‘DUTY TO RETREAT’
Unconstitutional Demand

3/16/17 – EDWARD C NOONAN, Former 2012 & 2016 Presidential Candidate alert:

MANAUS, Brazil - A terrifying encounter between two LDS missionaries and an armed robber was caught on a surveillance camera. The LDS church has confirmed the missionaries were working out of the Manaus, Brazil mission.

The video appears to show two men ride up on a motorcycle. One man gets off the motorcycle and approaches the two missionaries. He reaches into his belt and appears to have a gun. After a few seconds, one of the missionaries decides to fight back, wrestling the gun away.

[Image of the video scene]

Do you think the LDS missionary who disarmed and fought with an armed robber in Brazil did the right thing?

http://fox13now.com/2017/03/14/two-lds-missionaries-fight-off-armed-attacker-in-brazil/

https://www.facebook.com/fox13newsutah/photos/a.105864355585.125720.75831650585/10154986058350586/?type=3
10 U.S. Code § 311 - Militia: composition and classes

(a) The militia of the United States consists of all able-bodied males at least 17 years of age and, except as provided in section 313 of title 32, under 45 years of age who are, or who have made a declaration of intention to become, citizens of the United States and of female citizens of the United States who are members of the National Guard.

(b) The classes of the militia are—
(1) the organized militia, which consists of the National Guard and the Naval Militia; and
(2) the unorganized militia, which consists of the members of the militia who are not members of the National Guard or the Naval Militia.

Duty to Retreat:

The doctrine holding that a victim of a deadly assault must attempt to safely retreat before using deadly force in self defense.

Self defense is generally used as a defense to a charge of criminal assault or criminal battery. The requirements that must be met in order for the defense to be successfully raised will differ depending on whether or not the defendant is charged with using deadly force or not.

In all cases where the defendant uses self defense as a defense to a charge of assault or battery, the following five elements must be proven.

First, the defendant must prove that he reasonably believed that his act was necessary to defend himself. This defense is available even if it turns out that the defendant did not actually need to defend himself. As long as he reasonably believed that he needed to defend himself, he will be able to use this defense.

Second, the defendant must show that he reasonably believed that he was being threatened with physical harm.

Third, the defendant must show that the threatened harm was imminent.

Fourth, the defendant must show that he reasonably believed that the threatened harm was unlawful.

Fifth, the defendant must show that the threatened harm was of such a nature that it actually required the level of force that the defendant used.

The above “Duty to Retreat” is totally unconstitutional. The CALIFORNIA CONSTITUTION - ARTICLE 1 DECLARATION OF RIGHTS (applies to all states)
SECTION 1. All people are by nature free and independent and have inalienable rights. Among these are enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining safety, happiness, and privacy. State Constitutions, in no uncertain terms, have declared the right to defend your person from ANY sort of ATTACK OR THREAT, and there can be no restrictions. Any judge or court that says otherwise is totally without constitutional authority.

ONLY UNLAWFUL OR ILLEGAL use of weapons can be regulated. The corrupt courts have kept our rights from us for too long! There is no “DUTY TO RETREAT.” RESIST!

###

Permission to reprint in whole or in part is gladly granted, provided full credit is given.