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Bill of Rights Day Special The Militia of Molokai's Community Newspaper—Every Wednesday December 15, 2009

Molokai's Forum For Freedom Individual's Sovereignty vs Slavery

by George Peabody ph. 558-8253 email: molokaiman@flex.com

"We have staked the whole of all our political institutions upon the capacity of mankind for self-government, upon the capacity of each and all of us to govern ourselves, to control ourselves, to sustain ourselves according to the Ten Commandments of God."—James Madison



Bill of Rights 2nd Amendment:

"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."

Wake up militia! Use it , or lose it ! Got your gun, yet?

Dr. Carter's translation of the **Bill of Rights** into Hawaiian language is supported by his extraordinary gift for the language, and his dedication to authentication and accuracy. "In order to acquire the style of "legal-speak" in Hawaiian, I studied the available copies of the Hawaiian constitutions of the 19th century (the ones published in 1839, 1840, 1852, 1864, and 1887). All five of those constitutions were published in both Hawaiian and English," explained Dr. Carter, who added "It's no surprise, for obvious reasons, that the U.S. constitution served as a model for the Hawaiian constitutions."

People who are fluent in Hawaiian will enjoy reading this historic document also because of Dr. Carter's effort to reproduce accurately the older style Hawaiian language. "I used some of the older vocabulary, spellings, and expressions, where possible, in order to capture some of that older "feel" in the Hawaiian translation that I wrote," wrote Dr. Carter who has a copyright on this unique document.

"A bill of rights is what the people are entitled to against every government on earth, general or particular; and what no just government should refuse, or rest on inferences." —Thomas Jefferson to James Madison, 1787.

" 'O ka palapala o na pono pilikino o ke kanaka, he kuleana no keia na na kanaka a pau, e ho'omalua ana ia lakou mai kela aupuni keia aupuni ma ka honua nei, ma ke 'ano nui a ma ke 'ano ho'okahi paha; a he mea no ho'i keia he pono 'ole ke aupuni pono e ho'ole, a e kau paha ma ke kuhi wale 'ana. " — Thomas Jefferson ia James Madison, 1787.

The Bill of Rights:

Translated by Dr. Greg Carter for George Peabody
c 2006 by Gregory Carter

**Ten Amendments to the Constitution for the United States of America
Ratified effective December 15, 1791**

Ka Palapala o na Pono Pilikino o ke Kanaka:

**'Umi Ho'ololi 'ana i ke Kumukanawai no 'Amelika
Huipu 'Ia 'Apono 'ia no ka la 15 o Dekemaba, 1791**

Preamble to the Bill of Rights

The Conventions of a number of the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added; And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best ensure the beneficent ends of its institution:

'Olelo Mua no ka Palapala o na Pono Pilikino o ke Kanaka

Nokamea, i ka wa o ka 'apono 'ana mai i ke Kumukanawai, ua ho'ike aku na 'Aha 'Elele o kekahi o na Moku'aina i ke ake e paku'i 'ia kekahi mau mamala'olelo hou no ka ho'ike 'ana a no ka ho'ohaiki 'ana, i mea e ke'ake'a ai i ka wehewehe hewa a ho'ohana pono 'ole 'ia 'ana paha o kona mau mana; A nokamea ho'i, 'o ka ho'oikaika 'ana i ke kumu e hilina'i ai ka lehulehu i ke Aupuni, he 'oi loa no ia no ka ho'oko i na kumu lokomaika'i o kona ho'okumu 'ia 'ana:

AMENDMENT I

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

HO'OLOLI I

'A'ole ka 'Aha'olelo Lahui e hana i kanawai e pili ana i kekahi ho'oku 'ana i ka ho'omana, a e papa ana paha i ka ho'omana 'ana me ka noa ma laila; 'a'ole ho'i e ho'ohaiki ana i ka noa ma ka 'olelo, a ma ka pa'i palapala paha; 'a'ole no ho'i e kaupalena ana i ka pono kivila o ka po'e e 'akoakoa malie, a e nonoi aku i ke Aupuni no ka ho'oponopono 'ana mai i na pilikia.

