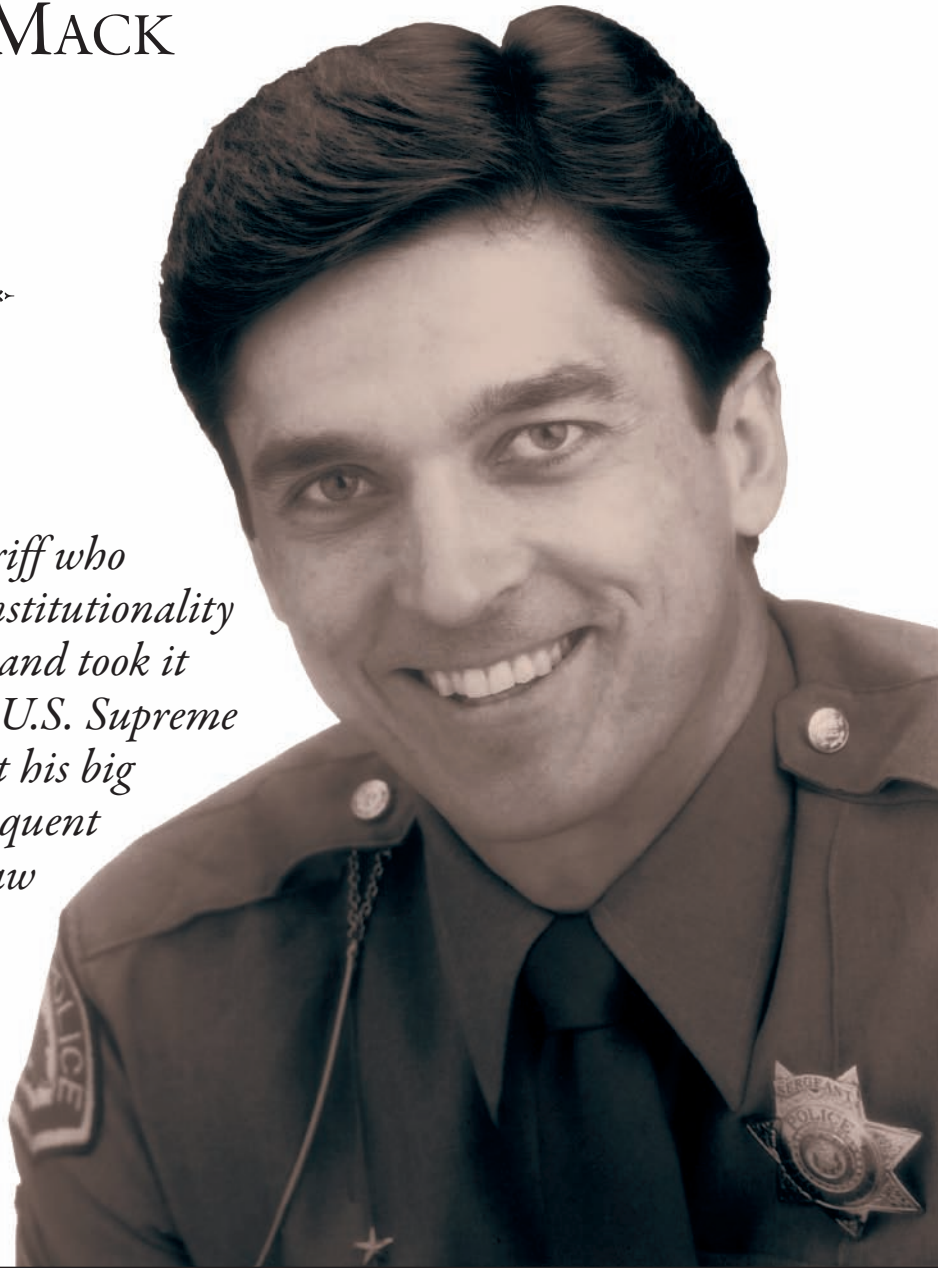


## RICHARD MACK



*The Arizona Sheriff who questioned the constitutionality of the Brady Bill, and took it all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court, talks about his big win and the subsequent loss of his job in law enforcement.*



