

# COMMITTEEMAN

# HANDBOOK



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## INTRODUCTION

### HISTORY OF THE ELECTED COMMITTEEMAN

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The office that we know as the “*Committeeman*” started out as the Committees of Safety that morphed into the “Committeeman” in 1789. The Committee of Safety (COS) existed throughout the history of colonial America. Though known by various names; Committees of Protection, Associations, or, as the case in Plymouth Colony, an unnamed civil body politic, and, in Jamestown, simply the governing council, they had the characteristic of being a civil government absent a government established by the sovereign.

In the early eighteenth century, Committees of Safety were quite common, especially on the frontiers, where the possibility of Indian attacks were likely. The Committee would appoint watchmen, hog reeves, fence reeves, and militia officers. These functions were taken on by more organized governments, in some towns and were common through most of the colonies, leading up to the War of Independence. Committees primarily served to fill in gaps that were left by existing colonial and county governments, providing services that were otherwise unavailable.

As tensions grew between the colonists and the Crown government in England, the need for Committees increased, especially in western Massachusetts and South Carolina. After the Massachusetts Government Act (May 20, 1774), which revoked the Massachusetts Charter and replace the locally elected governments with appointments by the King, the farmers in western Massachusetts began forming COS’s to assure a continuity of government and to take charge in expelling courts and judges who were not abiding by the original charter, and replacing them with their owns courts, though primarily only for criminal matters.

There were sufficient numbers of Committees in most of the colonies to call for the First Continental Congress in 1774. These Committees were not subject to Royal governance, because, quite simply, to call for such a Congress would have been a contradiction of their authority granted by the various charters. Subsequently, the Second Continental Congress was called by the Committees, which by this time, had evolved to the point where sufficient numbers of participating Committees established a Provincial Committee of Safety.

Committees of Safety continued to operate as functions of local government throughout the War of Independence until each state adopted a Constitution, or otherwise revised their form of government, absent any Royal control, once the Article of Confederation were instituted in 1781.

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*Cambridge April 29, 1775*

*This may certify that the bearer, Mr. Paul Revere is messenger to the Committee of Safety and that all dispatch and assistance be given him in Instances that the business of the Colony may be facilitated*

***Jos. Warren, Chair.***

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Committees of Safety existed prior to 1692 and were called by various names. The Committee which was created in that year in New York is significant in that it was created by the militia. The colonists were dissatisfied with the government of the Crown headed by Governor Sir Edmund Andros. Recognizing that the military (militia) authority must always be subordinate to the civil authority, and

having serious concern over the abusive authority imposed by Andros, the militia of New York created their own civil authority in the form of a Committee of Safety. Representation on the Committee was based upon two delegates being “*elected*” by the citizenry to represent each community. The delegates gathered and exercised their authority by eventually imprisoning Governor Andros for a period of one year.

On and off, many communities, colonies and provinces exercised their right of “self-governance” by establishing Committees as the need arose. The practice became even more common after the French and Indian Wars of 1756-1758. The Crown had imposed a number of new taxes on the colonies. It was felt that since the French and Indian Wars were in defense of the colonies, the burden of the enormous expense should be borne by the colonists. Of course, few colonists agreed. As the taxes were increased (even though the colonies would never be able to pay the costs and interest), the demand by the colonists for the “rights of Englishmen” were raised. The Parliament had virtually no direct representation from the colonies, although there were some members of the House of Commons who were sympathetic with the colonies.

Each effort by the Crown to raise taxes resulted in the colonies refusing to purchase the goods taxed to raise the revenue. This caused the Crown to impose even more taxes, or replace those that had failed to return the revenue. Finally, the Coercive Acts of 1774 caused sufficient concern in the colonies to prompt action. Those communities that had formed Committees sent delegates to the colony or province level in order to respond to the call from the Boston Committee for a Continental Congress. In September, 1774, nine colonies responded to the call and met in Philadelphia to join in actions to counter the increasing imposition of arbitrary control by Britain.

Although during the course of colonial history many Committees of Safety were formed and operated under British government, frequently their actions were outside of the authority granted. They frequently co-existed alongside the “authorized” government of the Crown, creating a parallel government which was the direct representation of the people as opposed to the legitimate government of the Crown. These “parallel” governments formed the nexus that would come together again in June, 1776, comprised of representatives of all thirteen colonies, to form the Second Continental Congress. The outcome of this second congress was the Declaration of Independence.

### **THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY CONCEPT**

*“Resolved unanimously, As our opposition to the settled plan of the British administration to enslave America will be strengthened by a union of all ranks of men in this province, we do most earnestly recommend that all former differences about religion or politics, and all private animosities and quarrels of every kind, from henceforth cease and be forever buried in oblivion; and we entreat, we conjure every man by his duty to God, his country, and his posterity, cordially to unite in defense of our common rights and liberties.” – Resolution of the Maryland Deputies, December 12, 1774*

The concept of committees of safety was the forerunner of that principle of government implemented by the states and the federal government. Each committee would delegate its representatives to go to the next higher level, and carry with it the will of the people. Within each group there were chairmen selected to act as conciliator to the delegation. His purpose was not to rule, dictate, or control the meetings, with the exception of providing order and purpose. Most often, he may have been denied the right to vote to compensate for what additional power he might have as chairman. In Boston, for example, a rather meek and mild Doctor John Warren was chairman of the Boston Committee of

Safety. He provided order at the meetings, and otherwise carried out his duties as the administrator of the will of the people. Since those times, we have subordinated our individual thought process to one which might be best described as “*corporate mentality*,” where the chairman is usually chief executive officer (CEO) and wields an “*unnatural authority*.” His word is assumed “law,” and until he is replaced, he is the power.

What has to be understood if the concept of a Committee of Safety that morphed into the “Elected Committeeman” is to become the tool in our efforts to return to constitutional government, is that the authority of the people be recognized above all else. All “enactments” should come from that source, and finally be approved by that source. Any executive committee actions should be for their ministerial nature, only. The corporate pyramid must be turned over and recognized in its proper light that the people are at the top, just under God. Next the “Committeeman,” and its various sub-committees, which function as the source defined by interest, to generate “enactments.” Finally, the delegates, chairmen, and executive committees only purpose is to facilitate the orderly determination of the will of the people, and provide the means to implement that will.

The “*Elected Committeeman*” concept, in order to operate in a manner which is suggested by history, must operate as committees. It must never operate as a “star chamber” or an executive authority as under the current concept. It must never operate as a corporation, for a corporate interest is not the same as the People. The goal that is sought to be achieved is that the will of the people be carried out by those who have sought to assist in that administration, not by those who seek to control that will.

The Albany NY Committee was established in 1775 prior to the First Continental Congress. It was signed by all members of the committee at the time. It might provide us an understanding of the necessity for establishing a committee of like-minded people for the purpose of furthering the discussion of solutions to the problem. The original Albany version:

*“A General Committee agreed to and subscribed by the members of the several committees of the city and county of Albany. Persuaded that the salvation of the Rights and Liberties of America depends upon God and on the firm union of its inhabitants, in a vigorous prosecution of the measures necessary for its Safety; and convinced of the necessity of preventing the anarchy and confusion, which attend a dissolution of the powers of government.”*

*“WE the Freeman, Freeholders and inhabitants of the City and County of Albany being greatly alarmed at the avowed design of the ministry, to raise a revenue in America; and shocked by the bloody scene now acting in the Massachusetts Bay. Do in the most solemn manner resolve never to become Slaves; and do associate under all the Ties of Religion, Honour, and Love to our Country, to adopt and endeavor to carry into execution whatever measures may be recommended by the Continental Congress, or resolved upon by our Provincial Convention for the purpose of preserving our Constitution, and opposing the Execution of the several Arbitrary and oppressive Acts of the British Parliament until a Reconciliation between Great Britain and America on Constitutional Principles (which we most ardently desire) can be obtained; And that we will in all things follow the Advice of our General Committee respecting the purpose aforesaid, the preservation of Peace and good Order and the safety of Individuals and private Property.”*

## EDUCATION

One of the most important tools utilized by those who have sought to take our freedoms and our country from us is the control of public education. By these means, they were able to remove aspects of our history which would have enabled us to both perceive and deal with the problems of today long before now.

Jefferson, Madison, Franklin, Adams, Washington and the rest of those who gave us the Nation we seek to restore today was well established in their respective communities, and recognized by their efforts to be men of sincerity. Their efforts extended, in most cases, over many years of guidance to their neighbors. The respect that was earned by these efforts, and their willingness to represent the will of the people, propelled them into the delegations which formulated the course that the colonies pursued.

We have an opportunity to return to a Constitutional “Government by Consent,” and as “Committeemen” go into our communities to encourage the People to take control of our children’s education and replace the destructive progressive education that the federal government forces upon our children today. We need to encourage the People themselves to take courses that will prepare them to take control of their own destiny and our out of control governments. See: [www.nationallibertyalliance.org](http://www.nationallibertyalliance.org) and click on FREE COURSES.

In order to understand the difference between the true elected committeemen that should arise in our Republic within the political parties and what we now have from the private political associations known as Democrats and Republicans, it is extremely important to review the history and purpose of the committeemen. The party bosses have covertly taken control of the committeemen process. Everybody knows that our party system is dysfunctional, clearly proven by the deceitful candidates we are left with to choose from as our representatives. Some people think we don’t have a choice and we must live with the system as it is, but that simply is not true. The underlying problem is a certain, systematic, identifiable corruption, which our founders addressed by replacing all committeeman every two years throughout the state, thereby flushing out political corruption and ridding themselves of private political parties, a/k/a Democrat and Republican parties.

Our goal is simply to reinstate the peoples “elected consentors” envisioned by our founding fathers. The “Committeemen” are those consentors. The arguments between the parties are all about controlling the behavior of the people. When will we tire from such despicable acts? When will we see that we lay wait for our own blood, for our own souls? If we just stop trying to control each other, we would discover the liberty of our fathers. If the “Committeemen” in your county is not organized, structured, and empowered as describe herein, then you are “enslaved” by “private political associations” via “party bosses.”

For the past 70 years or so, the political process has been hijacked by an elite few who have succeeded in creating a dysfunctional government, hell bent on the annihilation of our Republic. They work through division, through indulgence, through anger and hatred, in short through “political parties.”

To exercise the political process is to control our servant government, whereas the exercising of party politics is intended for the controlling of the people, and is repugnant to liberty. The enemy of liberty by its politics, has all but destroyed our political process, and expunged the elected committeeman.

Today, by God's mercy, we have the opportunity and a duty to ourselves and our posterity to restore the process, and resurrect the "*Elected Committeeman*," for liberty!

### **OUR DUTY AS "*ELECTED COMMITTEEMAN*"**

- 1) We fill political vacancies with statesmen that know the law of the land, and are minded to observe it.
- 2) We monitor and report the "hand" counting of the vote in public for both the primary and general elections.
- 3) We monitor elected individuals to insure they don't overstep their authority.
- 4) We can recall elected servants that violate their oaths.
- 5) We can solve the People's bureaucratic problems.
- 6) We can visit schools to initiate programs educating our children and college students in political science, judicial processes and ethics; alongside the sciences and mathematics.
- 7) We can educate and encourage a sense of duty among our constituents.
- 8) We can work with our "*County Committee of Safety*" to solve problems in our communities.
- 9) We can put all public servants on notice, "*Obey the Constitution or we will petition to remove you from office or ask the Grand Jury to indict for treason.*"
- 10) We can remove all party bosses and ask the Grand Jury to indict any party boss that is enriching themselves through their de facto office.
- 11) We can call for a County wide meeting and offer existing committeemen to join us in reinstating our unalienable right to "*Government by Consent*."
- 12) We can teach the "*de facto Committeemen*" that are in good standing how to become an elected Committeeman.

**BI-PARTISANSHIP** – Two major parties control the political process. If we are going to reinstate the Republic, it is absolutely critical that parties work together. The state committee should meet bi-partisan to discuss solutions to our political problems. This will solidify the people's aspiration for better government, and reinforce the fear of recall in the minds of our servant government. Then we need to work together to rid ourselves of parties altogether as our founding fathers expected.

**COMMITTEEMAN CRITICAL MIND SET** – Don't ask "what are the limits of our power?" Liberty knows no limit. We simply do what is honest and just. The people need "no permission" to act. Yes, we can make it up as we go and as we see fit, that's the prerogative of a king. We the People ordained and established the Constitution "for" the United States, We are the potter and they are the clay. Legislators are authorized under the Constitution ordained by the people, to write statutes and codes that are enforced as law to control the behavior of bureaucrats, municipalities, government agencies, elected officials, and interstate commerce, but not the people! The Peoples rights are unalienable and cannot be legislated. Once republicans and democrats realize our Constitution does not authorize congress to legislate behavior, party politics will finally out grow its pathetic effectiveness. And, if we follow Thomas Jefferson's advice of "peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations – entangling alliances with none," then America's greatest days lie ahead. Only the People through the office of the "*Elected Committeeman*" can achieve such a goal!