AMENDMENT II

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

HO'OLOLI II

'Oiai, aia ka palekana o ke Aupuni ku'oko'a a he Kaua Maka'ainana e ho'onoho pono 'ia nei, 'a'ole e kapae 'ia ka pono kivila o ka po'e e malama a e hapai i na Lako Kaua.

AMENDMENT III

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

HO'OLOLI III

'A'ole e ho'onoho 'ia kekahi Koa ma kekahi hale i ka wa malu me ka 'ae 'ole o ka mea hale, 'a'ole ho'i i ka wa kaua, aka na'e, ma ke 'ano i ho'akaaka 'e 'ia ma ke kanawai.

AMENDMENT IV

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

HO'OLOLI IV

'A'ole e hehiku 'ia ka pono kivila o ka po'e e noho me ka malu ma ko lakou mau kino a hale, ka lakou mau palapala a lako like 'ole, mai na hulina a hopuna 'ino, 'a'ole ho'i e puka aku kekahi Palapala Kena, koe wale no me ke kumu kupono ma ka ho'ohuoi, i kako'o 'ia e ka Ho'ohiki a ho'oa paha, a e ho'ike 'ano ana me ke kuhikuhi pono i kahi e huli 'ia, ame na kanaka a mau mea paha e hopu 'ia.

AMENDMENT V

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

HO'OLOLI V

'A'ole e ho'okolokolo 'ia kekahi kanaka no kekahi karaima ho'opa'i 'ia me ka make, ame kekahi karaima 'ino loa paha, ke 'ole ka ho'ike 'ana a palapala ho'opi'i paha na kekahi Kiure Nui, koe wale no ma na hihia i ho'omaka ma ka 'oihana koa ma ka 'aina a moana paha, a ma ke Kaua Maka'ainana paha, a aia wale no a e hana maoli ana lakou ma ka wa Kaua a po'ino laha paha; 'a'ole ho'i e ho'okolokolo hou 'ia kekahi kanaka he 'elua ho'okolokolo ku'oko'a 'ana no ke karaima ho'okahi a he kulana pilikia no kona ola a kino paha; 'a'ole no ho'i e koi 'ia 'o ia ma kekahi hihia karaima e ho'ike ku'e ia ia iho; 'a'ole no ho'i 'o ia e ho'onele 'ia i ke ola, ke ku'oko'a, ame ka waiwai paha, ke 'ole i hana pono 'ia ma muli o ke kanawai; 'a'ole no ho'i e lawe 'ia aku ka waiwai o kekahi kanaka no na hana o ke aupuni ke 'ole ka uku kupono.

AMENDMENT VI

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

HO'OLOLI VI

Mana hihia karaima a pau, e loa'a no i ka mea ho'opi'i 'ia, ka pono kivila i ka ho'okolokolo i mua o ka lehulehu me ka ho'oka'ulua 'ole 'ia mai, e kekahi kiure pa'ewa'ewa 'ole no loko mai o ka Moku'aina a 'apana ho'i o kahi e hana 'ia ai ke karaima, a he pono ua ho'omaopopo 'e 'ia ia 'apana ma muli o kanawai, a e ho'ike 'ia no ho'i 'o ia i ke 'ano ame ke kumu o ka ho'opi'i 'ana mai; a e ku no ho'i 'o ia, he alo no he alo, i mua o na ho'ike na ka 'ao'ao ho'opi'i; a ia ia no ho'i ka mana e loa'a ai na ho'ike na kona 'ao'ao, a e loa'a no ho'i ia ia ke Kokua a ka Loio no kana ho'opale aku.

AMENDMENT VII

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by jury, shall be otherwise

reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

HO'OLOLI VII

Ma na hihia waiwai ma kanawai ma'amau, e 'oi aku ai ka waiwai e pipi'i 'olelo 'ia ana ma mua o ka iwakalua dala, e malama 'ia no ka pono o ka ho'okolokolo kiure, a 'a'ole no ho'i e kilo hou 'ia kekahi mea i ho'okolokolo 'ia e ke kiure, ma kekahi 'ano ma kekahi 'Aha Ho'okolokolo o 'Amelika Huipu 'Ia, koe na'e ma muli o na lula o ke kanawai ma'amau.

