, then it follows that a group of men have the right to organize and support a common force to protect these rights constantly."

-[*The Law*](#), by Frederic Bastiat, Paris, 1850

One Worlders on Soverieignty

"The fiction of sovereignty is clearly no longer compatible with reality."

- Zbigniew Brezinski, *Between 2 Ages* pg. 274

"In short, the 'house of the world order' will have to be built from the bottom up rather than the top down . . . An end run around national sovereignty, eroding it piece by piece, will accomplish more than the old fashioned frontal assault."

- Richard N. Gartner 1974, Rhodes scholar, US ambassador to Spain.

"Nationhood as we know it will be obsolete, all states will recognize a single global authority. A phrase briefly fashionable in the mid 20th century "a citizen of the world" will have assumed real meaning..."

- Strobe Talbot

Asst. Sec. of State

Time magazine June 20, 1992

"World development is not merely an economic process. It involves a profound transformation of the entire economic and social structure."

- Willy Brandt German Chancellor

"They're multipurpose. Not only do they put the clips on, but they take them off."

-Pratt & Whitney spokesperson explaining why the company charged the Air Force nearly \$1000 for an ordinary pair of pliers.

"The President has kept all of the promises he intended to keep."

-Clinton aide George Stephanopolous speaking on Larry King Live

"I'm not going to have some reporters pawing through our papers. We are the president."

-Hillary Clinton commenting on the release of subpoenaed documents

"We're going to turn this team around 360 degrees."

-Jason Kidd, upon his drafting to the Dallas Mavericks

"When more and more people are thrown out of work, unemployment results."

-Former U.S. President Calvin Coolidge

"It's like deja vu all over again."

-Yogi Berra

"China is a big country, inhabited by many Chinese"

-Former French President Charles De Gaulle

"That lowdown scoundrel deserves to be kicked to death by a jack*ss, and I'm just the one to do it."

-A congressional candidate in Texas

"It is necessary for me to establish a winner image. Therefore, I have to beat somebody."

-Richard M. Nixon

"A billion here, a billion there, sooner or later it adds up to real money."

-Everett Dirksen

"A verbal contract isn't worth the paper it's written on."

-Samuel Goldwyn

"Half this game is ninety percent mental."

-Philadelphia Phillies manager Danny Ozark

"Without censorship, things can get terribly confused in the public mind."

-General William Westmoreland

"If you let that sort of thing go on, your bread and butter will be cut right out from under your feet." -Former British foreign minister Ernest Bevi

"A Fatal Tendency of Mankind

"Self-preservation and self-development are common aspirations among all people. And if everyone enjoyed the unrestricted use of his faculties and the free disposition of the fruits of his labor, social progress would be ceaseless, uninterrupted, and unending.

"But there is also another tendency that is common among people. When they can, they wish to live and prosper at the expense of others. This is no rash accusation. Nor does it come from a gloomy and uncharitable spirit. The annals of history bear witness to the truth of it: the incessant wars, mass migrations, religious persecutions, universal slavery, dishonesty in commerce, and monopolies. This fatal desire has its origin in the very nature of man -- in that primitive, universal, and insuppressible instinct that impels him to satisfy his desires with the least possible pain."

-- Bastiat, "*The Law*", June 1850

"A democracy cannot exist as a permanent form of government. It can only exist until the voters discover that they can vote themselves money from the public treasury. From that moment on, the majority always votes for the candidate promising the most benefits from the public treasury, with the result that a democracy always collapses over loose fiscal policy followed by a dictatorship."

Alexander Fraser Tyler, from "*The Decline and Fall of the Athenian Republic*."

"If a majority are capable of preferring their own private interest, or that of their families, counties, and PARTY, to that of the nation collectively, some provision must be made in the constitution, in favor of justice, to compel all to respect the common right, the public good, the universal law, in preference to all private and partial considerations... And that **the desires of the majority of the people are often for injustice and inhumanity against the minority**, is demonstrated by every page of history..... To remedy the dangers attendant upon the arbitrary use of power, checks, however multiplied, will scarcely avail without an **explicit admission some limitation of the right of the majority to exercise sovereign authority over the individual citizen...** In popular governments [democracies], minorities [individuals] constantly run much greater risk of suffering from arbitrary power than in absolute monarchies..."