**OUR CONSTITUTION IS IN DANGER** – We must protect our Constitution from all attacks foreign and domestic for those who are to follow! The service and experience of each person in the community IS NEEDED NOW!!! The United States of America is now 230 years beyond its Founding Documents. Times and technology have changed, the responsibility of government by the people has not. "*If ever a time should come when vain and aspiring men shall possess the highest seats in government, our country will be in need of its experienced patriots to prevent its ruin.*" – Samuel Adams



New York was one of the original thirteen colonies/states which provided statutes for the election process for “*electing committeemen*” that every state must follow. This is secured by US Constitution Article IV Section 1: that states, “*Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state.*” Just because other states removed or never legislated proper statutes providing for the election of committeemen does not remove its proper common law process or the unalienable right to have “*Government by Consent.*” Any one running for any town, city, state, or federal office must first be nominated and then elected by the People within the proper political subdivision, there is no other way!

It is clear that in all the states “*Delegates*” and “*Committeemen*” are elected at the “*Primary Election.*” It is also clear that they must first be “*nominated*” by the People within the election district they represent. This can only be done by a “*Designating Petition.*” Not at a caucus, private party meeting or a declaration of candidacy that is approved by a private association such as the Democrat or Republican Party.

At the time of writing this handbook we are researching each state and have yet to find a state that have elected committeemen. If there are any elected committeemen in any state they are still controlled by a private party association and therefore we must assist them in removing their party bosses. This handbook is an endeavor to layout the powers, authority, and process of how committeemen are to proceed.

**THE GATE KEEPER CLAUSE** – In 1911, Section 21 of the New York election law was cleverly removed. This law had helped protect our Republic from the ruination that George Washington forewarned us about, which stated:

“... **No organization or association** of citizens for the election of city [town] officers shall be **deemed a political party**...” Section 21 New York election law

The following New York State Supreme court rulings support the fact that “*Members of the Town or County Committees like all standing committees were created by and exist pursuant to the Rules of the Party and have no vested constitutional or statutory right to office.*”

“*The County Committee had duly authorized the creation* of such a town party committee or had conferred rule-making powers upon it. *The creation of a town party committee, its powers, authority and procedures are solely the province of a county committee.*”.. – Francisco v. Borden, emphases added.

“*The Executive Committeemen have no vested constitutional or statutory right to office. Their claim to serve as members of the Executive Committee must rest upon the Rules of the party since the Executive Committee in common with all standing committees was created by and exists pursuant to the Rules of the Party.*...[Not the Law] *The creation, selection and grouping of committeemen from the town or city legislative districts, whether they are county committeemen or city or town committeemen is a matter solely within the power and province of the county committee.*” – Bell v Kirwan, emphases added.

“...town political committee can be formed only upon the authorization of the County Committee in which the Town is located. It would follow that **the rules and regulations governing the procedure of**

*the Town Committee should come from the County Committee.*” – DeCamilla v. Connery, emphases added.

*“It is not disputed that the **Executive Committee exists by virtue of the rules of the County Committee and is not a creation of the Election Law.**”* – Bauman v. Fusco, emphases added.

Rules are not law. Rules are nothing more than prescribed conduct in a particular area to establish a standard or guide and private association party apply to the private association business having no authority over the “*Elected Committeeman*” who is NOT holding a party position but holding an elected office.

Government by the Consent of the People is only possible if the People choose their representatives and recall all elected officials that do not Honor their oath. This is unlike the existing situation where just a few, dominant, unprincipled men, through unconstitutional private associations are manipulating which candidates are on the election ballot. In response to George Washington’s farewell address in which he pointed out this problem, and warned of legislative alterations that would undermine what cannot be directly overthrown, the legislators of his era wrote into election law a “gatekeeper clause,” which revealed the potential “Trojan horse” [private associations].

The political process is an “Unalienable right” of We the People. Political organizations or associations are the epitome of “Mob Rule.” The aforesaid clause stood to deter the creation of private political associations, which is what the parties are in fact today. After the eradication of the gate keeper clause was accomplished, the legislators inserted election law Article 2 thereby crafting the “sub-committee” that provided the replacement entity, a/k/a **town** committeeman, which the usurpers entitled “Member of the County Committee,” which is no office at all, just a party member.

This Un-Constitutional Legislation Empowered “*progressive*” operatives to facilitate the destruction of the “*political process*,” a/k/a the “*engine of freedom*,” and seize control of the “*committeemen*,” a/k/a the “*reins of power*,” through a somewhat simple change in the titles of their prey. One hundred years ago, “progressive” operatives in power at the various Board of Election (BOE) offices, working with operatives from both political parties (private associations) expunged the true “*Elected Committeeman*” and, implemented the façade we have today, otherwise known as the Democrat and Republican parties. These progressives did indeed subvert the sovereign power of We the People, an unalienable right, and usurped to themselves the fundamental reins of government known as the Committeemen. They then destroyed the very engine, (political process) which had “lifted them” to their “unjust dominion” ruling over the people. To this day these “progressives” continue to dominate both political parties.

Progressive legislators in collusion with collaborators at selected Boards of Election and power players in both political parties, it can be deduced, secretly orchestrated the creation of what in fact are private political party associations. This was indeed a direct but covert assault upon our Republic, and set the stage for the total subversion of the public office designed to be the closest to the will of the people. The assault placed the entire direction and controls of our country into the hands of a small cabal with a deliberate intent on destroying the framework of our Constitutional Republic.

In order to pull off their scheme, empowered by the insertion of election law Article 2, they needed to go unnoticed and undetected and accomplished the following three objectives, spread out over calculated periods of time:

- 1) Change the titles from (the elected) “Committeeman” to (the nominated) “Member of the County Committee” at the primary elections. Since the controlling powers controlled the preparing of the necessary designating petitions for their prey, this was not a difficult exploit.
- 2) Oscillate part of their power base by changing half the counties in the state to an odd year election. With this set-up, the newbie committeemen would always be met by a pre-existing, in place power structure.
- 3) Create the necessary but “slanted-toward-rigged” party rules, implemented in pieces over time, to enable control of everyone under their reach.

The execution of these three things accomplished the expunging of the true ***elected*** committeeman, so that today there is not one committeeman currently recognized at any Board of Elections (BOE) in New York or by any persons in the political parties.

## TRUE CONSENT OF GOVERNMENT

**COMMITTEEMAN** – is a non-paid elected position that will require about 40 hours of your time a year mostly in the evening around election time, and your presence on Election Day during the counting of the votes. Committeemen are the People who choose “who are on the primary ballot for election.” They have the power to recall. Nomination and election is quite simple. Nomination for “Committeeman” is by petition that requires signatures from 5% of Republican or Democratic Party members within the election district you are running in. Rarely are there more than 400 party members within any election district. This usually requires about 5-20 signatures from party members in your election district. You may run in any election district within the town or city you live in. Election of the Committeemen is at the primaries and if there are no challengers you will be deemed elected at the primary. In the very rare case where there are challengers, your name will appear on the ballot at the primary election.

Because the Committeeman choose who get on the ballot for elective office; it is necessary that the Committeemen know the Constitution. Therefore, we posted two courses to qualify for the position under the tab “COURSES” on the blue bar on the NLA webpage. Take both our “**Government by Consent Course**” and “**Civics Course**.”

It is through the office of the “Committeeman” that We the People “Consent” to our government. Therefore, everyone should be a “Committeeman” at least once in their lifetime. There is one elected “Committeeman” for each party in every election district. These are the People who choose who will be on the ballot for the primary election, where We the People make the final party decision to run our choice in the general election. If the “Committeemen” are doing their duty on behalf of the People, they would only support candidates that “know” the Constitution and commit to supporting and obeying it in return for the “Committeemen” support to put them on the ballot. Elected Committeemen have the authority to “recall” any elected individual who does not honor their oath. It is through this local political process that We the People “Consent,” for if they do not obey, we can remove them from office via recall! The question now is, why aren’t we doing this? The answer is, that the oligarchy have removed the “Committeeman” narrative out of the political dialog and have seized total control of We the Peoples’ political process, thereby dictating the choices for us to choose the criminal on the right or the criminal on the left.

We are not aware of any State in the United States that has “elected committeemen.” We have found some States that elect and/or nominate candidates by caucus. This is not a valid process for

committeemen because Committeemen represent their “election district” and therefore must be nominated by at least 5% of the People within their election district and then elected by the People in their “election district.” When chosen by a caucus people are not identified by their election district. Therefore Committeemen must be nominated by petition and elected at the primary election. After a “Committeeman” is nominated by petition and if there is no primary challenge the petitioner is deemed an elected “Committeeman” for that election district.

Some states provide a form that needs “party approval” to get on the ballot for “committeeman.” This is also not a proper process because it requires party approval and does not provide for a lawful nomination necessary for election. Additionally it is not clear that committeemen are elected or nominated at the primary. If there is no contest and the candidate is deemed elected at the primary there was no nomination or election by the People in the election district.

The title “Member of the County Committee” is a party association position that may or may not walk a petition to be nominated at a primary, for an election at an executive committee party meeting, and not a primary election. They might even be appointed by the party chairman and then elected at a party meeting. Nevertheless, this position has no lawful right to be placed onto a primary ballot because no elected title exists. The only elected title for a committeeman is “Committeeman” who must be chosen by the People within an “election district.”

## THE COMMITTEEMAN TEST

To lawfully fill the elected position of “Committeeman,” the following four (4) steps “MUST” be performed or that election district is unrepresented and you can be assured that the election district has been taken over by party bosses who have 100% control over its party members titled “Member of the County Committee.” If these members act outside of the party boss’s will, they are removed and replaced by the party bosses. This is the epitome of “Mob Rule,” and a sure sign that they were never elected because the only way anyone can be removed from an elected position is by impeachment, indictment, recall, or the ballot box.

## THE COMMITTEEMAN ELECTION PROCESS

- 1) “Committeemen” must walk a petition for signatures. You cannot get signatures at a caucus because those signatures are from people in other “election districts.” Also caucuses may be held on dates that are outside the walking dates.
- 2) The proper designating title on a petition for a committeeman is “Committeeman,” anything else is something else.
- 3) “Committeemen” must achieve 5% of an election district’s support in order to be nominated [*example: if there are 200 registered party members within an “election district” 10 signatures will be required to win a nomination, which is about average*]. If two people are running for the same “election district” position and they both have a signature on their petition by the same person the candidate who achieved the signature first seizes that vote.
- 4) If the person running for Committeeman is unchallenged, they are “*deemed elected*” at the primary election. If they are challenged, then one will be elected at the primary election. Take note that every candidate on the ballot running for office at the primary election is nominated for the general election with the exception of the “Committeeman” and “Electors” who are the only candidates that are elected at the primary election.

In 1911, New York Election law underwent major “progressive” legislative alterations and the George Washington, gate keeper clause, Section 21 was struck from election law and Article 2, filled with “legalese,” was inserted to make way for the creation of the de facto town committeemen, who the parties then grafted onto their own private political associations. Thus, our present condition is that these two, primarily private party associations look legal through unconstitutional legislation, which gave these same associations the illusion of power to choose our representatives without our consent. The whole current process is built upon systemic corruption. The only candidates offered for the people to choose from are candidates who are already corrupted, in both parties. The problem to be solved is to replace the private association candidates with true committeemen elected by “*We the People*” and then abolish the unelected usurpers. This can be achieved by simply applying the law and exposing the “town committeemen” for what they truly are, “Strawmen!”

What is critical to understand is that no legislated statutes parading as law can trump the natural duties inherent in the office of committeemen, none! We can even look to 1909 New York election law to see that the content of the statute did not contain or “provide” for party rules to create committeemen. Committeemen who are elected only by the people within their election district are answerable only to the people. The natural duty of the committeeman is to fill vacancies in every political subdivision that lies in their election district, and no legislation can ultimately affect that. No legislation can alter or tell committeemen how to perform their Constitutional duty, none! If legislation, statute, or code could, we would not be a “Free People.”

New York election law Article 2 was carefully crafted through deliberate deployment of legalese to confuse the people, hide the office of “Committeeman,” and hatch the position of “town committeeman,” a straw-man, which has been presumed over time to be the true elected “Committeeman.” Article 2 was also written to control the town committeeman strictly by party rules.

The question that’s important to ask is “*who does the controlling?*” The most visible controlling entity is the “*executive committee*” or the “*county committee*,” which are one and the same in usual practice. Their apparent mission has been to control town chairmen. Since the units of representation are broken down into towns, positions therein are already compartmentalized, and that further ensures the executive committee almost never loses control of a county. Furthermore, town chairmen in the counties are appointed; therefore if any rebel, they are simply removed.

The Executive Committee is usually made up of four people: (1) chairman (2) vice- chairman (sometimes two or more) (3) secretary, and (4) treasurer. In some counties the chairmen of the several town committees are considered part of the executive committee. But make no mistake about it the real decision maker for the county is the county chairman, who is submissive to the will of whomever is pulling their strings. All these positions are filled by party rule and not law. Each county is different, and some even seem democratic, but the bottom line is that no one becomes a chairman at any level without an “anointing” from above. The most important point about all these county committees is that none is composed of the true “Elected Committeemen.”

The State Committee leaders seem to be elected by the sixty-two (62) county chairman, but the reality is that the “fix is in” on who is a candidate for these positions. In addition, the game is that the controlling powers usually don’t ultimately care which of the candidates win, because all of them will have been “pre-qualified” to do the will of those powers. Again the most important point about all these candidates is that none of them are the true “Elected Committeemen.” The next question is, “who

controls the state committee?” The answer is the national committee. The last question is “who controls the national committee?” The answer is the deep-state.