Richard Mack sells cars and he is very good at it. “I love it,” he says, “I’m a people person.” He has a sense of self-possession that makes one think he should be somewhere else, doing more. The irony here is he has. In legal circles he has almost a celebrity status. Not a celebrity of lights and paparazzi, but of someone who believed and went the distance. You see, Richard Mack wasn’t always a car salesman. He was a sheriff – a sheriff who swore to uphold

the Constitution and the rights of the citizenry. He felt he knew the role of law enforcement. He also felt that law-abiding citizens should have the right to protect themselves under the Second Amendment. What he found was a system that actually ignored the Constitution and the intent of the Founders. This realization led him to file the landmark case - *Mack vs. The United States*, stating that certain provisions of the Brady Handgun Violence Protection Act (commonly

called The Brady Bill) were unconstitutional. On June 27, 1997, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in his favor.

In his majority opinion, Justice Scalia stated that, "Because there is no constitutional text speaking to this precise question, the answer to the CLEOs' challenge must be sought in historical understanding and practice, in the structure of the Constitution, and in the jurisprudence of this Court."

During the years it took for the lawsuit to go through the courts, Richard Mack lost his job as sheriff and was not

re-elected. Even with all his efforts to effectively help and inform the American citizens, he was unable to stay in law enforcement. But it didn't drag him down. He had to feed his family and so took a job – selling cars. Here is the story of a man who believes in his country. We caught up with him at the car dealership. The interview that follows is his story. The story of a steadfast American who believes, even after all he has been through, in the system, the Constitution and the duty of law enforcement. And don't count him out – he is considering running for office again.

*It's ironic to talk to someone so dedicated to law enforcement and talk to them at a car dealership. Tell me the story about what got you into law enforcement and how this all has evolved.*

It is a good question. My father was a retired FBI agent and I went to school specifically to get a degree so I could get into the FBI – I really wanted to follow in my father's footsteps. But, it didn't pan out. I attempted to get in the FBI three times, and for one reason or another, it just didn't work out. And so while I was doing that, I hired on with the Provo Police Department in Utah. Figured I'd wait until I heard from the FBI while I was working as a cop. Thought that would enhance my resume for them. And so I decided to stay there. Stayed for 11 years and then I moved home in 1987 to run for sheriff.

*And home is?*

Home is Stafford, Arizona. It's in Graham County –where I ran for county sheriff. It's a county of about 30,000 people.

*Graham County?*

Like graham cracker. I'd never been a cop in Arizona. I'd never been a cop in my hometown, and I just kind of moved home and a lot of people thought it was kind of arrogant, especially local law enforcement.

*Really?*

You know, apparently you owe major "local" dues. I said, "Look, I paid my dues; I just didn't pay them here. Okay. You know, there's a big, wide, wonderful world of law enforcement and work out there, and I got my experience somewhere else, but there's nothing unique about law enforcement here that I haven't already learned somewhere else."



Richard Mack working in the schools with the D.A.R.E drug prevention program, 1988

*Was this a "good ole boy" sort of setup?*

Oh, definitely. Totally. And I barely won the primary and then I beat the incumbent by quite a bit.

*How'd that go over with the fellows downtown?*

They finally warmed up to me. But there was still the "good-old-boy system" and it was still very much against me - and that's what got rid of me eight years later. So I stayed in as sheriff for eight years, and then when I filed the lawsuit on the Brady Bill, that

caused a huge controversy here. And ironically most people here are pro-gun. But that wasn't what they used against me. It was, "He's always on TV, he's always traveling, he doesn't want to be here, he doesn't want to take care of local concerns, he just wants to be a freedom fighter." Most of my interviews were done right here locally or in Tucson or Phoenix, where it didn't matter and I did all of the other stuff on my own time. I was never gone when they said I was. But, in many circles, politics isn't necessarily about truth - and their campaign wasn't. So I guess I lost because of my fight for folks rights.

*Sounds almost like it was a witch hunt.*

Oh, it was. It had been since I'd been here. The first reelection I had smooth sailing because there really wasn't any controversy during the first four years. I was just doing the job, and we were fighting.

*How many folks in your department there?*

We had about 30 full-time employees – 13 were deputies - and then another 50 volunteers for their search and rescue squads.

*So you had 13 sets of boots on the ground covering a county of how many square miles?*

4,500.

