

Corporate Bill of Rights

(First Read)

January 23, 2010

Summary

Now that the Supreme Court has cited the First Amendment as justification for allowing corporations to spend as many tens of billions of dollars as so desire to get a corporate-friendly politician elected, the corporations are also entitled to protection under the remaining nine Amendments.

The precedence for inclusion was set by the recent ruling of the (GOP) Supreme Court – a ruling based on “Freedom of Speech”. Relative to the Bill of Rights, this ruling classifies corporations as “humans”. Therefore, the Supreme Court will lay aside any and all other pressing matters and immediately begin constructing legal documents on these inclusions and have them amended into law before the end of the current session so that corporations will no longer be subjected to discrimination.

The Amendments are as follows:

- [Second Amendment](#) – [Militia \(United States\)](#), [Sovereign state](#), [Right to keep and bear arms](#).

*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. **Corporations have the right to form their own military for protection against taxpayers or any other foreign or domestic enemy.***

- [Third Amendment](#) – Protection from [quartering](#) of troops.

*No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law. **Corporations are not permitted to take possession of any home without first declaring war on the home owner.***

- [Fourth Amendment](#) – Protection from unreasonable [search and seizure](#).

*The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no [Warrants](#) shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized. **Corporations will be arrested and placed in confinement if proper warrants are presented and evidence is found that incriminates the corporation for any crime.***

- [Fifth Amendment](#) – [due process](#), [double jeopardy](#), [self-incrimination](#), [eminent domain](#).

No person shall be held to answer for any capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a [Grand Jury](#), except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation. **Corporations can not be tried for the same offense twice. A corporation has the right not to say or do anything that incriminates them. A corporation can be confiscated under eminent domain laws should a county, parish, town, city, state or federal government decide that other uses of the corporation or the property it sits on would better serve the public.**
FOOT NOTE: No corporate leader(s) shall be held accountable for what the corporation does.

- [Sixth Amendment](#) – [Trial by jury](#) and [rights of the accused](#); [Confrontation Clause](#), [speedy trial](#), [public trial](#), [right to counsel](#)

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district where in the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defense. **If the corporation can not afford a lawyer, one shall be appointed (at taxpayer expense). The corporation has the right to remain silent or anything it says can and will be used against it. They shall be tried by a group of their peers – ~~other corporations~~ [strike the latter] any one except other corporations. Any corporation accusing another corporation of a crime or infringement shall stand before the latter and declare those accusations.**

- [Seventh Amendment](#) – [Civil](#) trial by jury.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law. **Corporations have the right to trial by jury in a civil suite, regardless of the infraction, if they are being sued for more than \$20. Anything less than \$20, the opposing party's can duked it out in the town square.**

- [Eighth Amendment](#) – Prohibition of [excessive bail](#) and [cruel and unusual punishment](#).

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. **Corporations have the right to a reasonable bail in order to remain free while awaiting trial. A corporation shall not be physically or mentally abused by any law official, their appointees or anyone else while in custody.**

- [Ninth Amendment](#) – Protection of rights not specifically enumerated in the Bill of Rights.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. **Any right not covered in the original ten will be extended to corporations. That includes the right to exist, at taxpayers expense, if necessary, even if the corporate leaders pissed away its money.**

- [Tenth Amendment](#) – Powers of States and people.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. **Any powers not specified by the federal government can be invoked against the corporation by a state unless a federal law prohibits the state from such action. If no such federal law exist, then the people can invoke any power they deem necessary against the corporation.**

These protections under the United States Bill of Rights is hereby set forth by The Old Man at CPS News, duly sworn on this 23rd day of January in the year of our Lord, 2010.