Now Enters the Law through the pretentious authority of legislation crafted by the “progressives.” Election law:

Sections 2-102 and 2-104 allowed for the creation of town and state committees by corrupted committeemen sometime after 1911.

Section 2-114 provided for the writing of rules for those committees.

Section 2-104.3 provided for a town committee to be legally constituted if twenty-five (25) per cent of the committeemen required to be elected in a county have been elected.

Section 2-114.2 permitted town committeemen to alter their party rules absent the presence of elected committeemen, when an indefinite quorum was met.

Section 2-106.3 made it possible for counties to primary for new town committeemen in odd years. This created the opportunity for the oscillation of power in different county election districts to take place in alternate years, so that there would always be leadership already in place to meet the freshman town committeemen.

After all this was achieved, it was now possible for the true “Elected Committeemen” to be phased out and the “*strawman town committeemen*” phased in to take their place. This exploit was accomplished in part by means of the party operatives taking charge of filling out the appropriate spaces on a candidate’s designating petition and simply replacing the title “Committeeman” with the title “Member of the County Committee.” This whole system was phased in over time, perhaps decades, from county to county until the whole state was void of all truly “Elected Committeemen,” leaving virtually no memory of the experience of the way it was originally.

All this raises the question, “Why did they have to create such an elaborate scheme; why not just bring the committeemen into captivity through legislation alone?” There are many reasons for this, but the most important one is that legislation created a context that made the subsequent actions of the operatives to subdue the committeeman process and control it seem lawful, while their actions were, in fact, unconstitutional. This disenfranchising “All the People” of New York without the perpetrators incurring any liability whatsoever and ended in the effective controlling of every election throughout the state. If the operatives had directly seized and made captive the true “Elected Committeemen,” that would have been too easy to see as treason in its time!

## **OUR FOUNDING FATHERS AND POLITICAL PARTIES**

*Politics was supposed to be rational and collaborative, not competitive!*

Our Founding Fathers did not anticipate or desire the existence of POLITICAL PARTIES, viewing them as “FACTIONS” dangerous to the public interest. Founders’ republican ideology called for subordination of narrow interests to the general welfare of the community. Under republican ideology, politics was supposed to be rational and collaborative, not competitive.

Our Founding Fathers were generally uneasy about political parties. For the most part, they believed that parties had the potential to tear the new nation apart. To these men, “political parties” meant FACTIONALISM, which they believed, could be fatal to the development of the United States as a unified country. It is no surprise, then, that political parties are entirely omitted from the US Constitution.

**IN 1796, GEORGE WASHINGTON IN HIS FAREWELL ADDRESS** warned us that, “*through the course of time cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men would subvert the power of the people and seize for*

themselves the reins of government (the elected Committeeman) through private Associations. He went on to tell us that once they seized the reins of power, a/k/a the committeeman, the parties that would arise would;

- (1) destroy the very engines (the political process) which have lifted them to unjust dominion,
- (2) destroy the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities,
- (3) open the door to foreign influence and corruption, thus the policy and the will of one country will be subjected to the policy and will of another,
- (4) serve to organize division,
- (5) ruin public liberty,
- (6) stifle, control and repress,
- (7) foment occasional riots & insurrection,
- (8) kindle animosity of one part against another,
- (9) put in the place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of the party elite,
- (10) agitate the community with ill founded jealousies & false alarms,
- (11) undermine the Constitution which could not be directly overthrown,
- (12) distract the public councils and enfeeble the public administration,
- (13) drive the spirit of revenge,
- (14) leads to despotism.” Washington concluded, “...parties are truly your worst enemy.”

In letter to Johnathan Jackson in 1780, John Adams said, “***There is nothing which I dread so much as a division of the republic into two great parties, each arranged under its leader, and concerting measures in opposition to each other. This, in my humble apprehension, is to be dreaded as the greatest political evil under our Constitution.***”

In a letter to Francis Hopkinson in 1789, Thomas Jefferson said, “*I never submitted the whole system of my opinions to the creed of any party of men whatever in religion, in philosophy, in politics, or in anything else where I was capable of thinking for myself. Such an addiction is the last degradation of a free and moral agent. **If I could not go to heaven but with a political party, I would decline to go.***”

In 1787, Thomas Paine said, “*Party knows no impulse but spirit, no prize but victory. It is blind to truth, and hardened against conviction. It seeks to justify error by perseverance, and denies to its own mind the operation of its own judgment. **A man under the tyranny of party spirit is the greatest slave upon the earth, for none but himself can deprive him of the freedom of thought.***”

The generally hostile attitude toward political parties among the Founding Fathers was articulated most forcefully by James Madison in Federalist 10. There he argued that one of the most important functions of a “*well-constructed Union*” was to break and control the “*VIOLENCE OF FACTION.*” Madison clearly understood the enormous dangers that could attach to the founding of political parties in America. And it is because of attitudes like Madison’s, widely shared as they were among many of the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, that political parties were excluded from the US Constitution.

**FEDERALIST No. 10 – MADISON:** The Union as a Safeguard against DOMESTIC FACTIONS [a/k/a political parties] and Insurrection. From the New York Packet; Friday, November 23, 1787, To the People of the State of New York: “*Among the numerous advantages promised by a well-constructed Union, none deserves to be more accurately developed than its tendency to break and control the violence of FACTION. The friend of popular governments never finds himself so much alarmed for their character and fate, as when he contemplates their propensity to this dangerous vice. He will not fail,*

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therefore, to set a due value on any plan which, without violating the principles to which he is attached, provides a proper cure for it. The instability, injustice, and confusion introduced into the public councils, have, in truth, been the mortal diseases under which popular governments have everywhere perished; as they continue to be the favorite and fruitful topics from which the adversaries to liberty derive their most specious declamations. The valuable improvements made by the American constitutions on the popular models, both ancient and modern, cannot certainly be too much admired; but it would be an unwarrantable partiality, to contend that they have as effectually obviated the danger on this side, as was wished and expected. Complaints are everywhere heard from our most considerate and virtuous citizens, equally the friends of public and private faith, and of public and personal liberty, that our governments are too unstable, that the public good is disregarded in the conflicts of rival parties, and that measures are too often decided, not according to the rules of justice and the rights of the minor party, but by the superior force of an interested and overbearing majority. However anxiously we may wish that these complaints had no foundation, the evidence, of known facts will not permit us to deny that they are in some degree true. It will be found, indeed, on a candid review of our situation, that some of the distresses under which we labor have been erroneously charged on the operation of our governments; but it will be found, at the same time, that other causes will not alone account for many of our heaviest misfortunes; and, particularly, for that prevailing and increasing distrust of public engagements, and alarm for private rights, which are echoed from one end of the continent to the other. These must be chiefly, if not wholly, effects of the unsteadiness and injustice with which a factious spirit has tainted our public administrations.

By a FACTION, I understand a number of citizens, whether amounting to a majority or a minority of the whole, who are united and actuated by some common impulse of passion, or of interest, adverse to the rights of other citizens, or to the permanent and aggregate interests of the community. There are two methods of removing the causes of FACTION: the one, by destroying the liberty which is essential to its existence; the other, by giving to every citizen the same opinions, the same passions, and the same interests.

It could never be more truly said than of the first remedy, that it was worse than the disease. Liberty is to FACTION what air is to fire, an aliment without which it instantly expires. But it could not be less folly to abolish liberty, which is essential to political life, because it nourishes FACTION, than it would be to wish the annihilation of air, which is essential to animal life, because it imparts to fire its destructive agency.

The second expedient is as impracticable as the first would be unwise. As long as the reason of man continues fallible, and he is at liberty to exercise it, different opinions will be formed. As long as the connection subsists between his reason and his self-love, his opinions and his passions will have a reciprocal influence on each other; and the former will be objects to which the latter will attach themselves. The diversity in the faculties of men, from which the rights of property originate, is not less an insuperable obstacle to a uniformity of interests. The protection of these faculties is the first object of government. From the protection of different and unequal faculties of acquiring property, the possession of different degrees and kinds of property immediately results; and from the influence of these on the sentiments and views of the respective proprietors, ensues a division of the society into different interests and parties.

The latent causes of FACTION are thus sown in the nature of man; and we see them everywhere brought into different degrees of activity, according to the different circumstances of civil society. A zeal for different opinions concerning religion, concerning government, and many other points, as well of speculation as of practice; an attachment to different leaders ambitiously contending for pre-eminence



and power; or to persons of other descriptions whose fortunes have been interesting to the human passions, have, in turn, divided mankind into parties, inflamed them with mutual animosity, and rendered them much more disposed to vex and oppress each other than to co-operate for their common good. So strong is this propensity of mankind to fall into mutual animosities, that where no substantial occasion presents itself, the most frivolous and fanciful distinctions have been sufficient to kindle their unfriendly passions and excite their most violent conflicts. But the most common and durable source of FACTIONS has been the various and unequal distribution of property.

Those who hold and those who are without property have ever formed distinct interests in society. Those who are creditors, and those who are debtors, fall under a like discrimination. A landed interest, a manufacturing interest, a mercantile interest, a moneyed interest, with many lesser interests, grow up of necessity in civilized nations, and divide them into different classes, actuated by different sentiments and views. The regulation of these various and interfering interests forms the principal task of modern legislation, and involves the spirit of party and FACTION in the necessary and ordinary operations of the government.

No man is allowed to be a judge in his own cause, because his interest would certainly bias his judgment, and, not improbably, corrupt his integrity. With equal, nay with greater reason, a body of men are unfit to be both judges and parties at the same time; yet what are many of the most important acts of legislation, but so many judicial determinations, not indeed concerning the rights of single persons, but concerning the rights of large bodies of citizens? And what are the different classes of legislators but advocates and parties to the causes which they determine? Is a law proposed concerning private debts? It is a question to which the creditors are parties on one side and the debtors on the other. Justice ought to hold the balance between them. Yet the parties are, and must be, themselves the judges; and the most numerous party, or, in other words, the most powerful FACTION must be expected to prevail. Shall domestic manufactures be encouraged, and in what degree, by restrictions on foreign manufactures? Are questions which would be differently decided by the landed and the manufacturing classes, and probably by neither with a sole regard to justice and the public good. The apportionment of taxes on the various descriptions of property is an act which seems to require the most exact impartiality; yet there is, perhaps, no legislative act in which greater opportunity and temptation are given to a predominant party to trample on the rules of justice. Every shilling with which they overburden the inferior number, is a shilling saved to their own pockets.

It is in vain to say that enlightened statesmen will be able to adjust these clashing interests, and render them all subservient to the public good. Enlightened statesmen will not always be at the helm. Nor, in many cases, can such an adjustment be made at all without taking into view indirect and remote considerations, which will rarely prevail over the immediate interest which one party may find in disregarding the rights of another or the good of the whole. The inference to which we are brought is that the causes of FACTION cannot be removed, and that relief is only to be sought in the means of controlling its effects.

If a FACTION (party) consists of less than a majority, relief is supplied by the republican principle, which enables the majority to defeat its sinister views by regular vote. It may clog the administration, it may convulse the society; but it will be unable to execute and mask its violence under the forms of the Constitution. When a majority is included in a FACTION, the form of popular government, on the other hand, enables it to sacrifice to its ruling passion or interest both the public good and the rights of other citizens. To secure the public good and private rights against the danger of such a FACTION, and at the same time to preserve the spirit and the form of popular government, is then the great object to which our inquiries are directed. Let me add that it is the great desideratum by which this form of

government can be rescued from the opprobrium under which it has so long labored, and be recommended to the esteem and adoption of mankind.