John Adams, "On Government", (1778)

"To be **governed** is to be watched, inspected, spied upon, directed, law-driven, numbered, regulated, enrolled, indoctrinated, preached at, controlled, checked, estimated, valued, censured, commanded, by creatures who have neither the right nor the wisdom nor the virtue to do so. To be **governed** is to be at every operation, at every transaction noted, registered, counted, taxed, stamped, measured, numbered, assessed, licensed, authorized, admonished, prevented, forbidden, reformed, corrected, punished. It is, under pretext of public utility, and in the name of the general interest, to be placed under contribution, drilled, fleeced, exploited, monopolized, extorted from, squeezed, hoaxed, robbed; then, at the slightest resistance, the first word of complaint, to be repressed, fined, vilified, harassed, hunted down, abused, clubbed, disarmed, bound, choked, imprisoned, judged, condemned, shot, deported, sacrificed, sold, betrayed; and to crown all, mocked, ridiculed, derided, outraged, dishonored. That is government; that is its justice; that is its morality."

P.J. Proudhon, *The General Idea of the Revolution in the 19th Century*

If a faction consists of less than a majority, relief is supplied by the republican principle, which enables the majority to defeat its sinister views by regular vote. It may clog the administration, it may convulse the society; but it will be unable to execute and mask its violence under the forms of the Constitution. When a majority is included in a faction, the form of popular government, on the other hand, enables it to sacrifice to its ruling passion or interest both the public good and the rights of other citizens. To secure the public good and private rights against the danger of such a faction, and at the same time to preserve the spirit and the form of popular government, is then the great object to which our inquiries are directed. Let me add that it is the great desideratum by which this form of government can be rescued from the opprobrium under which it has so long labored, and be recommended to the esteem and adoption of mankind.

By what means is this object attainable? Evidently by one of two only. Either the existence of the same passion or interest in a majority at the same time must be prevented, or the majority, having such coexistent passion or interest, must be rendered, by their number and local situation, unable to concert and carry into effect schemes of oppression. If the impulse and the opportunity be suffered to coincide, we well know that neither moral nor religious motives can be relied on as an adequate control. They are not found to be such on the injustice and violence of individuals, and lose their efficacy in proportion to the number combined together, that is, in proportion as their efficacy becomes needful.

From this view of the subject it may be concluded that a pure democracy, by which I mean a society consisting of a small number of citizens, who assemble and administer the government in person, can admit of no cure for the mischiefs of faction. A common passion or interest will, in almost every case, be felt by a majority of the whole; a communication and concert result from the form of government itself; and there is nothing to check the inducements to sacrifice the weaker party or an obnoxious individual. Hence it is that such 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. Theoretic politicians, who have patronized this species of government, have erroneously supposed that by reducing mankind to a perfect equality in their political rights, they would, at the same time, be perfectly equalized and assimilated in their possessions, their opinions, and their passions.

A republic, by which I mean a government in which the scheme of representation takes place, opens a different prospect, and promises the cure for which we are seeking. Let us examine the points in which it varies from pure democracy, and we shall comprehend both the nature of the cure and the efficacy which it must derive from the Union.

James Madison - *Federalist Paper #10*, 1787

I am convinced, however, that anarchy is not the principal evil that democracies ages have to fear, but the least. For the principle of equality begets two tendencies: the one leads men straight to independence and may suddenly drive them into anarchy; the other conducts them by a longer, more secret, but more certain road to servitude. Nations readily discern the former tendency and are prepared to resist it; they are led away by the latter, without perceiving its drift; hence it is peculiarly important to point it out.

Vol 2, p.288 in Vintage edition of the Reeve translation of *Democracy in America*

"It would be a dangerous delusion were a confidence in the men of our choice to silence out fears for the safety of our rights; confidence is everywhere the parent of despotism - free Government is founded on jealousy, and not in confidence; it is jealousy and not confidence which prescribes limited Constitutions to bind down those whom we are obliged to trust with power; our Constitution has accordingly fixed the limits to which, and no further, our confidence may go; and let the honest advocate of confidence read the Alien and Sedition acts and say if the Constitution has not been wise in fixing limits to the government it created, and whether we should be wise in destroying those limits. In questions of power, then, let no more be heard of confidence in man, but bind him down from mischief by the chains of the Constitution."

