Wednesday, November 03, 2010 6:44 PM

John (Jack) R. Venrick	
From: To: Sent: Subject:	"Jack Venrick" <jacksranch@skynetbb.com> "AJack R. Venrick" <jacksranch@skynetbb.com> Wednesday, November 25, 2009 3:57 PM : Declarations of Taking Still Apply Today - Let's Count the Ways</jacksranch@skynetbb.com></jacksranch@skynetbb.com>
	inal Message ednesday, November 25, 2009 2:55 PM
	How many of these declarations of takings from 233 years ago apply
•	Let us count the ways.
	He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and neu good.
	He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and p unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obt suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.
	He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of lan unless those people would relinquish the right of representation inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.
	He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, unc from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose compliance with his measures.
	He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposin his invasions on the rights of the people.
	He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have r large for their exercise; the state remaining in the meantime exp of invasion from without, and convulsions within.
	He has and availed to provent the negulation of these states: fo

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; fo obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to r encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of ne lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his a establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarr our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies withc legislature.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superi

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreig and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts

11/3/2010

Page 1 of 16

Page 2 of 16

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

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

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule in these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:

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

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us.

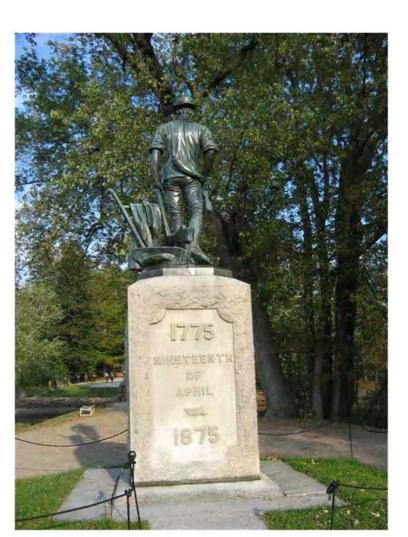
He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burned our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy of the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens taken captive on the high seas to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

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

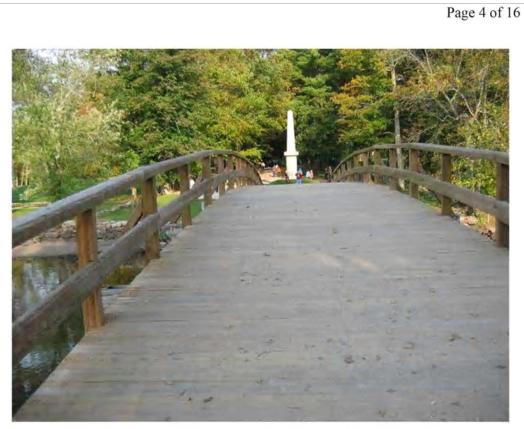
In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.



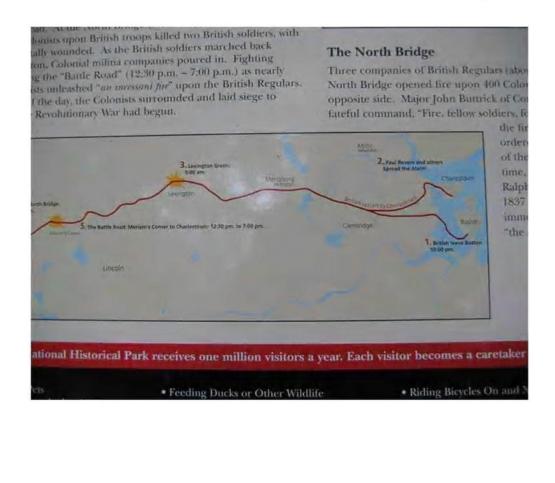
The battle at the North Bridge, outside of Concord, Mass

11/3/2010

Page 3 of 16



This is what the American rural farmers saw looking down their rifle barrels



Page 6 of 16

Exhausted British troops finally reached the safety of the Charlestown peninsula on the evening of April 19. During the night, longboats ferried British soldiers back to Boston. Meanwhile, patriot units from throughout New England formed an are about the harbor eity.

Over the next couple of days approximately 20,000 patriot soldiers joined an "army of observation."