AMENDMENT VIII

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

HO'OLOLI VIII

'A'ole e koi 'ia ka bela he pipi'i kupono 'ole, 'a'ole ho'i e ho'ouku 'ia ka uku ho'opa'i he pipi'i kupono 'ole, 'a'ole no ho'i e hana 'ia ka ho'opa'i he loko 'ino a 'ano 'e ho'i.

AMENDMENT IX

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

HO'OLOLI IX

'O ka helu 'ia 'ana o kekahi mau pono, ma ke Kumukanawai, 'a'ole no ia e wehewehe 'ia i mea e ho'ole ai a e ho'opilikia ai paha i na pono 'e a'e e malama 'ia e ka po'e.

AMENDMENT X

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

HO'OLOLI X

'O na mana i 'akuleana 'ole 'ia ia 'Amelika Huipu 'Ia e ke Kumukanawai, a i papa 'ole 'ia paha e ia i na Moku'aina, he ho'oka'awale 'ia no na na Moku'aina pakahi, a na ka po'e paha.

December 15: Bill of Rights Day




December 15th is Bill of Rights day. It is a day to honor those who founded America and all who are still fighting to protect America against those enemies, foreign and domestic, who would destroy our rights.

The Bill of Rights, properly known as the first ten articles of Amendment to the Constitution for the United States of America, are what makes America different from any other country. Freedom and Rights that are worth perpetuating, in order to preserve our sovereignty because government agents are Constitutionally limited to enumerated tasks and they are prohibited from violating any of the Bill of Rights.

But Americans have come to take Freedom for granted, and the federal and state government institutions are exceeding their authority. As we say in Hawaii: *Huka wai i ka pili!* Think about it!! Is creating Obama's federal national health care/gun control authorized by the Constitution for the United States of America?

Crimes of Politicians Must Be Stopped by The People (You are The Militia)

The crime on our streets is a tiny fraction of the crime in the offices of our politicians and bureaucrats - the massive majority of crime is committed by the criminal classes in power. Just look at the constant abuse of power in our State government offices and you will realize the extent of crime in Government. Just consider just how many BILLIONS of dollars a day Government extort from the people and how little WE get in return; and just how comfortable the politicians make themselves at the expense of the peoples they extort!

S A F E T Y !	 <p>Private Lessons; Livefire Practice</p>	 <p>M.O.M.'S Guns & Safety Training/ Education</p> <p>Shooting Range</p>	<p>Militia Of Molokai SUPPORTS</p>  <p>AGAINST ALL ENEMIES</p>	F R E E D O M	<p>Bill of Rights 2nd Amendment: <i>"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."</i></p> <p>Use it or lose it! ph. 558-8253 Join the club! N.R.A.</p>	L I B E R T Y	
	<p>Call 558-8253</p>						

Bill of Rights Day Dec. 15, 2009 Resisted by Government and Fascist Media!!

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS: Our second great national holiday -- or at least it should be. No legislative proclamations, no media, not even government school teachers bother to mention it. Why is the government so resistant to a formal celebration of our founding freedoms?

Everybody remembers Philadelphia July 4, 1776 Unanimous Declaration of Independence -- that men may rightfully form or disband governments at will, for the higher purpose of protecting our God-given individual rights.

But that confederation of free men ended on June 21, 1788, upon ratification of the new U.S. Constitution for a federal government, making it the law of the land, replacing the Confederation of States with the United States of America. The people fell for the siren song of "federalism," accepting solemn promises that the powers of the new central government would be sharply limited to those expressly spelled out therein -- funding a Navy, granting patents and copyrights, coining metal money.

Fast forward 210 years. As a recipe for limited government, this Constitution for the United States of America has not been enforced by the sovereign People to keep the servant government constrained, and we The People are now threatened by the servant. In the face of this unchained monster, our remaining hope against outright tyranny lies in the fact that two states, Rhode Island and North Carolina, refused to ratify that Constitution until a Bill of Rights was added -- and Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia and New York ratified the federal Constitution only on the condition that certain amendments be quickly added.