Thomas Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson on Taxes:

"We are all doubtless bound to contribute a certain portion of our income to the support of charitable and other useful public institutions. But it is a part of our duty also to apply our contributions in the most effectual way we can to secure this object. The question then is whether this will not be better done by each of us appropriating our whole contribution to the institutions within our reach, under our own eye, and over which we can exercise some useful control? Or would it be better that each should divide the sum he can spare among all the institutions of his State or the United States? Reason and the interest of these institutions themselves, certainly decide in favor of the former practice."

Thomas Jefferson on infringements:

"I consider the Alien and Sedition laws as merely an experiment of the American mind to see how far it will bear an avowed violation of the Constitution."

Thomas Jefferson on adversity:

"The patriot, like the Christian, must learn to bear revilings and persecutions as a part of his duty; and in proportion as the trial is severe, firmness under it becomes more requisite and praiseworthy. It requires, indeed, self-command. But that will be fortified in proportion as the calls for its exercise are repeated."

Thomas Jefferson on rights, duty, and enforcing the Constitution:

"No society can make a perpetual Constitution or even a perpetual law. The earth belongs always to the living generation. They may manage it then, and what proceeds from it, as they please during their usufruct. They are masters, too, of their own persons, and consequently may govern them as they please. But persons and property make the sum of the objects of government. The Constitution and laws of their predecessors extinguished them, in their natural course, with those whose will gave them being. This could preserve that being till it ceased to be itself, and no longer. Every Constitution, then, and every law, naturally expires at the end of nineteen years. If it be enforced longer, it is an act of force and not of right."

Thomas Jefferson on corporate America:

"I hope we shall take warning from the example of England and crush in its birth the aristocracy of our moneyed corporations which dare already to challenge our Government to trial, and bid defiance to the laws of our country."

Thomas Jefferson on the federal government:

"It is a singular phenomenon that while our State governments are the very best in the world, without exception or comparison, our general government has in the rapid course of nine or ten years become more arbitrary and has swallowed up more of the public liberty than even that of England."

Yet more from Thomas Jefferson:

"Every man and every body of men on earth possess the right of self-government. They receive it with their being from the hand of nature."

Thomas Jefferson:

"In every government on earth is some trace of human weakness, some germ of corruption and degeneracy, which cunning will discover, and wickedness insensibly open, cultivate and improve. Every government degenerates when trusted to the rulers of the people alone. The people themselves, therefore, are its only safe depositories.

Jefferson on Newspapers:

At a very early period in my life I determined never to put a sentence into any newspaper. I have religiously adhered to the resolution through my life and have great reason to be contented with it. Were I to undertake to answer the calumnies of the newspapers it would be more than my time and twenty aids could effect. For, while I should be answering one, twenty new ones would be invented. I have thought it better to trust to the justice of my countrymen that they would judge me by what they see of my conduct on the stage where they have placed me.

Jefferson on the Press:

No Government ought to be without censors; and when the press is free, no one ever will. Nature has given to man no other means of sifting out the truth either in religion, law or politics. I think it as honorable to the government neither to know nor notice its sycophants or censors as it would be undignified and criminal to pamper the former and persecute the latter.

An interesting exchange on Email...

Alex Le Heux wrote:

>Let's also take a look at the Dutch performance during their
>occupation. While there certainly were many courageous Dutch people
>who helped refugees (at great personal risk, to say the least), and
>there were many courageous Dutch people who were in the resistance,
>there were also many Dutch people who did not perform so well. Not
>only were a large number of Jewish people turned in by Dutch
>informers, but there were even Dutch SS units.

You have a nerve. You, coming from a country where people are still regularly killed in the name of racism, tell me this?!

Alex

The Same Old Guy replied:

Want the cold, hard facts of life, Bubba?

