



### IN THEIR OWN WORDS

*"In this county, before you can drive a car, you have to get a license and demonstrate you can responsibly drive that vehicle. I believe we should create that same rite of passage for gun ownership...Under my plan, people born after 2001 would need to get a license and pass a test that demonstrates they can safely handle and store a gun before they possess one."*

**Former Colorado governor and Democrat candidate for president, John Hickenhooper**

*"Some of you may be aware our gun laws in the United States don't make much sense,... Anybody can buy any weapon any time — without much if any regulation, they can buy it over the Internet, they can buy machine guns."*

**Former President Obama at a speaking event in Brazil**

*"They (the NRA) want to oppose universal background checks because they want to sell an assault rifle to teenagers in a Walmart or to someone on the terror watch list or to someone who's gravely mentally ill with a violent background or to someone with a criminal conviction form a violent crime."*

**U.S. Senator Kirsten Gillibrand, D-NY,  
Democratic candidate for president**

*"I'm the only candidate calling for a mandatory national ban and buyback of military-style semiautomatic assault weapons."*

**U.S. Rep Eric Swalwell, D- CA,  
Democrat candidate for president**

The Founding Fathers believed that life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness were God-given - not government-given. Those God-given rights were enshrined in our Constitution. The Founding Fathers wrote the first ten articles of our Bill of Rights to remind the government of those rights that all people have by merely drawing breath. They studied the history of man and knew what happens when a government gets too big and powerful and where the army and police have too much power. The Founding Fathers wrote the Bill of Rights as a reminder to the government of where it had no authority. Nine of the ten articles were promises to the people. The other one was the Second Amendment, and it wasn't a promise. It was a guarantee that backed up all of the promises. That guarantee was "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." Infringed means to violate; therefore the government was TOLD not to violate the citizens' right to keep and bear arms. This is a constitutional order to the government, codified in the U.S. Constitution.

I would argue that the incremental creep of an all-powerful government has undermined the whole Bill of Rights, just as the Founder Father's had feared. Why has the Second Amendment been singled out as something that the government must regulate, or infringe? For a thought exercise let's compare similar government

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regulation to part of the First Amendment; free speech and freedom of the press. The best comparison I have seen is in a book "Unintended Consequences" by John Ross and I'll quote from that book.

"What if the government required every book to have a serial number? What if it were a felony for any person to sell a book at a profit without a federal license? What if anyone (except federal agents) who bought a book from a federally-licensed book dealer had to fill out a federal form listing his name, address, and the book's serial number, then wait five days before taking possession? What if anyone (except government agents) who wanted a book under a certain size had to pay a \$200 federal tax, get fingerprinted and photographed, and wait months for government approval, and the penalty for noncompliance was 10 years and \$10,000? What if it were a felony for anyone (except government agents) to buy or sell books whose pages were made out of anything other than a specific type of paper? What if some states made it a felony (except for government agents) to buy one book a month, and banned outright (except to government agents) books with more than a certain number of pages? What if it were a common occurrence for government agents to destroy someone's house, seize all of his property, and imprison him for suspected violations of those book laws? What if government agents planted banned books in people's houses and shot the citizens or burned them alive? You may think this comparison is crazy, and that is your privilege. Like it or not, however, millions of intelligent, rational people think guns are exactly the same as books." *Unintended Consequences, Page 745*

## **IS THE GCA OF 1968 PATTERNED AFTER THE NAZI WEAPONS LAW OF 1938?**

In previous issues we have looked at the history of gun control in America. We have looked at the first gun control legislation, The National Firearms Act of 1934 and its successor, The Gun Control Act of 1968. Previously I posed the question as to whether the 1968 law had any parallels to the Nazi Weapons Law of 1938.

"Are you tired of being told that "gun control" is a chronic pain that you have to accept because there's no cure? Do you -- a law abiding person -- want to be free: to own whichever firearms you want to own, regardless of where in America you live; from waiting periods, gun bans, magazine capacity restrictions, etc.; to spend your time on the range or in the field, rather than fighting "gun control?"

"Members of Jews for the Preservation of Firearms Ownership (JPFO) consider "gun control" to be an aggressive cancer. JPFO has a cure, a way to destroy "gun control". JPFO has hard evidence that shows that the Nazi Weapons Law (March 18, 1938) is the source of the U.S Gun Control Act of 1968 (GCA '68). Adolph Hitler signed the Nazi Weapons Law. The Gestapo (Nazi National Secret Police) enforced it. In "Gun Control": Gateway to Tyranny we present the official German text of the Nazi Weapons Law and a side-by-side translation into English. Even more deadly: a side-by-side, section-by-section comparison of the GCA '68 with the Nazi Weapons Law. If you have this in your hands, no one can tell you that you're imagining things.

"With this hard evidence in your hands and in your head, you can destroy cancerous "gun control". You can

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challenge anyone who backs "gun control". You can show them the Nazi ideas, line by line.

