

Our BILL OF RIGHTS

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

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Congress passed the U.S.A.P.A.T.R.I.O.T. Act (UPA) in October 2001. Many of its provisions significantly change our Bill of Rights, specifically the 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 8th Amendments, removing the protections they were originally created to preserve. For example, the Fourth Amendment affirms our right to be safe in our homes, free from unreasonable search and seizure, and guarantees the establishment of "probable cause" before a search may be conducted. But the UPA allows the FBI to secretly search your home without fulfilling this constitutional requirement. Judicial oversight for searches of *any* American has been lowered to the same level as that applied to a foreign spy.

Like those who demanded a Bill of Rights in 1791, we demand the reinstatement of our Constitutional guarantees. People in *Bill of Rights Defense Committees* throughout the United States are urging Congress to repeal any and all parts of the UPA, and other post 9/11 Executive and Department of Justice orders which violate our Bill of Rights. Please join us in helping to pass community and statewide resolutions, calling upon Congress to reclaim our protections from an overzealous federal government.

LANE COUNTY
BILL OF RIGHTS DEFENSE COMMITTEE

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THE BILL OF RIGHTS

These rights were added to the U.S. Constitution in 1791.

People in the original 13 States *demand* these Bill of Rights protections before they would ratify the Constitution.

The United States Constitution is the oldest written national constitution currently in effect.