*By what means is this object attainable? Evidently by one of two only. Either the existence of the same passion or interest in a majority at the same time must be prevented, or the majority, having such coexistent passion or interest, must be rendered, by their number and local situation, unable to concert and carry into effect schemes of oppression. If the impulse and the opportunity be suffered to coincide, we well know that neither moral nor religious motives can be relied on as an adequate control. They are not found to be such on the injustice and violence of individuals, and lose their efficacy in proportion to the number combined together, that is, in proportion as their efficacy becomes needful.*

*From this view of the subject it may be concluded that a pure democracy, by which I mean a society consisting of a small number of citizens, who assemble and administer the government in person, can admit of no cure for the mischiefs of FACION. A common passion or interest will, in almost every case, be felt by a majority of the whole; a communication and concert result from the form of government itself; and there is nothing to check the inducements to sacrifice the weaker party or an obnoxious individual. Hence it is that such democracies have ever been spectacles of turbulence and contention; have ever been found incompatible with personal security or the rights of property; and have in general been as short in their lives as they have been violent in their deaths. Theoretic politicians, who have patronized this species of government, have erroneously supposed that by reducing mankind to a perfect equality in their political rights, they would, at the same time, be perfectly equalized and assimilated in their possessions, their opinions, and their passions.*

*A republic, by which I mean a government in which the scheme of representation takes place, opens a different prospect, and promises the cure for which we are seeking. Let us examine the points in which it varies from pure democracy, and we shall comprehend both the nature of the cure and the efficacy which it must derive from the Union.*

*The two great points of difference between a democracy and a republic are: first, the delegation of the government, in the latter, to a small number of citizens elected by the rest; secondly, the greater number of citizens, and greater sphere of country, over which the latter may be extended.*

*The effect of the first difference is, on the one hand, to refine and enlarge the public views, by passing them through the medium of a chosen body of citizens, whose wisdom may best discern the true interest of their country, and whose patriotism and love of justice will be least likely to sacrifice it to temporary or partial considerations. Under such a regulation, it may well happen that the public voice, pronounced by the representatives of the people, will be more consonant to the public good than if pronounced by the people themselves, convened for the purpose. On the other hand, the effect may be inverted. Men of factious tempers, of local prejudices, or of sinister designs, may, by intrigue, by corruption, or by other means, first obtain the suffrages, and then betray the interests, of the people. The question resulting is, whether small or extensive republics are more favorable to the election of proper guardians of the public weal; and it is clearly decided in favor of the latter by two obvious considerations:*

*In the first place, it is to be remarked that, however small the republic may be, the representatives must be raised to a certain number, in order to guard against the cabals of a few; and that, however large it may be, they must be limited to a certain number, in order to guard against the confusion of a multitude. Hence, the number of representatives in the two cases not being in proportion to that of the two constituents, and being proportionally greater in the small republic, it follows that, if the*

*proportion of fit characters be not less in the large than in the small republic, the former will present a greater option, and consequently a greater probability of a fit choice.*

*In the next place, as each representative will be chosen by a greater number of citizens in the large than in the small republic, it will be more difficult for unworthy candidates to practice with success the vicious arts by which elections are too often carried; and the suffrages of the people being more free, will be more likely to center in men who possess the most attractive merit and the most diffusive and established characters.*

*It must be confessed that in this, as in most other cases, there is a mean, on both sides of which inconveniences will be found to lie. By enlarging too much the number of electors, you render the representatives too little acquainted with all their local circumstances and lesser interests; as by reducing it too much, you render him unduly attached to these and too little fit to comprehend and pursue great and national objects. The federal Constitution forms a happy combination in this respect; the great and aggregate interests being referred to the national, the local and particular to the State legislatures.*

*The other point of difference is, the greater number of citizens and extent of territory which may be brought within the compass of republican than of democratic government; and it is this circumstance principally which renders factious combinations less to be dreaded in the former than in the latter. The smaller the society, the fewer probably will be the distinct parties and interests composing it; the fewer the distinct parties and interests, the more frequently will a majority be found of the same party; and the smaller the number of individuals composing a majority, and the smaller the compass within which they are placed, the more easily will they concert and execute their plans of oppression. Extend the sphere, and you take in a greater variety of parties and interests; you make it less probable that a majority of the whole will have a common motive to invade the rights of other citizens; or if such a common motive exists, it will be more difficult for all who feel it to discover their own strength, and to act in unison with each other. Besides other impediments, it may be remarked that, where there is a consciousness of unjust or dishonorable purposes, communication is always checked by distrust in proportion to the number whose concurrence is necessary.*

*Hence, it clearly appears that the same advantage which a republic has over a democracy, in controlling the effects of faction, is enjoyed by a large over a small republic, is enjoyed by the Union over the States composing it. Does the advantage consist in the substitution of representatives whose enlightened views and virtuous sentiments render them superior to local prejudices and schemes of injustice? It will not be denied that the representation of the Union will be most likely to possess these requisite endowments. Does it consist in the greater security afforded by a greater variety of parties, against the event of any one party being able to outnumber and oppress the rest? In an equal degree does the increased variety of parties comprised within the Union, increase this security. Does it, in fine, consist in the greater obstacles opposed to the concert and accomplishment of the secret wishes of an unjust and interested majority? Here, again, the extent of the Union gives it the most palpable advantage.*

*The influence of factious leaders may kindle a flame within their particular States, but will be unable to spread a general conflagration through the other States. A religious sect may degenerate into a political FACTION in a part of the Confederacy; but the variety of sects dispersed over the entire face of it must secure the national councils against any danger from that source. A rage for paper money, for an abolition of debts, for an equal division of property, or for any other improper or wicked project, will be less apt to pervade the whole body of the Union than a particular member of it; in the same proportion as such a malady is more likely to taint a particular county or district, than an entire State.*

*In the extent and proper structure of the Union, therefore, we behold a republican remedy for the diseases most incident to republican government. And according to the degree of pleasure and pride we feel in being republicans, ought to be our zeal in cherishing the spirit and supporting the character of Federalists.”*

In conclusion, political parties are a requisite for a democracy, until it murders itself! Political parties, within a “*Natural Law Republic*,” are contradictory and thereby destructive because there is nothing to debate we already defined their jurisdictions and powers, via our founding documents! In 1819, our founding fathers passed the Original 13th Amendment that prevented British BAR attorneys, a/k/a “*Esquires*,” a title of honor, from holding any office of trust because they brought “*Roman Civil Law*” into our courts and FACTIONALISM into our political discourse with the intent of destroying our Republic.

**AMENDMENT XIII:** “*If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honour, ... from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them,...*”

In response to the United States’ passing of the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment the British Monarch, who was already destabilizing our Republic, in 1822, via the “*Treaty of Verona*,” made a secret alliance with the Pope, breached their trust as International Trustees agreeing to undermine our American System of government. They set out on a covert action and issued Letters of Marque and Reprisal to the members of the Bar Associations (*Esquires*), allowing them to act as Foreign Agents on American soil and as privateers free to plunder America’s commerce, political, and judicial processes. After 232 years of pummeling, our “*Republic*” is about to crumble. Wake up America!

In 1823, President Monroe followed Adams’s advice and laid out an independent course for the United States, declaring four major points in his December 2, 1823, address to Congress. He made four basic statements: 1) The United States would not get involved in European affairs. 2) The United States would not interfere with existing European colonies in the Western Hemisphere. 3) No other nation could form a new colony in the Western Hemisphere. 4) If a European nation tried to control or interfere with a nation in the Western Hemisphere, the United States would view it as a hostile act against this nation. In his “*Monroe Doctrine*,” he said that the peoples of the West “are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers.”

In 1871, the 41<sup>st</sup> Congress under the control of the foreign controlled British BAR passed the “*Organic Act*” without constitutional authority, an act of fraud, conspiracy, and subversion against the People of the United States of America. To depose our covenant, a/k/a the Declaration of Independence, with our Creator and thereby established a totalitarian government, unaccountable to We the Sovereign People, under foreign control, upon which the conspiratorial erosion of our Constitution began. This, over time, covertly transformed our “*Unalienable Rights*” to civil rights, our “*Republic*” to a democracy, the “*United States*” to a corporation, and the “*Laws of Nature’s God*” to civil and criminal laws which have their roots in Babylon. This placed the United States under fiction of law, a/k/a civil law and as long as the People believe the fiction to be law, it is!!!

**28 USC §3002 DEFINITIONS (15):** “United States” means (A) a Federal corporation;

In 1876, the British BAR in collusion with treasonous Congress conspired to supplant the Law in exchange for money and power was successful in concealing the XIII Amendment, ratified in 1819, replacing it with another. In 1878, seventy-five esquires (*lawyers/traitors*) from twenty-one states and the District of Columbia met in Saratoga Springs, New York in an act of high treason established the American Bar

Association (ABA). Since that first meeting, the ABA has worked in the shadows infiltrating our government, our courts, our churches, our institutions, and our media. And eventually demoralizing our children in our schools, all in an effort to expunge our common law and replace it with civil law, a/k/a Babylonian law, Justinian law, or Roman law.

The legal profession as we know it today barely existed at that time. Today the ABA is one of the world's largest professional organizations, with nearly 400,000 members and more than 3,500 entities. Today the ABA holds a monopoly over the minds of the federal and states judiciaries and attorneys that practice law in our courts. Law schools are nationally accredited by the American Bar Association (ABA), and graduates of these schools may generally sit for the bar exam in any state. There are 204 ABA accredited law schools. And there are 31 law schools that have not been approved by the American Bar Association. Some states permit graduates of these schools to take the bar examination or will admit to their bars a graduate of a non-ABA-approved law school who has been admitted to the bar of another state. But most states do not. Today, with almost a half a million BAR members, 80,000 of them work in Washington DC. They have perverted the rule of Law, deprived "*We the Sovereign People*" of due process and have supplanted our Article III courts with jurisdictions unknown.

The ABA schools, in an act of treason, teach that "*In law*," a/k/a common law is the body of law derived from judicial decisions of courts and similar tribunals. Claiming that, the defining characteristic of "*common law*" is that it arises as precedent. Whereas Common Law is "NOT" precedent or legislated law, where one size fits all, it is NOT civil law! Common Law a/k/a

*"For when the Gentiles, which have not the law, do by nature the things contained in the law, these, having not the law, are a law unto themselves: Which show the work of the law written in their hearts, their conscience also bearing witness, and their thoughts the mean while accusing or else excusing one another;" – Roman 2:14-15*

In November 1910, in an act of high treason, six men – Nelson Aldrich, Abram Andrew, Henry Davison, Arthur Shelton, Frank Vanderlip and Paul Warburg – met at the Jekyll Island Club, off the coast of Georgia, to write a plan to reform the nation's banking system. The meeting and its purpose were closely guarded secrets, and participants did not admit that the meeting occurred until the 1930s. But, the plan written on Jekyll Island laid a foundation for what would eventually be the Federal Reserve System. And in 1913, the ABA controlled Congress passed the unconstitutional "*Federal Reserve Banking Act*" that gave control of America's economy to a private corporation owned by foreign bankers who answer to no one, regulate the value of worthless notes of debt called the dollar, robbed We the People of our gold, and bankrupted America. A conspiracy among Paul Warburg, Edward Mandell House, Woodrow Wilson, J.P. Morgan, Benjamin Strong, Otto Kahn, the Rockefeller family, the Rothschild family, and other European and American bankers which resulted in the founding of the U.S. Federal Reserve System which resulted in a takeover of the US economy, on behalf of the oligarchs. The Federal Reserve Act of 1913 defies Article 1, Section 8, Paragraph 5 of the United States Constitution by creating a "central bank of issue" for the United States. World War I, the Agricultural Depression of 1920, the Great Depression of 1929 was all brought about by international banking interests in order to profit from conflict and economic instability.

In March 1922, in an act of high treason, the New York County Association of the Criminal BAR announced that it planned a vigorous state wide campaign to abolish the Grand Jury institution. Former district attorney Robert Elder called upon public prosecutors to take the initiative in replacing the "inefficiency, ignorance and traditional bias" of grand jurors, and Judge Thomas Crain of New York supported the movement. Testifying before the Committee of Law Enforcement of the American Bar Association, he observed that "a judge or some other man learned in statutes should participate in

grand jury hearings,” in other words a “*star chamber!*” In Minnesota, attorney Paul J. Thompson urged his state to adopt the Wisconsin system of prosecution upon the order of a district attorney. In 1922 Judge Roscoe Pound and Felix Frankfurter conducted a survey of criminal justice in Cleveland and added the weight of expert testimony to those who sought to eliminate the use of grand juries. Pound and Frankfurter reported that juries were inefficient and unnecessary, since trial courts (by politically driven men) were quite capable of protecting Americans against executive tyranny, how’s that working for us? And today “*Civil Law Juries*” controlled by judges and prosecutors have turned our “*Courts of Justice*” into “*Dens of Thieves*.” Today we not only have executive tyranny, we have judicial and legislative tyranny. Only by a return to a “*Natural Law Republic*” can Liberty be revived!

In 1933 the War Powers Act, also referred to as the “War Powers Resolution,” or the “War Powers Resolution of 1973,” is a federal law that governs the president’s power to bring the U.S. into an armed conflict without first obtaining authorization from Congress as required under Article I Section 8 Clause 11. Thereby the United States Federal Government was dissolved by the Emergency Banking Act and President Franklin Roosevelt, under Executive Order 6102, unlawfully confiscated gold bullion, and gold certificates within the continental United States.

In 1934, the ABA controlled Congress passed the rules enabling act that provided for the exploitation of the “*Law of the Land*” replacing it with “*civil law*” giving the Supreme Court the unlawful power to abrogate the “*Rules of Common Law*.” In 1938, the US Supreme Court, steered by the subversive ABA, authored the “*Federal Rules of Civil Procedure*,” whereas, under Rule 2 committed an act of Treason when they stated:

*“The Supreme Court enacted uniform rules of procedure for the federal courts. Under the new rules, suits in equity and suits at common law were grouped together under the term “civil action,” claiming that “rigid application of common-law rules brought about injustice.”*

In 1934, Congressman McFadden exposed the Federal Reserve Corporation, bringing formal charges against the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Bank system, The Comptroller of the Currency and the Secretary of United States Treasury for numerous criminal acts, including but not limited to, conspiracy, fraud, unlawful conversion, and treason stating, “*Mr. Chairman, we have in this Country one of the most corrupt institutions the world has ever known. I refer to the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Banks, hereinafter called the Fed. The United States has been ransacked and pillaged. Our structures have been gutted and only the walls are left standing.*” The petition for Articles of Impeachment was thereafter referred to the Judiciary Committee and has yet to be acted on.

In 1944 the United States surrendered to centralized banking system. The prevailing economic system of the world is based on the Bretton Woods Agreement, which was established after the Second World War. While all the countries thought that the economies of the world would boost and the people would have more money in their hands, little did they know that it was just a plan to destroy the currencies of the world to make the dollar the currency anchor of the world. In 1947 the CIA & NSA was established, creating a National police state surveillance grid.