"The parallels between the Nazi law and GCA '68 will leap at you from the page. For example, law abiding firearm owners in Illinois, Massachusetts and New Jersey must carry identification cards based on formats from the Nazi Weapons Law. Nazi based laws have no place in America. Thousands of Americans died or were wounded in the war to wipe out the Nazis. They did not suffer or die so that Hitler's ideas could live on in America and kill more Americans. Remember Killeen, Texas! The 23 who died in Luby's Cafeteria there died because they obeyed Nazi inspired "gun control" laws. The law forced them, unarmed, to face an armed madman.

"To destroy "gun control" before more law abiding Americans are murdered by criminals or madmen helped by "gun control", you need to get hold of the evidence as presented in "Gun Control": Gateway to Tyranny. You can then challenge the media, the most aggressive backers of "gun control". Ask media personalities in your city or town why they back Nazi based laws. You can help to erase "gun control", Hitler's last legacy."

[http://jpfo.org/filegen-a-m/GCA\\_68.htm](http://jpfo.org/filegen-a-m/GCA_68.htm)

"The federal Gun Control Act of 1968 has eerie parallels to a Nazi law of 30 years earlier... The last time Jews were effectively disarmed by law was when the Nazis passed their Weapons Law in 1938, which specifically stated that no Jew could own firearms or be involved in any business involving firearms, from manufacturing to retailing. Aaron Zelman and Jay Simkin of JPFO, in a provocative but persuasive book, argue that the Nazi Weapons Law of 1938 provided a direct model for the 1968 Gun

Control Act in the United States. They make the case in *Gun Control: Gateway to Tyranny*.

"The Nazi law built on previous gun-control laws passed during the Weimar period. The 1938 law tightened up previous laws and (of course) made sure Jews couldn't have weapons or have anything to do with them. It was passed to protect the Nazi regime and faced widespread opposition within the populace. It required a license to own almost all kinds of weapons, except for certain government officials and Nazi Party functionaries and members.

"The 1968 Gun Control Act also exempts government entities from the controls that apply to law-abiding citizens. It also uses federal control of interstate commerce to convert what the U.S. Constitution calls a ``right' into a government-granted privilege - even as the Nazis did.

"There's another curiosity. The 1928 Weimar weapons law created the category of ``hunting weapon' and treated such weapons differently from other weapons. So far as Jay Simkin, who's researched the subject extensively, knows, this is the first time that category appears in any country's weapon-control laws (of which there were almost none in the world before 1920).

"In the 1968 Gun Control Act the term ``sporting purpose' is introduced, making its first appearance in any federal law or court decision. While ``sporting purpose' is nowhere defined, the secretary of the Treasury is authorized to use this vague concept to decide which weapons can or cannot be owned by private persons.

"All this might be coincidence, of course. If you want to control people's access to weapons, which is what gun control is all about, there are certain provisions you'll include.

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“What JPFO did, after hearing people talk about apparent parallels between the Nazi law and the 1968 U.S. law, was to get original copies of the Nazi-era and prior laws and have them translated. Then they placed the provisions of the 1938 Nazi Weapons Law side by side against provisions of the 1968 Gun Control Act.

“The parallels are downright eerie. The U.S. version tends to be wordier and more bureaucratic-sounding than the Nazi version. But the powers granted to authorities and the requirements placed on people who want to own firearms track very closely.

“Particularly dramatic are the various forms prescribed for firearms dealers and government agencies. Not all laws include examples of the forms they want used. The Nazi law does. So does the U.S. law.

“Is there a more tangible connection? The JPFO researchers looked at the representatives and senators who had been most active in promoting gun control in the 1960s, seeking a German connection. They found that the late Sen. Thomas Dodd, D-Conn., had been a senior member of the U.S. team that prosecuted Nazi war criminals during the Nuremberg trials. He lived in Germany, and his official duties required him to look at Nazi records and Nazi laws.

“Then another researcher pointed them to the published record of the hearings held before the 1968 law was passed. And there was a letter to Dodd from the law librarian of the Library of Congress, dated a few months before the 1968 law was passed:

“Your request of July 2, 1968 ... for the translation of several German laws has been referred to the Law Library for attention... ”In compliance with your request ... we are enclosing herewith a translation of the Law on Weapons of March 18, 1938 ... as well as the Xerox copy of the original German text which you supplied.’

“So Dodd had his own copy of the Nazi law and asked the Library of Congress to translate it for him during the time the 1968 law was being drafted. Where and when did he get it? Did he really use it as a model for the U.S. law? His family controls his papers. They haven’t responded to requests to do research among them.”

[https://www.greensboro.com/gun-control-gateway-to-tyranny-was-a-nazi-weapons-law/article\\_694241e0-f38c-5683-8932-a453f0208b21.html](https://www.greensboro.com/gun-control-gateway-to-tyranny-was-a-nazi-weapons-law/article_694241e0-f38c-5683-8932-a453f0208b21.html)

You be the judge.

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## THE RIGHT TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS

The Right to Keep and Bear Arms (RKBA) column is now available each month on the ORSAONLINE web site at ([www.orsaonline.org/rkba.asp](http://www.orsaonline.org/rkba.asp)). From time to time, the RKBA column will be included in the printed version which is mailed to members’ homes when space permits.

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