You didn't put WWII 'behind' you. We did!

Gun-loving Americans conquered your continent and gave you your countries back instead of enslaving you, like every other winner in history has done.

*** Certified Low Blow ***

Some of us discriminate against Jews. Do you know why?

Because we HAVE some!

*** Certified Low Blow ***

We were giving them refuge while Europe was massacring them by the millions. Now you have the balls to say we're not all treating them right all of the time.

Buy a fucking clue!

Revolutionary War Quotations

By Kristen Ballard

Introduction:

Many famous quotes came from the Revolutionary War. These were said by people to express and tell other people their feelings. Many affected people during battles, and some led to the beginning of some battles.

Before The War:

"If this be treason, make the most of it!"

- Patrick Henry at the time of the Stamp Act in 1764.

"If our Trade be taxed, why not our Lands, or Produce in short, everything we possess? They tax us without having legal representation."

- Samuel Adams after the Stamp Act of 1765.

"The distinctions between Virginians, Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers, and New Englanders are no more. I AM NOT A VIRGINIAN, BUT AN AMERICAN!"

- Patrick Henry in 1774 right after the Boston Tea Party had taken place.

"... the very tails of American sheep are so are so laden with wool that each sheep has little wagon to support its tail and to keep it from trailing on the ground."

- Benjamin Franklin after "Braddock's Defeat" in the London Chronicle.

During the War:

"Don't fire unless fired upon, but if they mean to have a war, let it begin here."

- Captain John Parker after Paul Revere's ride in April of 1775 in the town of Lexington.

"On our side, the war should be defensive we are now in a [dangerous] position. Declining an engagement to flight may throw discouragement over the minds of many, but when the fate of America may be at Stake, we should continue the war as long as possible..."

- George Washington in 1776.

"Where a goat can go, a man can go; and where a man can go, he can drag a gun."

- Gentleman Johnny Burgoyne at the Battle at Mount Defiance.

"We began a contest for liberty ill provided with the means for the war, relying on our patriotism to supply the deficiency. We expected to encounter many wants and distressed we must bear the present evils and fortitude"

- George Washington at the battle of West Point, 1781.

Quotes from Albert Einstein

"It is best, it seems to me, to separate one's inner striving from one's trade as far as possible. It is not good when one's daily bread is tied to God's special blessing."

"It may affront the military-minded person to suggest a regime that does not maintain any military secrets."

"It would be possible to describe everything scientifically, but it would make no sense; it would be without meaning, as if you described a Beethoven symphony as a variation of wave pressure."

"So long as they don't get violent, I want to let everyone say what they wish, for I myself have always said exactly what pleased me."

"Teaching should be such that what is offered is perceived as a valuable gift and not as a hard duty."

"Gravity cannot be held responsible for people falling in love."

"When you sit with a nice girl for two hours, it seems like two minutes. When you sit on a hot stove for two minutes, it seems like two hours that's relativity."

"He who joyfully marches to music in rank and file has already earned my contempt. He has been given a large brain by mistake, since for him the spinal cord would fully suffice. This disgrace to civilization should be done away with at once. Heroism at command, senseless brutality, deplorable love-of-country

stance, how violently I hate all this, how despiceable an ignoreable war is; I would rather be torn to shreds than be a part of so base an action! It is my conviction that killing under the cloak of war is nothing but an act of murder."

"As far as the laws of mathematics refer to reality, they are not certain; as far as they are certain, they do not refer to reality."

Imagination is more important than knowledge.

Sometimes one pays most for the things one gets for nothing.

"If we knew what it was we were doing, it would not be called research, would it?"

"Common sense is the collection of prejudices acquired by age eighteen."

Albert Einstein, when asked to describe radio, replied:

"You see, wire telegraph is a kind of a very, very long cat. You pull his tail in New York and his head is meowing in Los Angeles. Do you understand this? And radio operates exactly the same way: you send signals here, they receive them there. The only difference is that there is no cat."

God doesn't play dice.

God may be subtle, but He isn't plain mean.

"I know not with what weapons World War III will be fought, but World War IV will be fought with sticks and stones."