*It's a pretty big area.*

Yeah, it is.

*Is it mostly rural, mostly ranching out there?*

Yeah. Ranching and farming and copper mining.

*What were the principle crimes that you were dispatched to?*

*What would be typical?*

Oh, well, same as anyplace else. Family fights, drug problems, juvenile delinquency.

*Gang issues there?*

A little bit, yeah. Yeah, we're really close to the border. We're about two hours from Nogales. And there was some association there.

*Did you find that there was, as someone who is sworn to uphold both the state and the U.S. Constitution, pushback from your associates or from law enforcement in general regarding how that was interpreted?*

No, I have found most law enforcement doesn't care how that's (the Constitution) interpreted. They're only doing their job as pragmatically applied over decades. And that's been one of the things I've written about. That the evolution of law enforcement has gotten so far out of hand and so far off track that now our servants have become the masters. Law enforcement officers in general believe that they are the taskmasters. They're in charge, they're badge-heavy. They get to go out and their job, they believe – and they'll tell you this: Our job is to write tickets, kick in doors, arrest druggies and that's it. I mean, that's basically it, but more important, most chiefs I've known here and nationwide say, "Our job is to regulate traffic, write tickets" and you never hear anything mentioned hardly at all about keeping the peace.

But the main objection I have with people in law enforcement is that every one of them takes an oath to first, and you mentioned it, first is to the United States Constitution. Second is to the Constitution of the state in which they work. And they promise to protect and defend those two Constitutions. And now my question to law enforcement across the country is, how do you do that?

How to you keep your oath? And most officers don't have an answer for that. But the ones that do answer, usually say,

"I do exactly what my sergeant and chief tell me to do." That's what they

think is keeping their oath of office.

So in other words, they've abdicated keeping their oath to their sergeant or to the chief or to their lieutenant.

*So if the boots on the ground are saying to you, "Well, I just do what the desk sergeant tells me," those Constitutions can potentially get wadded up and thrown in the corner.*

They are. There's no question. That is exactly what has happened. I asked my deputies when I was sheriff; show me the constitutional justification for writing a speeding ticket. And I actually made a little pocket Constitution for each one of them to carry in their pocket.

And I said, "I want you to refer to these things. I'm not saying there's not a constitutional justification for a speeding ticket, I just want you to show it to me." And finally I think I had one of them show me something out of the Preamble, if I remember right.

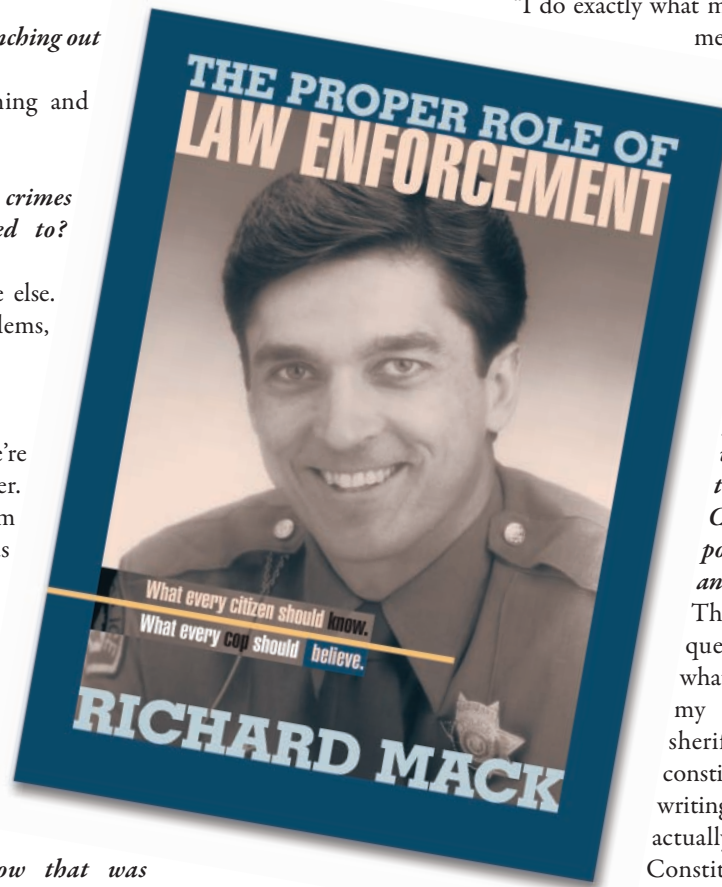
*Just so that you knew they were looking?*

They were trying. Yeah, they were trying. But there are real problems. If you look at the Constitution, there's a problem with the wholesale distribution of tickets across this country because of photo radar and photo tickets and the issue of rights to cross-examine witnesses against ticket recipient. I have a problem with government being out there hiding behind signs and writing all these tickets that generally have nothing to do with a problem of safety.