In 1948, the United Nations, an intergovernmental organization that promotes international cooperation in order to create and maintain international order, was established. The UN was established in an effort to institute a “*One World Government*.” The UN also supports population control by supporting government programs that promote forced-abortions, coercive sterilizations and today they are promoting an experimental vaccine that will alter our RNA and potentially destroy our immune system. In 1950 a congressional “*Report on the National Lawyers Guild*” revealed a BAR

communist plot to destroy our Republic. In 1954 the ABA controlled Congress passed the incomprehensible Internal Revenue Code.

In 1954 the Reece Committee filed in Congress the “*Dodd Report*” that revealed un-American activities in government. It was found out that the big foundations were promoting internationalism and collectivism. By their subversive funding activities they posed a clear threat to our American Republic and way of life of American people. The foundations were monumental in shaping the education and foreign policy of the United States and not only this but the foundations had their presence in all areas of society and in some areas had become more powerful than the federal government. Research and experimental stations were established at selected Universities, notably Columbia, Stanford, and Chicago. Here some of the worst mischief in recent education was born. In these Rockefeller and Carnegie established vineyards worked many of the principal characters in the story of the suborning of American education. Here foundations nurtured some of the most ardent academic advocates of upsetting the American system and supplanting it with a Socialist state.

In 1963 President Kennedy was assassinated just weeks before he said,

*“A revolution is coming – a revolution which will be peaceful if we are wise enough; compassionate if we care enough; successful if we are fortunate enough but a revolution which is coming whether we will it or not. We can affect its character; we cannot alter its inevitability”*

In 1971, the Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC) in acts of high treason and lies the SPLC Intelligence Report, proclaiming to be the nation’s preeminent periodical monitoring the radical right in the United States, is fueling all government agencies and police departments into believing that anyone that uses specific words like militia, sovereign, oath keepers, constitution, patriots and even founding fathers, to name just a few, are armed, radicals and dangerous cop killers, whose names are put on the terrorist watch list. This agitation often causes police to over-react with excessive force and on a few occasions respond by SWAT when these words are used at traffic stops. Much of the over-reaction that fuels the police comes from *that spews forth the lies of the Southern Poverty Law Center* to unsuspecting law-enforcement agencies and departments. The SPLC is an arm of the BAR whose purpose is to excite violence by federal agents and police upon We the Sovereign People who are trying to make sense of our out of control federal judiciary and be free.

In 1993, Speaker-Rep. James Traficant, Jr. (Ohio) addressing the House revealing the bankruptcy of the United States into the Congressional Record. *“All United States Offices, Officials, and Departments are now operating within a de facto status in name only under Emergency War Powers. With the Constitutional Republican form of Government now dissolved, the receivers of the Bankruptcy have adopted a new form of government for the United States. This new form of government is known as a Democracy, being an established Socialist/Communist order under a new governor for America.”*

In 2001, Homeland Security police state surveillance grid reached maturity. In 2013, John Kerry, in an act of Treason signed the United Nations Arms Treaty. On 11/21/2018, German Chancellor Angela Merkel at an event by the Konrad Adenauer Foundation in Berlin stated that, *“Sovereign nation states must not listen to the will of their citizens when it comes to questions of immigration, borders, or even sovereignty.”* And made it clear she is attempting to push the globalist agenda to its disturbing conclusion by 2021. Her words echo recent comments by the French President Emmanuel Macron who stated in a Remembrance Day speech that *“patriotism is the exact opposite of nationalism [because] nationalism is treason.”* Macron, told the German federal parliament that, *“France and Germany should be at the center of the emerging New World Order. The Franco-German couple [has] the*

*obligation not to let the world slip into chaos and to guide it on the road to peace. Europe must be stronger... and win more sovereignty,” he went on to demand, just like Merkel, that EU member states surrender national sovereignty to Brussels over “foreign affairs, migration, and development” as well as giving “an increasing part of our budgets and even fiscal resources.”*

**TODAY** – Out-come based socialist education is in full force in our schools destroying our American youth. And according to the Washingtonian, there are 80,000 lawyers working in Washington DC unwittingly and covertly spreading their venomous socialist agenda. These ABA subverts have flooded our courts and polluted our Constitution with more than 200 years of repugnant acts, statutes and rules. All of the aforesaid destructive acts, along with many more were possible because the federal government that centralized our education has removed civics, constitutional studies, and true American history from our curriculum, replacing it with an out-come based socialist education. “*We the People*” must act NOW if we are to save our Republic. We “**MUST**” take to heart what Thomas Jefferson warned us when he said,

*“An enlightened citizenry is indispensable for the proper functioning of a republic. Self-government is not possible unless the citizens are educated sufficiently to enable them to exercise oversight. It is therefore imperative that the nation see to it that a suitable education be provided for all its citizens.”* – THOMAS JEFFERSON

Without this suitable education and action by the People themselves our Republic will be lost forever. Liberty and Justice would become treason in their “*Empire of Lies!*” All of the aforesaid acts, and much more too numerous to list, was made possible by the creating of “*political parties*” that set one group against another as they destroy “common sense” with politically correct narratives as we are led as sheep to the gallows.

## INTRODUCTION TO NATIONAL LIBERTY ALLIANCE

The purpose of National Liberty Alliance (NLA) is to facilitate Education, Communications, Principles and Organization nationally at the grass roots level in order to enable the People to exercise their unalienable right of oversight and save Our Republic. Only the People can Save America. It requires a grassroots commitment of a twofold plan that will enable the People to actually have government by consent. This would require We the People to take back control of both our Judicial and Political Process. Our Founding Fathers did not leave us without remedy. See <http://nationallibertyalliance.org/nla-plan> which will explain both plans.



NLA came into being because our elected servants were ignoring the Constitution for the United States which was ordained by We the People. In our endeavor to establish a way that We the People might exercise our consent of governance we discovered that We the People had two processes for consent that our founding fathers used to frame our nation. These were passed to their posterity and were:

- (1) **Political Process** through the “Elected Committeeman” that George Washington called the engines of government, see George Washington’s Farewell address at [www.NationalLibertyAlliance.org](http://www.NationalLibertyAlliance.org) and,
- (2) **Judicial Process** through unfettered Common Law Grand and Trial Juries whereas, in a stunning 6 to 3 US Supreme Court decision, Justice Antonin Scalia, writing for the majority, confirmed that the American Grand Jury is “*neither part of the judicial, executive nor legislative branches of government, but instead belongs to the people. It is in effect a fourth branch of government “governed” and administered to directly by and on behalf of the*



*American people, and its authority emanates from the Bill of Rights, ... The Court of Appeals' rule would neither preserve nor enhance the traditional functioning of the grand jury that the "common law" of the Fifth Amendment demands. Motions to quash indictments based upon the sufficiency of the evidence relied upon by the grand jury were unheard of at common law in England.*" See United States -v- Williams at [www.NationalLibertyAlliance.org](http://www.NationalLibertyAlliance.org).

National Liberty Alliance has already assembled and is educating thousands of People across America in the "Grand and Trial Jury Administration" process. Whereas five People in every county will take their constitutional positions separate from the politically controlled judiciary and prosecutor who are tainting our juries for political favors. This assembly of People is poised in all Fifty States and simply awaiting "CRITICAL MASS" as we continue to assemble. The assembling of the COS's across America will reign in that critical mass needed. Time is short and our success will require YOUR commitment, support and time.

In the process of We the People endeavoring to take control of these two processes in order to control our "out of control servants" and put them back under the chains of the Constitution, we discovered that exactly as President George Washington warned "...cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men" (party bosses) enabled by the perversion of election law, subverted the power of the people and usurped to themselves the reins of government and destroyed the very engines which have lifted them [the usurpers] to unjust dominion."

We also discovered that the BAR Association seized control of our judicial process and jury system by beguiling BAR lawyers and judges. Finally we traced the control of the party bosses and the BAR right back to Washington DC where an oligarchy that governs Washington DC and our three branches of government also governs the judicial and political process through the passing of the unconstitutional Organic act of 1871 which was passed by the subverts of the 41<sup>st</sup> Congress. Therefore, until We the People stand up together and take back our judicial and political process our Liberties will continue to erode until we find ourselves under the closed iron fists of these tyrants.

We the People, who have discovered this subversion by enemies foreign and domestic, have a duty to expose the conspiracy and preserve Liberty. Therefore, we come forth today to encourage and advise the People to resurrect "*Committees of Safety*" across the nation to assist and educate county, town and city governments concerning the Constitutional Chain of Command. These servants took an oath to defend the Constitution which is necessary to preserve Liberty in times of a National Disaster or invasion.

Such a disaster in the form of a monetary collapse is looming just around the corner. Time is LIMITED and with over 323 million people in 19,000 cities and towns in 3133 counties, it will not be possible for federal and/or state governments to provide for all the innumerable needs that such a collapse would bring. Only the People, working hand in hand, with their neighbors within their county's Constitutional Chain of Command, can make such a task both practical and manageable with any degree of compassion and success at the local level. This is just simple common sense.

There is no Constitutional Chain of Command during a national disaster that empowers the federal government. It not only makes no common sense, it also removes all power from state and local governments and places the entire nation in jeopardy of a potential coup by tyrants. Therefore, martial law would be required in order to force compliance upon We the People and local governments through the end of a barrel of a gun (Mao). This means that all three branches of government would give up their powers to "military rule." That would be the END OF AMERICA.

NLA has discovered that the Power of the “Committee of Safety” is what was used by our founding fathers to take control of their local governments. These “Committeemen” (COS’s) built the nation we inherited and will lose to tyrants today if we don’t do something about it now! NLA is engaged in a national effort within every county through the resurrection of the “Committees of Safety” to support a true grassroots movement to vote People into the real power that will empower our local governments to take back control of our federal government.

Only the People can save America! We the People MUST UNITE with the Independence of grassroots control with an un-controlling “National Presence” and a viable plan using the very implementations that created this Great Nation to take back the Judicial and Political power without the politics. The Time to take a stand has come. This is the year that will answer the questions: “Do we still have a Constitution? Are we a Free People? Will we save Liberty for our posterity? The answers depend upon your action or inaction today, because tomorrow will be too late! Now that you understand the danger and the solution, you have a duty to empower yourself as one of We the People at the Grass Roots to take control of your local government and your State and Federal Representatives by simply requiring them to obey the “Supreme Law of the Land.”

FEMA conducted a national “readiness exercise” under the code name of REX 84 which called for the suspension of the Constitution and the turning of complete control of all local governments over to FEMA while using UN troops to keep law and order during a National Emergency.

## **HOW WE CAN TAKE CONTROL OF OUR POLITICAL PROCESS WHILE WAITING TO RUN FOR COMMITTEEMAN**

Most, if not all Committeemen are not elected and yet they operate and perform all the duties of an elected Committeeman. Therefore let us do the same. We too can interview qualified constitutionally minded candidates that we support and walk their designating petitions with our own designating petition for “*Committeeman*” to get them on the ballot. We can also walk “*recall petitions*” to remove “*Any*” politician who does not honor their oath. Said activities are protected under 18 USC § 245.<sup>1</sup>

Any elected individual who uses their office as a catalyst to engage in insurrection against the laws of the United States (*Bill of Rights*) shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and shall be incapable of holding any office under the United States, under 18 USC § 2383.<sup>2</sup>

Any elected individual who uses their office to promote Marxism or any other ism is in violation of 18 USC § 2385<sup>3</sup> and shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.

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<sup>1</sup> 18 USC § 245 – interfere with qualifying or campaigning as a candidate: (b) Whoever, whether or not acting under color of law, by force or threat of force willfully injures, intimidates or interferes with, or attempts to injure, intimidate or interfere with (1) any person because he is or has been, or in order to intimidate such person or any other person or any class of persons from – (A) voting or qualifying to vote, qualifying or campaigning as a candidate for elective office, or qualifying or acting as a poll watcher, or any legally authorized election official, in any primary, special, or general election; ... shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

<sup>2</sup> **18 U.S. Code § 2383** – Rebellion or insurrection: Whoever incites, sets on foot, assists, or engages in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States or the laws thereof, or gives aid or comfort thereto, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and shall be incapable of holding any office under the United States.

<sup>3</sup> 18 USC § 2385 – Advocating overthrow of Government – Whoever knowingly or willfully advocates, abets, advises, or teaches the duty, necessity, desirability, or propriety of overthrowing or destroying the government of the United States or the government of any State, Territory, District or Possession thereof, or the government of any political subdivision

We the People have a duty to only instruct qualified persons to become elected Committeemen. A qualified person is one who has taken NLA's Civics and Constitutional Course, "*Government by Consent*," and takes a vow to "*Nature's God*" that they will proceed with a sense of "*Honor, Justice, and Mercy*."

The Committeeman's' primary function is to:

- 1) Choose qualified statesmen to fill political vacancies, by walking the candidate's designating petition.
- 2) Recall any public official that is not in good standing.
- 3) Observe the hand-counting of the votes.
- 4) Encourage your constituents to attend and join your "*County Committee of Safety*."
- 5) Meet with your constituents each month by attending your "*County Committee of Safety*" meetings.

We must be free and independent Committeemen. Our Remedy is in the Law! The people's candidates need only file their proper designating petitions to become elected committeemen; and, because the current "*town committeemen*" and the rules, by which they operate, were created under the authority of the true "*Elected Committeemen*" past, we may simply abolish their rules and dismiss them because that's the Law. Natural law requires that the people choose their representatives, and no legislative power no matter how it is disguised to seem lawful, has any authority to legislate away, especially to private associations, the people's authority. "None!" Just like each man or woman's vote, it belongs to the people, not the government. Equally important, We the People alone are the ones responsible, and moreover have the duty to oversee the counting of the vote. Certainly the responsibility to count the vote does not lie with some private corporation or machines that can be covertly rigged. So, the beginning of our plan is education and the execution of our plan is enforcement of the law.