If A equals success, then the formula is $A = X + Y + Z$. X is > work. Y is play. Z is keep your mouth shut.

Man usually avoids attributing cleverness to somebody else -- unless it is an enemy.

The hardest thing in the world to understand is the income tax.

"The secret to creativity is knowing how to hide your sources."

"If the facts don't fit the theory, change the facts."

"I never think of the future. It comes soon enough."

"Only two things are infinite, the universe and human stupidity, and I'm not sure about the former."

"Before God we are all equally wise - and equally foolish."

"The most incomprehensible thing about the world is that it is at all comprehensible."

"The release of atomic energy has not created a new problem. It has merely made more urgent the necessity of solving an existing one."

"You cannot simultaneously prevent and prepare for war."

"There are only two ways to live your life. One is as though nothing is a miracle. The other is as though everything is a miracle."

"Great spirits have always found violent opposition from mediocrities. The latter cannot understand it when a man does not thoughtlessly submit to hereditary prejudices but honestly and courageously uses his intelligence."

"A man's ethical behavior should be based effectually on sympathy, education, and social ties; no religious basis is necessary. Man would indeed be in a poor way if he had to be restrained by fear of punishment and hope of reward after death."

"What really interests me is whether God had any choice in the creation of the world."

"If one studies too zealously, one easily loses his pants."

Through the release of atomic energy, our generation has brought into the world the most revolutionary force since prehistoric man's discovery of fire. This basic force of the universe cannot be fitted into the outmoded concept of narrow nationalisms. For there is no secret and there is no defense; there is no possibility of control except through the aroused understanding and insistence of the peoples of the world. We scientists recognise our inescapable responsibility to carry to our fellow citizens an understanding of atomic energy and its implication for society. In this lies our only security and our only hope - we believe that an informed citizenry will act for life and not for death.

If you are out to describe the truth, leave elegance to the tailor.

"When more of the people's sustenance is exacted through the form of taxation than is necessary to meet the just obligations of government, such exaction becomes ruthless extortion and a violation of the fundamental principles of a free government."

Grover Cleveland, Second Annual Message, December 1886

"We built your fort. We will not have it used against us." - John Wayne Allegheny Uprising

Restrictions of free thought and free speech is the most dangerous of all subversions. It is the one un-American act that could most easily defeat us.

- William O. Douglas

The shepherd drives the wolf from the sheep's for which the sheep thanks the shepherd as his liberator, while the wolf denounces him for the same act as the destroyer of liberty. Plainly, the sheep and the wolf are not agreed upon a definition of liberty.

- Abraham Lincoln

The Revolution was effected before the war commenced. The Revolution was in the minds and hearts of the people. This radical change in the principles, opinions, sentiments and affections of the people was the real American Revolution.

- John Adams

Those who make peaceful revolution impossible will make violent revolution inevitable.

- John F. Kennedy

Each time a man stands up for an ideal, or acts to improve the lot of others, or strikes out against injustice, he sends forth a tiny ripple of hope...build(ing) a current that can sweep down the mightiest walls of oppression and resistance.

- Robert F. Kennedy

Those who suppress freedom always do so in the name of law and order.

- John V. Lindsay

Those who profess to favor freedom, and yet depreciate agitation, are men who want rain without thunder and lightning.

- Frederick Douglass

All civilization has from time to time become a thin crust over a volcano of revolution.

- Havelock Ellis

Man's capacity for justice makes democracy possible, but man's inclination to injustice makes democracy necessary.

- Reinhold Niebuhr

The French Revolution of a hundred and fifty years ago gradually ushered in an age of political equality, but the times have changed, and that by itself is not enough today. The boundaries of democracy have to be widened now so as to include economic equality also. This is the great revolution through which we are all passing.

- Jawaharlal Nehru

If our economy of freedom fails to distribute wealth as ably as it has created it, the road to dictatorship will be open to any man who can persuasively promise security to all.

- Will Durant

Any doctrine that weakens personal responsibility for judgement and for action helps create the attitudes that welcome and support the totalitarian state.

- John Dewey

Any doctrine that weakens personal responsibility for judgement and for action helps create the attitudes that welcome and support the totalitarian state.