*Well, is the larger statement saying that technology trumps – Constitutional proprietary.*

*Exactly, it's assumed to be correct.*

Yeah, well – and you can find all sorts of articles where they've implemented photo radar or photo red light signs



and districts. The problem with it is that almost inevitably, almost every article about those has mentioned the potential for huge revenue.

*Oh, really. So it's a revenue stream as opposed to safety?*  
Ticket writing nationwide is a \$6 billion industry.

*\$6 billion?*  
\$6 billion a year on traffic tickets, on radar tickets alone.

*So how much does safety enter into it, do you think?*  
Well, my son just got a ticket recently and I testified for him on his behalf, and I mentioned that. I said, "I'm sure the officer is a good guy and trying to do his job as he's been taught, but he's a sworn officer." I even had my son say, "What does that mean, you're a sworn officer?" The officer never mentioned the Constitution because he probably knew my son wanted him to. The thing about their being sworn is that they're sworn to uphold and defend the Constitution. So we asked, "When you were out there, did you see Jimmy Mack do anything unsafe towards anyone including the people in his vehicle?" "No, he just exceeded the speed limit." So law enforcement admits that this is not a safety issue. It's a matter of just enforcing the statutes.

*Do you feel as a sheriff of that many years that there is an intrinsic safety issue with regard to speed limits or do you feel it's arbitrary?*

It's entirely arbitrary and 90 percent of the time has nothing to do with safety. If the speed limit is 65, and you're in a rural area and there's very little traffic like there is out here, and you're going 75, that really has nothing to do with increasing the volatility of or the amount of traffic accidents. In fact, law enforcement is a little bit disingenuous nationwide because they only keep track of accidents when people should have used a seat belt. They don't keep track of the times where seat belts actually caused harm. And I do recommend that people wear seat belts, but I do not force people to do so because that's a totalitarian police state type thing to do. You teach people that it's a good idea, but you don't force people to wear seat belts.

*You were not reelected; is that correct?*  
That was 1996. Yeah, I lost reelection. *I got trounced. Trounced.*

*Do you feel there was a negative campaign against you?*  
Oh, yeah. There wasn't one thing out there true about my record. But in defense a little bit of the people here, only three sheriffs in the history of this county – out of like 45

sheriffs – have ever served over eight years.

*Oh, is that right? So are there term limits for you?*  
No. No, you can stay as long as you want. In fact, I wish I was still sheriff. I wish I was just retiring about right now.

*Would you run again?*  
I was thinking about doing it this year and I've got so much else going on right now; I'm probably not going to do it. But I am thinking about running for County Commissioner. But I haven't decided that yet either, but I've got to decide here in about the next week or so.

*In your hometown?*  
Uh-huh.

*I assume the Sheriff Department there was glad to be rid of you.*

I guess – see, I didn't get the victory through the Supreme Court until about eight months after I lost that election. And so people said, "He's going to lose. He can't win. He can't fight federal government, can't fight city hall and win. He's wasted all this time and money." Although it was my own money. So basically I put my savings, life, and my career on the line for the lawsuit. I told my wife we'd probably end up losing our home and my career and having to move. All three of them came true.

*How did that go over?*  
Well, I have an incredible wife, so we moved back to Utah, got a job there and then about three years later I started on the lecture circuit working for Gun Owners of America. We traveled the country and it was a real family time. I always took one of my kids with me or my wife and sometimes the entire family.

