

In Search of the Second Amendment

A Documentary

“I have never seen the story of the Second Amendment so ably presented.”

Joe Tartaro, Gun Week.

“A masterful job of presenting the Founding Fathers’ intentions.”

America’s First Freedom.

“Buy two copies – one for yourself, one for your school or library.”

Michelle Malkin.



In Search of the Second Amendment is a feature length (1:51) exploration of the American right to arms. Filmed at historic locations, and showing the original documents (some never before shown on camera), it brings to life the right that protects all other rights. It also outlines why the right remains important today, as Prof. Gary Kleck explains the pathbreaking research that led him to conclude that Americans use firearms in self defense 2.5 million times a year.

The story is told by twelve professors of constitutional law, and by Second Amendment authorities such as Stephen Halbrook, Don Kates, and Dave Kopel. Former civil rights workers explain how they went armed to ward off Klan attacks, and how one NAACP chapter enrolled as an NRA club and stopped Klan attacks in their area.



Prof. Eugene Volokh, UCLA School of Law:

“The States’ rights view is almost entirely a creation of the last hundred years. Throughout all the time from the Framing to the early 1900s, the individual rights view was the orthodox, conventional, and unquestioned understanding of the Second Amendment.”

Prof. Randy Barnett, Boston Univ. School of Law:

“You have statements made immediately before the 2nd Amendment is proposed, while the it is being considered, and immediately after it was considered, each of which reflect the understanding of the speaker that the Amendment protects an individual right. What you *don’t* find in the historical record is a *single* example of any contemporary, at the time the 2nd Amendment was drafted, referring to it as anything but an individual right. Not one.”



Don Kates:



“The mayors who say, ‘you don’t need a gun, just rely on us,’ well, that’s what they say for public consumption. When somebody is raped or murdered because they called 911 and nobody responded, and the family sues the police, the police will come forward with the laws that exist in every state, which say the police are *not* responsible for protecting people”

Prof. Glenn Reynolds, Univ. of Tenn. School of Law:

“The Framers didn’t like standing armies because they were not the whole citizenry, they were rather a small body of citizens with exceptional loyalty to the king. The Framers would have regarded the National Guard as what they called a ‘select militia,’ which they regarded as little better than a standing army. The virtue of the militia was that it embodied the citizenry as a whole.”

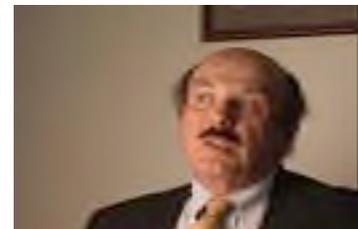


Prof. Robert Cottrol, Geo. Washington Univ. School of Law:

“The rest of the Bill of Rights speaks of the ‘right of the people’ to peaceably assemble, in the 1st Amendment, the 4th Amendment speaks of the ‘right of the people’ to security in their homes, the 9th speaks of their retention of other rights. Are we really to believe that Madison and his colleagues meant something else by “the people” in the 2nd Amendment? It’s possible, highly unlikely, but possible, but it’s interesting that the advocates of the collective rights view have failed to come up with -- and believe me, they have looked assiduously -- evidence that anyone at the time read ‘the people’ in the 2nd Amendment differently from the way they read them in all the other Amendments.”

Prof. Joe Olson, Hamline Univ. School of Law, and former civil rights worker:

“If you asked the people who were actually doing [civil rights work], they would all tell you that they were armed. Most of them would tell you that they were armed, at all times, everywhere they went. Because – well, they were trying to kill us.”



“In Search of the Second Amendment”

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(\$24.95 + \$2 s/h)

Second Amendment Films

www.secondamendmentdocumentary.com

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