The following are some of the issues "*We the People*" need to address with our Legislators:

- Legislative striking of repugnant election laws.
- Legislative reinstatement of the 1909 George Washington, gate keeper clause NY Election Law Section 21, outlawing private associations from being deemed a political party.
- A return to many of the NY 1909 election laws that were struck.
- Legislation to require hand counting of the vote, in public, presided over by the committeemen as prescribed in NY 1909 election law.
- Legislation requiring the funding of sheriffs to come directly, and only from the county, or from the state.
- A resolution affirming the sovereignty of the people in [Your] state.

**HOW GRASSROOTS CAN TAKE BACK THE COMMITTEEMEN SEATS** – When and only when the truth is revealed to the people, and sets fire in their minds, the current facade of "town committeeman" or "member of the county committee" cannot survive. The revolution has reached a tipping point. Considering the events in Washington DC concerning the Deep State, it is clear that we are in the midst of "a perfect storm." Depending upon our success in the re-educating of We the People, our destiny will be determined. The grass roots liberty groups are organizing in all 3,133 counties across the 50 states looking for a direction along with the many frustrated "*Members of the County*

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therein, by force or violence, or by the assassination of any officer of any such government; ... Shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both....

*Committee*” who will be willing to receive this peaceful solution to save our Republic and take back We the Peoples’ “*Reins of Power*,” thereby becoming the true committeemen that our founding fathers intended us to be.

The idea of a democrat party and a republican party with different agendas that assert as their main goal a government “by the people” is an oxymoron to the form of government our founders intended. Our founders realized that a Republican Form of Government under Common Law would be the solution to man’s dilemma in his search for a government that would “*derive their just powers from the consent of the governed*.” So they ordained and established a Republic founded under the mind of God and not the mind of men, and included a democratic process for representation. If We the People are to completely return to our true roots, at some point, the Republican and Democrat parties must be eliminated and as Thomas Jefferson said, “*We are all Republicans we are all Federalist*.”

And it was in this spirit that the “*Elected Committeemen*” of both aforesaid parties of We the People of New York State came together in a bipartisan convention adopting the following “just” state and county party rules. We suggest that every state strive for the same goal in order that “*man become what he was meant to be, Free and Independent*” and not to be controlled by mob rule. We must be free to vote our conscience on behalf of the People within our election district and not the dictatorship rule of an association. Principles must overrule compromise. There is no room for bi-partisan bickering in our Republic because legislators can only legislate under Article I Section 8 which leaves nothing open for interpretation or legislation that benefits one group over another.

*The following are the uniform rules for New York State Committeemen, established on June 2nd 2012 AD, in a bipartisan effort in honor of George Washington, at Kingston New York attended by and unanimously passed by all elected committeemen in each respective party, and unanimously ratified by all State Committeemen in each respective party on the same day. We strongly suggest that all U.S. Counties adopt the following rules framework.*

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# COMMITTEEMAN RULES

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*"No organization or association of citizens for the election of town officers shall be deemed a political party ..."* – George Washington, 1909 EL §21

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Our Heritage is Common Law which is “*rule by nature’s God*” and our inheritance is His blessings of Liberty. The Committeeman is the voice of the people which represents “*the consent of the governed.*” Tyranny is always just one generation from Liberty. Committeemen as the guardians of our Constitution, who’s prime directive is to secure Common Law and watch for the stealthy encroachments by civil statutes, have a duty (which is also the duty of all Americans) to understand common law and our judicial system. Failure to do so will result in the loss of our heritage and inheritance for ourselves and our posterity. Therefore, it is imperative that a prime focus of the committeemen be to assure that our schools (elementary, secondary and college) teach and instill our heritage and all things that define, express and preserve the fruit of our heritage being Liberty by the Grace of God and not man.

*“The safety and prosperity of nations ultimately and Essentially depend on the protection and blessing of Almighty God; and the national acknowledgment of this truth is not only an indispensable duty, which the people owe to him, but a Duty whose natural influence is favorable to the Promotion of that morality and piety, without which social happiness cannot exist, nor the blessings of a free government be enjoyed.”* – John Adams

- 1) A certified copy of these rules shall be filed at the YOUR STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS and shall be made available to all committeemen and the general public, upon demand.
- 2) The purpose of committeeman rules is to organize the committees, not to impose power or control.
- 3) Amendments to these rules may be made by popular vote of a quorum among all elected committeemen in YOUR STATE, and ratified by two thirds of a quorum of the State Committee.
- 4) A quorum is the majority of elected committeemen on any given committee.
- 5) The general committee is the county committee.
- 6) Ramming votes through shall not be tolerated, the chairman is to pause before ruling and ask if there is any discussion.
- 7) Removing of an Officer – Any officer may be removed (Chairman, Co-chairman, Secretary, Treasurer, etc) at any time by a majority vote of the committee (quorum). All officers are elected by majority vote of the committee (quorum).
- 8) Recall, which can be initiated when sufficient voters sign a petition, has a history dating back to the ancient Athenian democracy. There does not exist, nor can exist, a New York statute preventing the people’s right for recall. The people possess this right under the 10th Amendment. The right of the people to elect and dismiss their representatives at their pleasure cannot be questioned by the legislators who serve at the pleasure of the People. Therefore, it is the duty of the committeeman to unite and petition within their election districts for the removal of any elected official who defies the constitutional will of the People. A rule of thumb for recall is 12% of the votes cast in the last election being recalled. This is an easy task for the committeemen if we are united in a recall to bring our servant government into subjugation.
- 9) The General Committee shall make sure that all elected committeemen has taken non BAR Constitutional courses; it is the committeeman’s duty to understand our Common Law Heritage.

## GENERAL RULES

- 1) These are the Committeeman rules for all committees, additional committee rules may be made by each committee as seen fit by the committees. No rule shall be made in contradiction to state rules, all such rules will be null and void. A copy of these rules shall be certified and filed with the County Board of Election (BOE) and to be made available to the public, copies of which will be posted on our official web site, [www.nationallibertyalliance.org](http://www.nationallibertyalliance.org).
- 2) It is the responsibility of the County Secretary to make sure that a copy of these rules, state rules, and a pocket constitution are handed out to each committeeman at the second general assembly (county) meeting of the new committeemen.
- 3) A quorum is a majority of the elected county committee.
- 4) These rules may be amended at any time by two thirds vote when a quorum is present.
- 5) Minutes will be taken and kept by the secretary. The secretary shall take roll call at every meeting.
- 6) Minutes shall be read at the next meeting whereas all corrections or additions may be made and a consensus is met, after which it shall be signed by the secretary and the chairman and filed.
- 7) Votes – No committee shall permit proxy votes under any circumstances. All votes shall be in public by the showing of hands or by roll call from the attendance sheet, at the request of any member.
- 8) Each Committeeman has one vote.
- 9) The County Committee secretary shall deliver to the [YOUR STATE] Board of Elections a certified copy of the committee rules to be made available to the public “immediately” upon request.
- 10) Committee Organizing – Each committeeman shall have a seat on 5 Committees with one vote, and each committee shall elect a chairman, vice chairman, and other officers as each committee deem necessary. All these committees shall be organized at the first General Committee meeting. (1) General Committee, aka county committee, (2) Town/City or Village Committee, (3) State Assembly Committee, (4) State Senate Committee, (5) Congressional Committee.
- 11) The county chairman is also a state committeeman. Using NY as an example, there are 62 state chairmen all of which shall represent their county in the choice for Governor and choice of two US Senators. The county chairmen shall carry the will of the county committeemen to the state level vote for governor and senators primaries.
- 12) The general committee, a/k/a county committee, is the face of the committeeman in the county and is formed by all elected committeemen from election districts within the county.
- 13) The Washington Gate Keeper clause shall forever remain in these rules as in the law as the Liberty Gate Keeper.

*Gate Keeper clause – 1909 NY Law §21 “No organization or association of citizens for the election of city [town or village] officers [town committeemen] shall be deemed a political party ...”*
- 14) A General Meeting may be called by the County Chairman or Co-Chairman with a 5 day notice.
- 15) The General Committee may appoint potential candidates to fill a vacant election district position, the candidate will fill all the committee positions related to his/her election district within their units of representation but will have no vote until he/she completes an approved course on the Constitution.
- 16) The purpose of rules is to organize and bring order to the committee, not to impose power or control.

## **ELECTION & REORGANIZATION**

- 1) Committeemen are nominated by “Designating Petition and elected at the Primary election.
- 2) If there is no contest for a committeeman seat, the candidate will be deemed elected at the primary election.
- 3) All committeeman vacancies shall be filled by designating petitions on even year elections.
- 4) The election of the committeeman shall be for a two year term.
- 5) All committeeman vacancies shall be filled at the next primary election.
- 6) Each electoral district has one elected committeeman position.
- 7) Individuals may run for any electoral district within their town.
- 8) No committeeman shall hold another elective office while holding the elective office of Committeeman.
- 9) The office of committeeman begins on the 3rd of January after an even year election and ends on December 31<sup>st</sup> after the next even year election. All vacant election district seats may be filled at the next primary election. The general committee, by popular vote, may appointment someone to fill such vacant seats until the next election.
- 10) An oath of office shall be taken at the first meeting after their election or appointment and will be administered by a Magistrate or a Judge and recorded in the minutes.
- 11) Oath of Office – “I do solemnly swear that I will obey, support and defend the Constitution for the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God.”
- 12) On the second Monday (or third Monday due to weather) of January after an even year election the general committee (aka county committee) is to meet for the reorganizing of the units and election of officers, the general assembly is to be held in the county seat.
- 13) On the forth Monday in January (or first Monday in February due to weather) after an even year election the state committee, composed of the general committee chairmen, are to meet for reorganizing and the election of a Chairman, Vice Chairman, Secretary, Treasure and other officers that might be necessary, the state assembly is to be held in the state capital.
- 14) All appointed committeeman are elected by the General Committee to fill a vacancy until the next election and shall have all the duties of an elected committeeman and a vote on each committee. The general Committee may vote at any time to remove an appointed committeeman.
- 15) An elected committeeman can only be removed by their constituents at a ballot box or for a criminal offence as prescribed by law while an appointed committeeman can be removed simply by a majority vote of the General Committee that appointed them.
- 16) If there are no elected committeemen in a county, the State Committee shall appoint, by majority vote (quorum), party officers consisting of (1) Chairman, (2) Vice Chairman, (3) Secretary and (4) Treasurer. The appointed party officers shall appoint committeemen to fill vacancies in all election districts throughout the county. This appointed committee may only be removed by majority vote (quorum) of the State Committee.

## **COMMITTEE PROCEDURES**

- 1) A general meeting may be called by the County Chairman or Co-Chairman within a 5 day notice.
- 2) No vote of any committee shall be valid without a quorum.
- 3) Robert’s rules of order shall be used to maintain order at all meetings, Minutes will be taken and kept by the Secretary and the secretary shall take roll call at every meeting.
- 4) Meeting may be electronically recorded for the purpose of writing more accurate minutes.

- 5) Minutes shall be read at the next meeting whereas all corrections or additions may be made and a consensus is met, after which it shall be signed by the secretary and the chairman and filed.
- 6) The secretary is to maintain all records. At the end of the (2 year) term, records are to be archived at the County or State BOE.
- 7) The Treasurer shall maintain the checking account for the county common for all cities and towns and shall disperse funds as per the General Committees direction.
- 8) Proxy votes are repugnant and therefore not permitted under any circumstance, as in all US and State legislative bodies.
- 9) All nominations of candidates for town offices shall be made at the primary preceding the election.
- 10) Votes – All votes shall be in public by show of hands, any member may move for a roll call, from the attendance sheet if the vote appears close, no proxy votes are permitted.
- 11) All committeemen are equal, and no titled position, such as chairman, vice chairman, secretary, treasure, etc., shall have any special privilege or authority above another.
- 12) The General Committee Chairman may appoint committeeman candidates to fill a vacant election district position, but the appointment must be approved by popular vote of the General Committee. The appointed candidates will fill all the committee positions related to their election district within their units of representation but will have no vote until they complete an approved course on the Constitution.
- 13) All appointed committeemen who want to remain in office must file a designating petition.
- 14) The County Chairman, or any chairman, performs the role of ambassador and is expected to do the will of the full committee. They do not have the authority to act outside the will of the committee on any issue.
- 15) The general committee may hold a meeting to “assist and instruct” the filling out and filing of designating petitions.
- 16) If an elected official violates their oath of office and/or refuses to yield to the will of the people, the General Committees may take a vote to “Recall” the elected official. A recall will require a two thirds vote of a quorum.