*So here you were running for reelection, you have sued on the Brady Bill; you've got kind of a full plate. Did you speak in front of the Supreme Court?*

No, they gave each side a half an hour, so our attorneys spoke. I met James Brady for the first time. I'd already debated Sarah Brady two or three times on national television. She was tough. I do like her husband, respect him, but I believe he was manipulated in the crafting of the Brady Bill. It was an amazing experience being there. Sandra Day O'Connor asked, being originally from Arizona, "I understand Sheriff Mack wasn't even reelected." And boy, my heart just sank.

*She said that?*  
She said that. That was the first thing said, as soon as they opened the session, and my attorney got up and said, "Yes,

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TICKET WRITING  
NATIONWIDE IS A \$6  
BILLION INDUSTRY.

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but he's still sheriff right now." I had like three weeks left in my term, and we had Sheriff Printz who filed with me from Montana and he was still sheriff. He was reelected, and so the citizens of his county really took care of him, so it really didn't matter. She brought it up and I'm not even quite sure because she had to know it didn't matter, but she sure brought it up.

*Truth is incredibly valuable, but perception can carry the day, can't it?*

Yeah, you're not kidding. But it was an absolute amazing experience for this small-town boy to be at the Supreme Court and the case that I filed is actually being heard. And then we won; June 27<sup>TH</sup>, 1997, the United States Supreme Court ruled that the Brady Bill was unconstitutional.

*How did you find out?*

CBS News brought me to Tucson; put me up in a hotel. They didn't hire me or pay me. They just wanted me close to get my first hand reaction when the decision came down.

*Tell me how you felt.*

I felt so vindicated. You know, I even asked one reporter, "Can I have my job back?" I felt that everything that I'd gone through, losing my job and having to move and losing my career led me to this day. And you know I've never served a day in law enforcement since then, and I have tried numerous times.

*Do you feel any of this history has caused a problem for you to do that?*

Oh, yeah, definitely.

*So you're a rebel rouser?*

Yeah, exactly. "Son, you've got a great resume, but you know what, you just don't fit in."

*Don't play the game.*

"You're not a team player" – I was told this.

*All that does is promote a sort of "them versus us" attitude, doesn't it?*

Yes, it does. And town councils don't want somebody that's



Richard Mack, undercover officer, with daughter Luci, 1982

going to be taking a strong stand. They want somebody who's going to do what they're told.

*As an example, one of the things that's fascinating in your book was your take on "roadblocks." Talk about that a little bit.*

Yes. That's the typical example of law enforcement standing up for what they should know is right because the Supreme Court endorses random roadblocks or "administrative checkpoints," as some politically correct terms want to call it. It's absurd

that we can actually go out there and stop everyone, but it's against the law if we single out and just stop a few.

*With sobriety checks, though, officers let four or five cars go by, then they stop one; they don't stop everyone.*

Right, but basically they're still stopping everyone. They can set up a program where every fifth car is the one they make go over to the right. Or they can just stop everybody and – sometimes they do. "Can I see your registration, license, and insurance information?" And I find that so Nazi-istic. I would expect, "Comrade, let me see your papers." (Foreign accent) I would expect that in some of the countries, but not in America.

*And the Constitution allows for that?*

Well, the Supreme Court says so, but the Constitution does not. I mean, we have the right to be secure in our papers and effects and property, and yet at any given time we can be stopped to see if we're drunk or to see if our papers are in order. I'm sorry, that's not what law enforcement is for. The Supreme Court has been wrong on so many issues throughout the history of our country that I want law enforcement to stand on their own two feet and do what's right.

*What position does law enforcement have to be able to go back and challenge a ruling by the Supreme Court?*

They don't need to.

*Oh, they just don't enforce it?*

They're the bottom line. They're the ones that enforce the law. They have complete discretion on how onerous or how lenient their enforcement tactics are.

*So in essence you're saying that law enforcement needs to think a little bit more as opposed to simply following what the desk sergeant is instructing?*

And keep your oath.

*Well, is it happening now?*

I believe it is. Well, right now the sheriffs in Wyoming are doing exactly what I said.

*Really?*

Yeah, the Sheriffs Association in Wyoming has made a policy that all federal agents have to check with them before they can serve any papers or make any arrests or confiscate homes or bank accounts or anything. And the Sheriff of Big Horn County, Wyoming, started all of that.

*Isn't it a fact, though, that the sovereignty of the state requires the federal government to ask permission?*

I believe that there's no written law except for the facts that states are sovereign.