- John Dewey

I call that mind free which jealously guards its intellectual rights and powers, which calls no man master, which does not content itself with a passive or hereditary faith, which opens itself to light whencesoever it may come, which receives new truth as an angel from Heaven.

- William Ellery Channing

A society of sheep must in time beget a government of wolves.

- Bertrand de Jouvenel

All the higher, more penetrating ideals are revolutionary. They present themselves far less in the guise of effects of past experience than in that of probable causes of future experience.

- William James

A regime, an established order, is rarely overthrown by a revolutionary movement; usually a regime collapses of its own weakness and corruption and then a revolutionary movement enters among the ruins and

takes over the powers that have become vacant.

- Walter Lippman

Government is, or ought to be, instituted for the common benefit and security of the people, nation or community; whenever any government shall be found inadequate or contrary to these purposes, a majority of the community hath an indubitable, unalienable, indefeasible right, to reform, alter, or abolish it, in such manner as shall be judged most conducive to the public Weal.

-George Mason

You can never have a revolution in order to establish a democracy. You must have a democracy in order to have a revolution.

- G.K. Chesterton

Here in America we a descended in blood and in spirit from revolutionists and rebels- men and women who dared to dissent from accepted doctrine. As their heirs, we may never confuse honest dissent with disloyal subversion.

- Dwight Eisenhower

There is no substitute for a militant freedom.

- Calvin Coolidge

He who would be free must strike the first blow.

- Frederick Douglass

Those who give the first shock to a state are the first overwhelmed in its ruin; the fruits of public commotion are seldom enjoyed by him who was the first mover; he only beats the water for another's net.

- Michel De Montaigne

There is a kind of revolution of so general a character that it changes the tastes as well as the fortunes of the world.

- La Rochefoucauld

The art of revolutionizing and overturning states is to undermine established customs, by going back to their origin, in order to mark their want of justice.

- Blaise Pascal

Whenever the legislators endeavor to take away and destroy the property of the people, or to reduce them to slavery under arbitrary power, they put themselves into a state of war with the people, who are thereupon absolved from any further obedience, and are left to the common refuge which God hath provided for all men against force and violence.

- John Locke

"We have to yet really seriously debate the constitutional issues and whether or not we're willing to give up more freedom in order to have more security"

-- U.S. Secretary of Defense William Cohen, 3 Feb 1999

"They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety."

- Ben Franklin, Historical Review of Pennsylvania, 1759

[The Clinton Administration]...may find it useful to invoke the commitments made here [in the UN] to Americans as a lever to persuade the gun lobby.

- Unidentified diplomat quoted by the Washington Post, on using UN agreements to circumvent the Second Amendment

The right just doesn't exist. Clearly, the states no longer need protection from the federal government disarming their "well-regulated" militia. The Second Amendment no longer speaks to us. The Second Amendment has no modern day application. The Second Amendment is dead.

- Judge Ron Greenburg, 7th US Circuit Court of Appeals

Our ultimate goal- total control of handguns in the United States- is going to take time...The first problem is to slow down the increasing number of handguns being produced...The second problem is to get handguns registered. And the final problem is to make the possession of handguns and all handgun ammunition- except for the military, policemen, licensed security guards, licensed sporting clubs, and licensed gun collectors- totally illegal.

- Nelson Shields (Sarah Brady's predecessor at Handgun Control, Inc.) to the *New Yorker Magazine*, July 26, 1976, pp. 53

There is no reason for anyone in this country- anyone except a police officer or military person- to buy, to own, to have, to use a handgun. The only way to control handgun use in this country is to prohibit the guns.

- President Bill Clinton, while signing the Brady Bill, 1993

I am one who believes that as a first step, the United States should move expeditiously to disarm the civilian population, other than police and security officers, of all handguns, pistols, and revolvers...No one should have the right to anonymous ownership or use of a gun.

- Professor Dean Morris, director of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, as stated to the Congress

We're bending the law as far as we can to ban an entirely new class of guns.

- Rahm Emmanuel

[Each member government]...shall ensure the conformity of its laws, regulations, and administrative procedures with its obligations [to the World Trade Organization.