### **COMMITTEEMAN POLITICS**

- 1) Committeemen are clearly involved in the political process and in public are to maintain a constitutional posture and not a partisan one, we are not an association or corporation. Our purpose is to competently fill vacancies with constitutionally minded candidates. And are not to sway public opinion. We are electing these candidates to act within their constitutional authority and not to debate rights restrictions or support special interest groups. This will rightfully remove the politics out of the political process.
- 2) Committeemen have only one platform, that every committeeman has a duty to spread both publicly and privately, “The Constitution!”
- 3) When a primary race is in effect, committeemen are not to support one candidate over another in public.
- 4) Committeemen are not to engage in any public partisan politics at any time,
- 5) The committeeman’s primary duties are to (1) Fill vacancies; (2) watch for unconstitutional legislation; (3) recall disobedient servants; (4) preside over the elections and document the counting of the vote; (5) assist people in their election districts with problems with bureaucrats and elected officials; (6) educate and inform the community.



## COMMITTEEMAN DUTIES

- 1) Each General Committee shall organize a campaign to educate all the county residents of the committeeman process, the constitution, common law and its importance to the Republic.
- 2) Every polling site should be manned by at least one committeeman during the election. Arrangements should be made between all the committeemen at the last meeting before the election within the ward or town.
- 3) The General Committee and the County Committee of Safety have a duty to be active in an ongoing effort to educate and encourage participation by the people within their county. And to visit local schools, elementary through college, to present and encourage participation in the committeeman process.
- 4) The committeemen working with County Committee of Safety should train up their children and their fellow citizens/patriots in their communities their duty to serve as a committeeman at least once in their life time. We should also encourage the participation of volunteers with the assisting of carrying petitions during the election season and to participate in party donation drives, and other creative ways to raise the consciousness of the people and their participation in events such as a booth at fairs, town picnics or festivals where a common law theme is encouraged.
- 5) The County Chairman of each county nominates the County BOE Commissioner (after the approval of the General committee) who is then approved by the county legislature.
- 6) Ballot counting – It is the responsibility of the committeemen to preside over We the Peoples elections. Each town committee shall schedule at least 1 committeeman at each polling location to watch the vote. At the closing of the poles the committeemen are to observe the inspectors and clerks counting of the votes. The committeemen shall be responsible for certifying the results of the elections confirmed by the inspectors with a signature and the committeeman's signature. A true copy of the election results shall be scanned and emailed to the General Committee Secretary who will then enter the results in a state committee provided spreadsheet which will be emailed to the State Committee Secretary. Original shall be delivered by hand or certified mail to the General Committee Secretary as soon as practical, and the General Committee Secretary shall file the results for one year, after which it shall be destroyed.
- 7) Choosing candidates for a Primary Election – It is the obligation of all committeemen to nominate for all positions as many “constitutionally” minded candidates in good standing in their communities as are available, so that the people have a true choice of qualified candidates. Each committee will need to consider a maximum number of candidates on a case by case basis but the committee needs to realize that there must be some reasonable limit.
- 8) It is incumbent upon the committeemen to respond to the people's complaints against elected officials or bureaucrats that are in violation of the rights of the people. If the complaint is valid and cannot be remedied, it should be brought before the proper committee (town, county or state) for discussion and remedy.
- 9) It is the duty of a committeeman to seek out and vote for only constitutionally minded candidates.
- 10) A committee may impose term limits upon any candidate that has served 8 years in an elected position by simply not supporting them with the carrying of their designating petitions. Committeemen can also lobby legislators to legislate term limits.
- 11) A committeeman may refuse to carry a petition for a candidate that (s)he may have a conscientious objection for so doing. And therefore, if enough committeemen object to the carrying of a petition for any particular candidate, and there are not enough committeemen to secure the necessary signatures, then we must accept that the people have spoken.
- 12) Our representatives are not to exercise rule over the people, they are to exercise the Constitution. We are a government of the people which is accomplished by the keeping of the laws of the

people, namely the Constitution. If a candidate is ignorant of the Constitution, (s)he cannot be the instrument of the people.

- 13) It is the duty of every committeeman to attend all meetings and to faithfully represent their constituents by providing Constitutional candidates.
- 14) The committeemen must act with the highest integrity and expect the same by the elected officials and only then will we have an honest governing body in Washington D. C. and our state capitols.
- 15) An active committeeman process in every community is the only way the people can preserve the Republic and exercise their unalienable right of consent of the political process.

### **COUNTING OF THE VOTE**

- 1) The State committee will put the board of elections on notice of the committeeman's intentions to witness the counting of the paper ballot vote at the primary elections and work together with others to observe the counting of the vote at the general election. The state committee will file such notice allowing 5 days for the BOE to acknowledge their intent to cooperate and accept our procedure. If the Board of Election does not respond within 5 days, the State Committee will file an "order to show cause" in the State Supreme Court to force cooperation.
- 2) The State Committee will adopt the 1909 laws and procedures for counting the vote and give written detailed instructions to all committeemen on the procedure to be used for the counting of the vote and will become part of our party rules.
- 3) The State Committee will deliver the written detailed instructions to be used for the counting of the vote to the board of elections, so that they may instruct their people. Paper ballot machine counts are appropriate but must be confirmed by hand counting immediately after poll closing.

### **GENERAL COMMITTEE**

- 1) The general committee is the county committee and is composed of all elected committeemen from election districts within the county.
- 2) The general committee shall form at the first general meeting in January and shall plan a schedule for meetings.
- 3) The general committee is responsible for interviewing and filling political vacancies with qualified candidates for county political vacancies for the primary election. It is the duty of this committee to offer qualified candidates to the people to choose from and for reminding all candidates that they are to obey the Constitution and the will of the people.
- 4) The general committee must organize the petition drives necessary to collect the required signatures to place all candidates on the ballot and deliver to the candidate with at least one week time for the candidates to file said petitions with the BOE. It is the duty of every Committeeman to walk their districts to achieve the necessary signatures to secure the candidates designating petitions.

### **STATE COMMITTEE**

- 1) The state committee is composed of all General Committee Chairmen.
- 2) The General Committee Chairman is the State Committeeman and shall elect a Chairman, Vice Chairman, Secretary, Treasure and other officers that might be necessary.
- 3) If a General Committee Chairman is unable to attend a state meeting, any member of the General Committee may be chosen to attend in his/her absence with the power to vote. It is imperative that we strive for 100% attendance for all state meetings and that all counties be represented.

- 4) The State Committee shall meet in the State Capital and will decide at the end of each meeting when they will convene next. The state committee may also meet on the web to discuss business, but all votes must be done in person, in the State Capital.
- 5) A State meeting may be called by the State Chairman or Co-Chairman with at least a 14 day notice that will be given by email and letter.
- 6) The state committee is responsible for interviewing and filling political vacancies with qualified candidates for state offices and the presidential election for the primary election. It is the duty of this committee to offer qualified candidates to the people to choose from and for reminding all candidates that they are to obey the Constitution and the will of the people.
- 7) The State Committee is responsible for the planning of the state convention.
- 8) The members of the state committee answer to their respective general committee and can only be removed by popular vote of the general committee when a quorum is present. Each member is responsible for communicating to their respective general committee as to the decision making on the state level.

### **TOWN/CITY/VILLAGE COMMITTEE**

- 1) The town/city/village committee is made up of all elected committeemen from election districts within the town or city.
- 2) The town committee shall form at the first general meeting and shall choose a date for their first meeting and a backup date in the case of bad weather. The Town Committee will decide at the end of each meeting when they will convene next.
- 3) These committees are responsible for interviewing and filling political vacancies with qualified candidates for town offices for the primary election. It is the duty of this committee to offer qualified candidates to the people to choose from and for reminding all candidates that they are to obey the Constitution and the will of the people.
- 4) These committees are responsible for organizing the watching of the vote and overseeing all elections. This committee shall meet two weeks before the Primary or General election to plan for the manning of the polling places. There must be at least one Committeeman on the premises while the polls are open. All committeemen shall be at their polling places ½ hour before the counting of the votes and shall witness the counting of the votes. The counting of any votes in secrete shall never be tolerated and it is our duty to protest relentlessly until the witnessing of the counting of the votes are satisfied. If there is any resistance, the county chairman shall be available for notification and legal instruments shall be applied.
- 5) This committee must organize the petition drives necessary to collect the required signatures to place the candidates on the ballot and deliver to the candidate with at least one week time for the candidates to file said petitions with the BOE. It is the duty of every Committeeman to walk their districts to achieve the necessary signatures to secure the candidates designating petitions.

### **SENATORIAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE**

- 1) The state senate district committees are made up of all elected committeemen from election districts within this senatorial district. The Senate District Committee is to be formed at the first General Committee meeting for organizing and planning to meet in time to interview all candidates for the next NYS Senatorial election in their district and needs to meet as many times as necessary in order to interview and select candidates, once every two years. This committee must also organize the petition drives necessary to collect the required signatures to place the candidates on the ballot and deliver the petitions one week prior to the time the candidates must

file said petitions with the BOE. It is the duty of every Committeeman to walk their districts to achieve the necessary signatures to secure the candidates designating petitions.

- 2) The state senate committee is responsible for interviewing and filling political vacancies with qualified candidates for state senator for the primary election. It is the duty of this committee to offer qualified candidates to the people to choose from and for reminding all candidates that they are to obey the Constitution and the will of the people.

### **ASSEMBLY DISTRICT COMMITTEE**

- 1) The state assembly committees are made up of all elected committeemen from election districts within this state assembly district. The assembly district committee is to be formed at the first General committee for organizing and planning to meet in time to interview all candidates for the next assembly election in their district. And need to meet as many times as necessary in order to interview and select candidates, once every two years. This committee must also organize the petition drives necessary to collect the required signatures to place the candidates on the ballot and deliver the petitions to the candidates one week prior to the time the candidates must file said petitions with the BOE. It is the duty of every Committeeman to walk their districts to achieve the necessary signatures to secure the candidates designating petitions.
- 2) The state assembly committee is responsible for interviewing and filling political vacancies with qualified candidates for state assembly for the primary election. It is the duty of this committee to offer qualified candidates to the people to choose from and for reminding all candidates that they are to obey the Constitution and the will of the people.

### **U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS COMMITTEE**

- 1) The congressional district committee is made up of all elected committeemen from election districts within this congressional district. The congressional district committee is to be formed at the first General committee for organizing and planning to meet in time to interview all candidates for the next US congressional election in their district and need to meet as many times as necessary in order to interview and select candidates once every two years. This committee must also organize the petition drives necessary to collect the required signatures to place the candidates on the ballot and deliver the petitions one week prior to the time the candidates must file said petitions with the BOE. It is the duty of every Committeeman to walk their districts to achieve the necessary signatures to secure the candidates designating petitions.
- 2) The congressional district committee is responsible for interviewing and filling political vacancies with qualified candidates for the congressional district for the primary election. It is the duty of this committee to offer to the people qualified candidates to choose from and for reminding all candidates that they are to obey the Constitution and the will of the people.

The above [YOUR STATE] State Committeeman rules were adopted at a conference on [DATE]. Whereas a two thirds vote of elected committeemen of the State was present and voted to pass the above said rules.

I \_\_\_\_\_ Secretary for the [YOUR STATE] State Committee do swear and certify that on [DATE] that the foregoing rules were agreed upon by at least two thirds vote of all elected Committeemen in [YOUR STATE] and that the foregoing is an accurate true copy of the agreed upon rules and that I also witnessed the signatures above as their presence and witness to said party rules.

SEAL

<hr/>	<hr/>
State Chairman	State Co Chairman
<hr/>	<hr/>
State Secretary	State Treasurer

NOTE: Although each state holds different times for walking and filing Designating Petitions for Committeeman we can form, act, and prepare as committeeman now. And, at the appropriate time we can file our petitions. By proceeding now as the elected committeemen we will be prepared to take back control of our political process quickly.

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# THE IRREFUTABLE ARGUMENT FOR REPUBLIC REVIEW

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## REPUBLIC REVIEW ARGUMENT IN BULLET FORMAT

- 1) In accordance with Article Seven of the Constitution, the Constitution is a compact/contract written “for” and “by” the States
  - 2) The legal definition of “ratification” is: “the action of signing or giving formal consent to a treaty, compact/contract, or agreement, making it officially valid”
  - 3) For the compact/contract to be given force it required a threshold of “Stakeholders” buy-in (“State” buy-in)
2. In accordance with Article Seven and Article Five, the States are THE principal Stakeholders of this compact/contract. Consequently, ONLY the States possess SOVEREIGNTY over the compact/contract; thus:
- Only the States could ratify the Constitution.
  - Only the States possess the authority to ratify amendments.
  - Conversely, the Constitution does not grant the authority to the Supreme Court, the President, or Congress to ratify the Constitution or an Amendment to the Constitution; therefore they are not PRINCIPAL Parties to this compact/contract.
3. In accordance with the Ninth and Tenth Amendments, the States are the SOVEREIGNS who possess Supremacy over all things not delegated to the general (i.e. Federal) government within the Compact/contract:
- The general government supremacy is limited to ONLY those objects/powers delegated by the States within the Compact/contract to the general government, ratified amendments to the Constitution and constitutionally ratified Treaties (See Article Six Section Two.)
  - Accordingly, the States delegated specific, defined and limited **ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES, AND POWERS (RRPs)** within the compact/contract (i.e. Constitution) to the general government and the general government was constrained per the compact/contract from doing anything that was not specifically delegated to it within the compact/contract (*See Article Six Section Two, and the Ninth and Tenth Amendments.*)
4. The only way the general government can constitutionally obtain new RRP is by requesting that the States delegate the desired RRP to them (the general government) via an Amendment to the Constitution in accordance with the Constitutional amendment process. The “General Welfare and Defense,” “Commerce,” “Necessary and Proper,” and “Supremacy” clauses are not ambiguous portals for the general government to assume new RRP’s. These clauses only apply to the RRP’s enumerated in the Constitution and Amendments to the Constitution that have been ratified and Treaties constitutionally ratified by two thirds of the Senate (*See Article Six, The Ratification Debates, Madison’s Veto of the 1817 Bonus Bill, and Federalist Papers.*)
5. Politicians, Jurists, Lawyers, Officers, officials, professors, and persons claiming profound understanding of the Constitution within and outside of the general government since 1791 have used

lies, deceit, and collusion to convince the States to allow the general government the ability to assume unconstitutional RRP's without following the codified process within the Constitution (*See The Ratification Debates and Madison's Veto of the 1817 Bonus Bill, and the Federalist Papers.*)

- Therefore, all RRP's being exercised that cannot be found within the Constitution and the ratified Amendments are blatant violations of the Constitution and usurpations of States' RRP's and sovereignty (*See Ratification Debates, Madison's Veto of the Bonus Bill, and the Federalist Papers.*)
- For almost two centuries the general government and public servants at all levels have failed to comply with the Constitution as ratified and now our Republic is in grave peril due to these usurpations.