*Right. And that the ultimate sovereignty lies with the individual under the Constitution.*

Correct. My Supreme Court case reiterates this very principle. It says – the whole gist of the ruling is – that the federal government may not compel the states to enact or enforce any federal regulatory programs.

*But they are.*

Well, of course, they go along so they can get the money.

*So this is really just a revenue stream for local government?*

Right, for instance when Bill Clinton said, "I'm going to put 100,000 new cops out on the street," it was a farce. It was a political move for him to wrap his arms around that saying, "I did this." The funding from the federal government originally came from where? The states. Why don't we just keep our money and hire our own officers? I don't see any sense in sending that money – our money – to Washington, DC, and then get about one dollar out of every ten that we send out there back to run particular programs there. That's so stupid, but that seems to be the standard operating procedure for government. And so even Clinton's program only paid for the officer for a year and a half out of the first three years. It was basically a three-year deal.

*Like an introductory rate?*

Right. So you had to – in order to get the officer – sign off saying, "We'll keep the officer for three years, but we have to pay half and the federal government will pay half."

*Well, he sort of left that out, didn't he?*

Just sort of. So I sent the form back and said, "No thanks."

*Now, there's another interesting comment that you make with regard to abuses of the IRS at a local level. Does this fall into this category of where the federal government is coming into a local sovereign area?*

Right. Of course, and not only that, in 1998, IRS employees testified before Congress about criminal activity within the IRS organization, that employees had routinely fabricated evidence and cases against people who they knew could not afford to defend themselves.

And my father actually had that happen to him. My father retired after working for the federal government for 35 years and was now teaching law enforcement at a local community college and he gets audited. Hounded for a year and a half, the IRS claimed he owed another \$6,000 in back taxes. He hires a lawyer, hires an accountant. My father never had anything. We had one car growing up – one family car and his FBI car, and that's it. We had no motorcycles, no four-wheelers, nothing. We had a three bedroom home. We were totally middle class and then here the IRS comes after my father after 35 years of federal service.

Finally the accountant and lawyer found out that the IRS actually did the numbers backwards and they owed my father \$600 and they washed their hands of it and said, "Well, we'll just call it even. Good-bye." But it cost my father all sorts of money and time – hiring the accountant and lawyer.

And I'm afraid this happens far too often in this country. The IRS has caused suicides, demolished families – literally put families out on the street - and a lot of this has been criminal activity. In fact, one IRS agent testified behind a partition. The only other time that's ever happened is when a member of the Cosa Nostra testified before Congress. An ironic correlation. The point is this – after all of that, why would any sheriff in this country allow such a criminal organization in his county unfettered? Unfettered access in your county to confiscate homes, bank accounts, cars, boats, anything else and put people in prison because they didn't pay a bill they supposedly owe. Wesley Snipes is now going to prison for three years. Why? Richard Hatch went to

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THERE ARE THREE LAW ENFORCEMENT DUTIES GIVEN TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. THAT'S IT. TREASON, FELONIES COMMITTED ON THE HIGH SEAS, AND COUNTERFEITING.

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prison for almost three years because he didn't claim the winnings off of Survivor. Give me a break. Pay the money back. Pay double. Pay the fines and leave the guy alone.

*So what does the individual do?*

He depends on the sheriff to protect him. The sheriff is supposed to protect citizens from losing property and losing bank accounts.

*So if I went to my sheriff and said, "I've got a problem. I've got a federal agency accusing me and I don't know what to do about this, I need your assistance here as my local law enforcement."*

He's going to tell you to go get a lawyer. And I'm telling you that that is absolutely an abuse of his duty. It's his job to protect you and now you're going to spend the next five to ten years defending something that shouldn't be happening in the first place. And that sheriff's going to put his boots up on his desk and go, "Boy howdy, I sure wish we could help people like that, but we're too busy writing tickets and catching drug dealers."

*So what would his proper methodology have been?*

Exactly what the sheriffs are doing in Wyoming, or as they should be doing all across this country, and that is, "IRS, you let me see your paperwork. You let me see that everything's in order and I'll go arrest this guy for you. Until then, stay out of my county."

