

1 the people in the colonies, and I'm certain that it was  
2 the familiarity that these people had, the colonies had,  
3 the founding fathers, which prompted them to include this  
4 in the Bill of Rights.

5 So, it may be, in this sense -- I'm not a  
6 lawyer and I'm not familiar with that -- but I am familiar  
7 with the history of the dealings of the people both in  
8 Britain and in America with this kind of thing as being  
9 included. It's just like the Magna Carta. Most of that  
10 was just aspirations. They were not things that could  
11 be enforced, but we look back on it today still as  
12 aspirations that led to things which became very definite  
13 in Congress, in our Bill of Rights and in our Constitu-  
14 tion. If you want to look at it historically and not  
15 legally.

16 MRS. FREEDLANDER: I'd like to ask you one  
17 more question, if I may. You referred particularly to  
18 Article 6 that talks about the regulative executive  
19 powers of the government and towards the end of that  
20 article the people may, and of right ought, to reform the  
21 old, or establish a new government; the doctrine of non-