And so, on the day we should probably celebrate as our second great national holiday, Dec. 15, 1791, the first 10 amendments -- aka the "Bill of Prohibitions" on government conduct were ratified. The Bill of Rights is all we have left to keep us free. Today, as usual, that anniversary passed with not even a mention on the daily news and propaganda broadcasts.

Why do the folks now in charge of our national offices -- including the government schools -- pass over and ignore the historic ratification of those 462 words which have made us for two centuries the envy of men and women seeking freedom the world around -- this Bill of Rights?

Maybe because they fear folks might actually read them, and then act on them?

They're in plain English, you know. It was never intended we should need an attorney to tell us what they mean -- let alone that we should tolerate black robed "judges" telling us they don't mean what we can plainly read there for ourselves.

It couldn't be because they're afraid we'd actually go read the First Amendment, which begins, "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion ..."?

Maybe The People would know the government is not allowed to establish some agency like the DEA, or IRS, or BATF, or Homeland Security et al, at Taxpayer expense, and issue them guns and badges, empowering them to enter onto our private property, arresting and jailing us and seizing our land and homes when no crime or injury has been committed?

Maybe the fascists running our government are afraid we'd actually go read the Second Amendment? The one that says, "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"? Fascists don't like that word "free" in there, and mere people with guns?

Only a "free" country requires that the large majority of the potential armed forces consist of free, private citizens better armed than the soldiers commanded by the central government. What the Second Amendment clearly means is that -- as a guarantee against the threat of internal government tyranny -- any law-abiding American adult has a right to own and carry with him a weapon of his choice: a belt-fed .30-caliber Browning machine gun or a shoulder-launched heat-seeking missile if needed to stand up to the FBI, the ATF or the 101st Airborne for acts of treason against any Citizen of the United States of America. And where the Second Amendment says that right to keep and bear arms shall not be "infringed," that means neither the weapon, nor its ammunition, nor the buying or transport of either, may be taxed, regulated or subjected to any "permitting" process. The government can't even require that the store clerk who sells me my machine gun "check my ID," or write down my name.

A federal firearms licensed store operator in Kaunakakai reports that Maui Police Chiefs' SOP requiring permits and other infringements is so screwed up that the store has had to hold at least six hunting rifles and one .22 hand gun for law abiding customers way beyond the 14 days the MPD is allowed to finish the paperwork.

Unfortunately, our servant government people have the guns to enforce their will with treasonous actions against you.

What are you going to do about it, now on December 15, 2009, in celebration of Bill of Rights Day in Hawaii?

And what about the 10th Amendment: "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." This means 90 percent of the laws, agencies, orders and regulators now pouring forth from Washington like a torrent from a broken dam are null and void -- if ever tested in the harsh daylight of the Bill of Rights.

Some fascist stooges running our now Master government will point out that the preamble to the Constitution advises us the purpose of the document is to "promote the general welfare," therefore Congress is allowed to enact any law and do anything to "promote the general welfare." But if that were the case, they need only 28 words: "The Congress may enact any law which the majority of both houses shall determine to their own satisfaction tends to 'promote the general welfare'; have a nice day."

So many restrictions on government power, in this modest little Bill of Rights; so concise and clearly written, is now deamed by treasonous fascist stooges in our Executive, Legislative, and Judicial branches of our servant government to mean the opposite of what they are understood to mean to a mere layman, who can read them written in plain English which we should all be able to understand without an advanced degree in Canonical Sophistry.

Get a copy of the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights and read them to a child. It's our next-to-last best hope for their future, their freedom, their sovereignty.

The Hawaii Legislature has refused to establish Bill of Rights Day in Hawaii each of the past six years that a bill was introduced for our elected representatives and senators to bring the Bill of Rights to our attention in the schools and throughout our society at least once a year, lest THE SERVANTS forget We The People are sovereigns. What will you do on this Dec. 15, 2009?

And, what are you sovereign People going to do about Bill of Rights Day in the 2010 Legislature?