And I'm talking about the same thing when BLM comes in to confiscate cows from ranchers. That's the same thing that should be happening. You know the absurdity of people losing their cattle to arbitrary land rules and grazing rights rules that have no basis to be in existence in the first place... And then these poor ranchers are just going to lose all this money trying to defend their livelihood. They lose their farms, lose their ranches, and go bankrupt all because the federal government is in there enforcing some endangered species act.

This country is being overrun and ruined by appointed bureaucracies that have become powers unto themselves: the EPA, OSHA, the Endangered Species Act, IRS, you know, it just goes on and on. And people can't do anything about it.

*Why has this evolved?*

Our elected leaders in Washington, DC, have really dropped the ball, and that's to put it mildly. There's not supposed to be a Federal Reserve. They had no right, no authority to create the Federal Reserve in the first place. Now, one guy gets to decide how much our money is worth. It's caused inflation. They had no right to take us off of the gold and silver standard. These guys are there just playing games with our money to try to get votes and to get reelected. The most

important thing to any elected official in Washington, DC, is reelection instead of complying with their constitutional duty to provide freedom and protect rights.

And so when they have failed, we have no obligation at the local level to go along. And the problem is we have. We think the federal government is almighty; the Supremacy Clause has been abused and stretched way too far. The Supremacy Clause has nothing to do with the federal government being supreme. The Supremacy Clause in the Constitution says that the Constitution is supreme, not the federal government. And the federal government has nothing to do with my county outside Article 1, Section 8, where its assigned duties are.

There are three law enforcement duties given to the federal government. That's it. Treason, felonies committed on the high seas, and counterfeiting. Those are the only three law enforcement duties the federal government gets. I'll even give them that it's okay to have guards for the President. That's fine. Secret Service, you can guard the President. Fine. Other than that, they are supposed to protect our borders and us too. They've done a bang-up job there, haven't they?



Sheriff Richard Mack,  
NRA Law Enforcement Officer of the Year, 1995

*Do you feel that the Constitution would allow for term limits?*

Yes, I think so. You know, as the Constitution has been amended now to limit the President, then why not everybody else?

*Who today would be considered a statesman in your mind?*

Ron Paul.

He's the only one. There might be a couple of others close, but Ron Paul. He's it. And of course, the national media tried to make him look like a nut.

*It's fascinating to me to see what you're doing right now. Here you are making a living – quietly selling cars. You have done precisely what the Founders asked people to do. You did your homework and then followed your mind and your heart to help in public service. It wasn't your choice to leave, but you stood up for what you believed in, you fought for it at great personal sacrifice.*

I'm still on the lecture circuit. This is something I wanted to do when I retired from law enforcement. It's just I never retired from law enforcement. I got kicked out. I'm here because of some family issues, my dad was in very poor health and my mom needed help with my dad, and he passed away two and a half years ago, and so I moved home three years ago to help my mom.

*How is she doing?*

She's okay, but she's 86. She still volunteers at the hospital, but she needs somebody to help her around the house and clean the house and make sure she's not alone when something goes wrong. So I got this job at the dealership and I thought, "This sounds like a fun job." And it is. And I'm a real people person and this is a real people person job.

*Where do you speak when you're on the lecture circuit?*

I speak at land rights conferences and Second Amendment organizations.

*Do you feel that the government has a position to tell you what kind of firearm you can own?*

No. I believe the federal government could say what's reasonable

*Automatic weapons?*

No, no, what's reasonable. The Second Amendment is restricted to what you can reasonably keep and carry. You know, bazookas, atomic weapons, no. The Second Amendment was intended for personal self-defense and for activity within the militia.

*That seems to be the big sticking point, how does one define a militia?*

Well, it's real easy. You can look it up in any dictionary. Go ahead and Google it. It says volunteer citizens. The militia

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THIS COUNTRY IS BEING OVERRUN AND RUINED BY APPOINTED BUREAUCRACIES THAT HAVE BECOME POWERS UNTO THEMSELVES: THE EPA, OSHA, THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT, IRS, YOU KNOW, IT JUST GOES ON AND ON. AND PEOPLE CAN'T DO ANYTHING ABOUT IT.