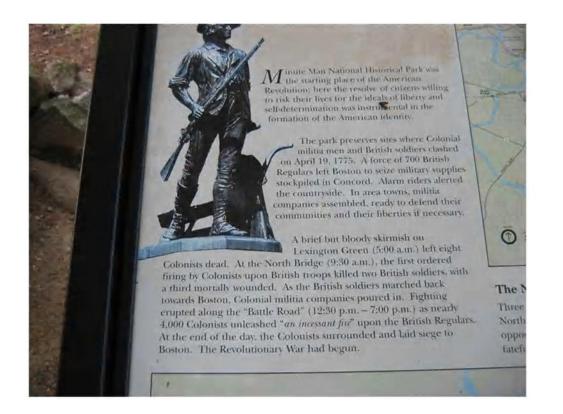
The fledgling patriot army, with units from Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island, was initially poorly disciplined and loosely structured. Nevertheless, in June 1775, patriot forces fought courageously during the Battle of Bunker Hill. To strengthen the patriot army, the Second Continental Congress appointed George Washington of Virginia commander of "all the continental forces" on June 15, 1775. Washington arrived in Cambridge on July 2 and assumed command of the troops the next day.

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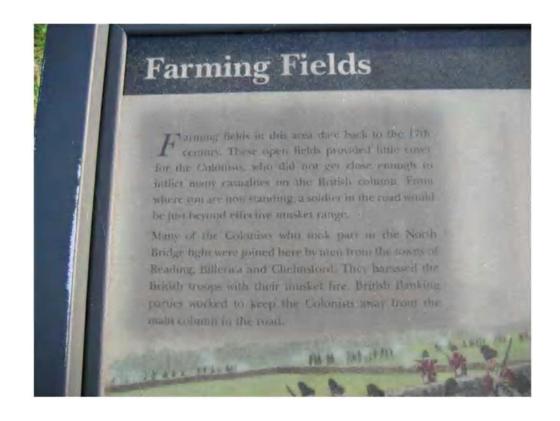
With his junior officers, Washington immediately set to work accumulating supplies, constructing barracks, cutting waste, raising funds, and imposing discipline. To a friend in New York he wrote, "In a little Time we shall work up these raw materials into good stuff."

The current police state in America is designed to protect the system NOT the natural born Americans.

Page 7 of 16

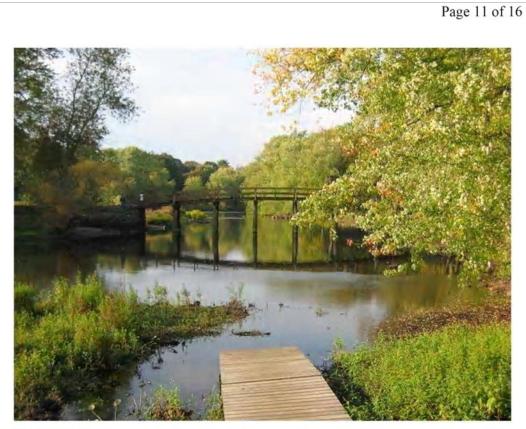


Page 8 of 16

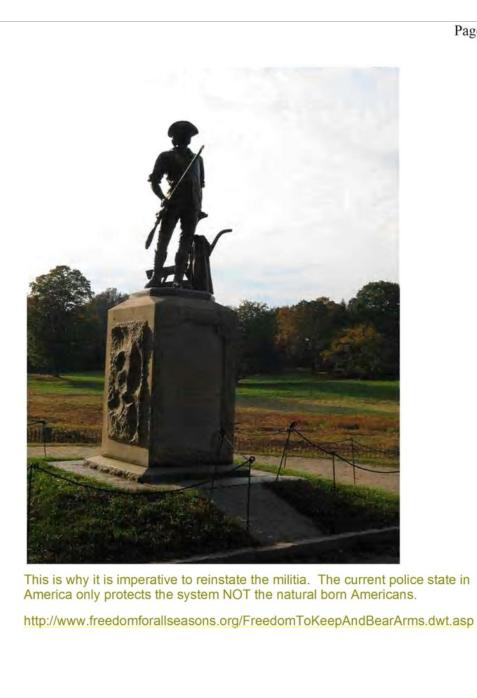








The British Regulars were after reported weapon & ammo stashes spread around the rural areas. The British were thrown back at this bridge.



Page 12 of 16







This is the price of freedom