- Article 16, paragraph 4, of the WTO charter

[The problem is]...small arms are spreading throughout society with little documentation, since they are frequently bought from private individuals.

- UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Vienna, May 1996

The WTO is de jure [legally] world government.

- William Holder, deputy general counsel to the World Trade Organization

[President Clinton]...ordered the Justice Department to begin studying gun licensing, registration, and collection proposals.

- *The Washington Times*, December 12, 1993

...The purpose of the 2nd Amendment is to guarantee the existence of state military forces that can serve as a counterweight to a standing federal army. Thus, it seems fair to say, the scope of any rights enjoyed by the states under the 2nd Amendment would be determined by the goal of preserving an independent military force not under direct federal control.

- Dennis Hennigan, director of HCI's Legal Action Project

...The purpose of government is to rein in the rights of the people.

- President Bill Clinton, during an interview on MTV in 1993

There are some weapons that are just so dangerous that society has a right and the obligation even to take those weapons out of circulation.

- New Jersey Governor Jim Florio, on the state's "assault weapons" ban, 1993

...When we got organized as a country and we wrote a fairly radical Constitution with a radical Bill of Rights, giving a radical amount of individual freedom to Americans, it was assumed that the Americans who had that freedom would use it responsibly....[However, now] there's a lot of irresponsibility. And so a lot of people say there's too much freedom. When personal freedom's being abused, you have to move to limit it.

- President Bill Clinton, as stated on MTV's *Enough is Enough*, March 22, 1994

The thought that average citizens will somehow be better able to successfully defend themselves more effectively than our nation's trained professionals is absurd.

- Official statement from Handgun Control, Inc.

"It will be of little avail to the people, that the laws are made by men of their own choice, if the laws be so voluminous that they cannot be read, or so incoherent that they cannot be understood; if they be repealed or revised before they are promulgated, or undergo such incessant changes that no man who knows that the law is today, can guess what it will be tomorrow. Law is defined to be a rule of action; but how can that be a rule, which is little known, and less fixed?"

--James Madison, Federalist #62

If a Nation expects to be ignorant and free in a state of civilization, it expects what never was and never will be.... If we are to guard against ignorance and remain free, it is the responsibility of every American to be informed.

--Thomas Jefferson

The poorest man may in his cottage bid defiance to all the force of the Crown. It may be frail; its roof may shake; the wind may blow through it; the storms may enter, the rain may enter,--but the King of England cannot enter; all his forces dare not cross the threshold of the ruined tenement! William Pitt, Earl of Chatham. 1708-1778. (Speech on the Excise Bill)

"You see these dictators on their pedestals, surrounded by the bayonets of their soldiers and the truncheons of their police. Yet in their hearts there is unspoken - unspeakable! - fear. They are afraid of words and thoughts! Words spoken abroad, thoughts stirring at home, all the more powerful because they are forbidden. These terrify them. A little mouse - a little tiny mouse! - of thought appears in the room, and even the mightiest potentates are thrown into panic."

Winston Churchill

Of all tyrannies a tyranny sincerely exercised for the good of its victims may be the most oppressive. It may be better to live under robber barons than under omnipotent moral busybodies, The robber baron's cruelty may sometimes sleep, his cupidity may at some point be satiated; but those who torment us for own good will torment us without end, for they do so with the approval of their own conscience.

- C.S. Lewis

Experience should teach us to be most on our guard to protect liberty when the Government's purposes are beneficent. Men born to freedom are naturally alert to repel invasion of their liberty by

evil-minded rulers. The greatest dangers to liberty lurk in insidious encroachment by men of zeal, well-meaning but without understanding.

- Justice Louis D. Brandeis

In a more culturally confident age, the British in India were faced with the practice of "suttee" - the tradition of burning widows on the funeral pyres of their husbands. Gen. Sir Charles Napier was impeccably multicultural:

"You say that it is your custom to burn widows. Very well. We also have a custom: When men burn a woman alive, we tie a rope around their necks, and we hang them. Build your funeral pyre; beside it, my carpenters will build a gallows. You may follow your custom. And then we will follow ours."