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## *Excerpt: The Proper Role of Law Enforcement*

By Richard Mack

The Clintons, Schumers, Feinsteins, Bradys, etc., have all argued that the Constitution does not protect an individual's right to keep and bear arms; but, rather, that the Second Amendment provides for the arming of the militia, and not the individual. Thus, according to them, their legislative efforts to disarm law-abiding citizens are not unconstitutional.

In answering the gun control debate, perhaps we should examine and establish the intent of the Founders who wrote the Second Amendment. After all, when any crime is prosecuted, criminal intent must be established in order to convict the defendant. So, just what did the Founders say about gun control and what was their intent? Well, let's ask them:

### **Thomas Jefferson:**

Laws that forbid the carrying of arms disarm only those who are neither inclined nor determined to commit crimes, such laws make things worse for the assaulted and better for the assailants. (1764)

(Today's statistics completely support Mr Jefferson's timeless insight.)

### **Samuel Adams:**

The Constitution shall never be construed to prevent the people of the United States who are peaceable citizens from keeping their own arms...

has always been made up of volunteer citizens. Founding Fathers said it. It's right in my book. Richard Henry Lee said that to preserve liberty it is essential that the whole body of the people always possess arms.

*Force composed of ordinary citizens.*

There you go. That's why there is no contradiction in the Second Amendment. The militia that it's referencing in there is the citizen. The media has tried to define that as saying it's talking about the Army. The Founding Fathers didn't even believe in a standing Army. So why would they stop the presses and stop everything they're doing when they're devising the Constitution in the heat of the summer and say, "You know what, we better guarantee the right of the Army boys to keep and bear arms." How absurd. How redundant.

*In your decision, when you have a group with a Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg and somebody like Justice Scalia, it would seem that that's an exquisite battle that would go on.*

It was. And it was really interesting to hear these things happening while I was there. Justice Thomas actually wrote the most powerful decision in my victory. But Scalia wrote it for the majority. And his was absolutely powerful. Stevens wrote the opinion for the minority, and his words say, quote: "If Congress believes that such a statute will benefit the people of the nation and serve the interests of cooperative federalism better than an enlarged federal bureaucracy, we should respect both its policy judgment and its appraisal of its constitutional power." In other

words, we'd just trust government. Yikes! It's right there. If you Google the Mack Decision, Mack, Printz versus U.S., you can see what he said, and it's mind boggling, absolutely mind boggling.

*So Richard, what's next for you?*

I would say one of the key things I want to get going nationally is getting more education for sheriffs so that they understand the principles involved in being the constitutional protector in their county. Helping them understand that their duty is not just to protect us from criminals and street gangs, but to protect us from all criminals, even if they're wearing a three-piece suit and are from Washington, DC. They have to do this.

*How do you see yourself executing this?*

Through educational seminars nationwide.

*Is this a book?*

Yeah, there will be *Sheriff's: The Ultimate Check and Balance*.

*Do you have an interest to run for office?*

Yeah. I might be doing that.

*But as County Commissioner, something like that?*

Yes.

*The best of luck.*

Thank you.



*To learn more about Richard Mack, or to acquire a copy of his book, contact him at [sheriffmack@hotmail.com](mailto:sheriffmack@hotmail.com)*

To read the Supreme Court decision for Mack vs. The United States, go to:

[www.law.cornell.edu/supct/html/95-1478.ZO.html](http://www.law.cornell.edu/supct/html/95-1478.ZO.html)

(Mr. Adams clearly underestimated the ability of Clinton and his ilk to twist plain English.)

**James Madison:**

**The Constitution preserves the advantage of being armed...**  
(*The Federalist*, #46)

(Hmm... I wonder who's right—Samuel Adams and James Madison, or Sarah Brady and Charles Schumer?)

**Richard Henry Lee:**

**A militia, when properly formed, are in fact the people themselves ... and include all men capable of bearing arms.** (1788)

(So, the Second Amendment's allusion to the militia actually refers to the citizens' militia, and therefore the "right of the people to keep and bear arms" exists to ensure the perpetuity of the people's militia!)

**Richard Henry Lee:**

**To preserve liberty, it is essential that the whole body of the people always possess arms...** (1787)

(Thank you, gentlemen, that pretty much sums it up!)

Anyone who has taken a solemn oath to protect and defend the Constitution is obviously bound to abide by the Second Amendment and the Founders' intent in writing it.