6. This audit is what Madison and Jefferson attempted to accomplish in 1798 with the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions. (*see the article Nullification of Interposition by G. R. Mobley.*)

- Jefferson audited the Constitution in his letter to the Kentucky State Legislators in 1798 (*See Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 and 1799.*)
- Madison called for the State to fulfill their duty to protect their State and citizens from despotic government calling on the other States "that the necessary and proper measures will be taken by each, for co-operating with this state, in maintaining the Authorities, Rights, and Liberties, referred to the States respectively, or to the people." (*See Virginia Resolution of 1798 and James Madison, Report on the Virginia Resolutions 1800.*)

7. Republic Review is what Madison and Jefferson attempted with Virginia and Kentucky when these States called upon their fellow Stakeholders to join them in rebuking the general government for violating their Constitution (*See Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 and 1799 and see the article Nullification of Interposition by G. R. Mobley.*)

- Their fellow States failed to fulfill their obligation of oversight over their compact/contract which is why Madison and Jefferson were not successful in conducting Republic Review and why Jefferson lamented in the Kentucky Resolution of 1799 and Madison lamented in Madison's 1800 Notes on the Virginia Resolutions.
- The first and obvious action was nullification of these ACT's but if that is what they were seeking, then they would not have recommended the others actions in these Resolutions or lamented when the other States failed to respond in kind.

8. In harmony with Madison and Jefferson's actions, the audit only requires one State to initiate and call for Republic Review (*See Republic Review Process Model.*)

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## INTRODUCTION TO ROBERT'S RULES OF ORDER

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### What Is Parliamentary Procedure?

It is a set of rules for conduct at meetings that allows everyone to be heard and to make decisions without confusion.

### Why is Parliamentary Procedure Important?

Because it's a time tested method of conducting business at meetings and public gatherings. It can be adapted to fit the needs of any organization. Today, Robert's Rules of Order newly revised is the basic handbook of operation for most clubs, organizations and other groups. So it's important that everyone know these basic rules!

Organizations using parliamentary procedure usually follow a fixed order of business. Below is a typical example:

1. Call to order.
2. Roll call of members present.
3. Reading of minutes of last meeting.
4. Officers reports.
5. Committee reports.
6. Special orders --- Important business previously designated for consideration at this meeting.
7. Unfinished business.
8. New business.
9. Announcements.
10. Adjournment.

The method used by members to express themselves is in the form of moving motions. A motion is a proposal that the entire membership take action or a stand on an issue. Individual members can:

1. Call to order.
2. Second motions.
3. Debate motions.
4. Vote on motions.

There are four Basic Types of Motions:

1. Main Motions: The purpose of a main motion is to introduce items to the membership for their consideration. They cannot be made when any other motion is on the floor, and yield to privileged, subsidiary, and incidental motions.
2. Subsidiary Motions: Their purpose is to change or affect how a main motion is handled, and is voted on before a main motion.
3. Privileged Motions: Their purpose is to bring up items that are urgent about special or important matters unrelated to pending business.
4. Incidental Motions: Their purpose is to provide a means of questioning procedure concerning other motions and must be considered before the other motion.



## How are Motions Presented?

1. Obtaining the floor
  - a. Wait until the last speaker has finished.
  - b. Rise and address the Chairman by saying, “Mr. Chairman, or Mr. President.”
  - c. Wait until the Chairman recognizes you.
2. Make Your Motion
  - a. Speak in a clear and concise manner.
  - b. Always state a motion affirmatively. Say, “I move that we ...” rather than, “I move that we do not ....”
  - c. Avoid personalities and stay on your subject.
3. Wait for Someone to Second Your Motion
4. Another member will second your motion or the Chairman will call for a second.
5. If there is no second to your motion it is lost.
6. The Chairman States Your Motion
  - a. The Chairman will say, “It has been moved and seconded that we ...” Thus placing your motion before the membership for consideration and action.
  - b. The membership then either debates your motion, or may move directly to a vote.
  - c. Once your motion is presented to the membership by the chairman it becomes “assembly property,” and cannot be changed by you without the consent of the members.
7. Expanding on Your Motion
  - a. The time for you to speak in favor of your motion is at this point in time, rather than at the time you present it.
  - b. The mover is always allowed to speak first.
  - c. All comments and debate must be directed to the chairman.
  - d. Keep to the time limit for speaking that has been established.
  - e. The mover may speak again only after other speakers are finished, unless called upon by the Chairman.
8. Putting the Question to the Membership
  - a. The Chairman asks, “Are you ready to vote on the question?”
  - b. If there is no more discussion, a vote is taken.
  - c. On a motion to move the previous question may be adapted.

## Voting on a Motion:

The method of vote on any motion depends on the situation and the by-laws of policy of your organization. There are five methods used to vote by most organizations, they are:

1. By Voice -- The Chairman asks those in favor to say, “aye,” those opposed to say “no.” Any member may move for an exact count.
2. By Roll Call -- Each member answers “yes” or “no” as his name is called. This method is used when a record of each person’s vote is required.
3. By General Consent -- When a motion is not likely to be opposed, the Chairman says, “if there is no objection ...” The membership shows agreement by their silence, however if one member says, “I object,” the item must be put to a vote.
4. By Division -- This is a slight verification of a voice vote. It does not require a count unless the chairman so desires. Members raise their hands or stand.

- By Ballot -- Members write their vote on a slip of paper, this method is used when secrecy is desired.

There are two other motions that are commonly used that relate to voting.

- Motion to Table -- This motion is often used in the attempt to “kill” a motion. The option is always present, however, to “take from the table,” for reconsideration by the membership.
- Motion to Postpone Indefinitely -- This is often used as a means of parliamentary strategy and allows opponents of motion to test their strength without an actual vote being taken. Also, debate is once again open on the main motion.

Parliamentary Procedure is the best way to get things done at your meetings. But, it will only work if you use it properly.

- Allow motions that are in order.
- Have members obtain the floor properly.
- Speak clearly and concisely.
- Obey the rules of debate.
- Most importantly, *BE COURTEOUS*.

## ROBERT’S RULES OF ORDER MOTIONS CHART

Based on *Robert’s Rules of Order Newly Revised (10th Edition)*

**Part 1, Main Motions.** These motions are listed in order of precedence. A motion can be introduced if it is higher on the chart than the pending motion. § indicates the section from Robert’s Rules.

§	PURPOSE:	YOU SAY:	INTERRUPT?	2ND?	DEBATE?	AMEND?	VOTE?
§21	Close meeting	I move to adjourn	No	Yes	No	No	Majority
§20	Take break	I move to recess for ...	No	Yes	No	Yes	Majority
§19	Register complaint	I rise to a question of privilege	Yes	No	No	No	None
§18	Make follow agenda	I call for the orders of the day	Yes	No	No	No	None
§17	Lay aside temporarily	I move to lay the question on the table	No	Yes	No	No	Majority
§16	Close debate	I move the previous question	No	Yes	No	No	2/3
§15	Limit or extend debate	I move that debate be limited to ...	No	Yes	No	Yes	2/3
§14	Postpone to a certain time	I move to postpone the motion to ...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
§13	Refer to committee	I move to refer the motion to ...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
§12	Modify wording of motion	I move to amend the motion by ...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
§11	Kill main motion	I move that the motion be postponed indefinitely	No	Yes	Yes	No	Majority
§10	Bring business before assembly (a main motion)	I move that [or “to”] ...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority

**Part 2, Incidental Motions.** No order of precedence. These motions arise incidentally and are decided immediately.

§	PURPOSE:	YOU SAY:	INTERRUPT?	2ND?	DEBATE?	AMEND?	VOTE?
§23	Enforce rules	Point of Order	Yes	No	No	No	None
§24	Submit matter to assembly	I appeal from the decision of the chair	Yes	Yes	Varies	No	Majority
§25	Suspend rules	I move to suspend the rules	No	Yes	No	No	2/3
§26	Avoid main motion altogether	I object to the consideration of the question	Yes	No	No	No	2/3
§27	Divide motion	I move to divide the question	No	Yes	No	Yes	Majority
§29	Demand a rising vote	I move for a rising vote	Yes	No	No	No	None
§33	Parliamentary law question	Parliamentary inquiry	Yes	No	No	No	None
§33	Request for information	Point of information	Yes	No	No	No	None

**Part 3, Motions That Bring a Question Again Before the Assembly.**

No order of precedence. Introduce only when nothing else is pending.

§	PURPOSE:	YOU SAY:	INTERRUPT?	2ND?	DEBATE?	AMEND?	VOTE?
§34	Take matter from table	I move to take from the table ...	No	Yes	No	No	Majority
§35	Cancel previous action	I move to rescind ...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	2/3 or Majority with notice
§37	Reconsider motion	I move to reconsider ...	No	Yes	Varies	No	Majority

## SIMPLIFIED ROBERTS RULES OF ORDER

### MAIN IDEAS:

- Everyone has the right to speak once if they wish, before anyone may speak a second time.
- Everyone has the right to know what is going on at all times.
- Only urgent matters may interrupt a speaker.
- The [members] discuss only one thing at a time.

### HOW TO DO THINGS:

1. **You want to bring up a new idea before the group.** After recognition by the [president], present your motion. A second is required for the motion to go to the floor for debate, or consideration.
2. **You want a motion just introduced by another person to be killed.** Without recognition from the [president] simply state “I object to consideration.” This must be done before any debate. This motion requires no second, is not debatable and requires a 2/3 vote.
3. **You want to change some of the wording in a motion under debate.** After recognition by the [president], move to amend by
  - i. adding words,
  - ii. striking words or
  - iii. striking and inserting words.

4. **You like the idea of a motion under debate, but you need to reword it beyond simple word changes.** Move to substitute your motion for the original motion. If it is seconded, debate will continue on both motions and eventually the body will vote on which motion they prefer.
5. **You want more study and/or investigation given to the idea under debate.** Move to refer to a committee. Try to be specific as to the charge to the committee.
6. **You want more time personally to study the proposal under debate.** Move to postpone to a definite time or date.
7. **You are tired of the current debate.** Move to limit debate to a set period of time or to a set number of speakers. Requires a 2/3 vote.
8. **You have heard enough debate.** Move to close the debate. Requires a 2/3 vote. Or move to previous question. This cuts off debate and brings the assembly to a vote on the pending question only. Requires a 2/3 vote.
9. **You want to postpone a motion until some later time.** Move to table the motion. The motion may be taken from the table after 1 item of business has been conducted. If the motion is not taken from the table by the end of the next meeting, it is dead. To kill a motion at the time it is tabled requires a 2/3 vote. A majority is required to table a motion without killing it.
10. **You want to take a short break.** Move to recess for a set period of time.
11. **You want to end the meeting.** Move to adjourn.
12. **You are unsure that the [president] has announced the results of a vote correctly.** Without being recognized, call for a “division of the house.” At this point a standing vote will be taken.
13. **You are confused about a procedure being used and want clarification.** Without recognition, call for “Point of Information” or “Point of Parliamentary Inquiry.” The [president] will ask you to state your question and will attempt to clarify the situation.
14. **You have changed your mind about something that was voted on earlier in the meeting for which you were on the winning side.** Move to reconsider. If the majority agrees, the motion comes back on the floor as though the vote had not occurred.
15. **You want to change an action voted on at an earlier meeting.** Move to rescind. If previous written notice is given, a simple majority is required. If no notice is given, a 2/3 vote is required.

**You may INTERRUPT a speaker for these reasons only:**

- to get information about business – **point of information**
- to get information about rules – **parliamentary inquiry**
- if you can't hear, safety reasons, comfort, etc. – **question of privilege**
- if you see a breach of the rules – **point of order**
- if you disagree with the [president]'s ruling – **appeal**

**You may influence WHAT the [members] discuss:**

- if you would like to discuss something – **motion**
- if you would like to change a motion under discussion – **amend**

· You may influence HOW and WHEN the [members] discuss a motion:

- if you want to limit debate on something – **limit debate**
- if you want a committee to evaluate the topic and report back – **commit**
- if you want to discuss the topic at another time – **postpone or lay it on the table**
- if you think people are ready to vote – **previous question**

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## PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE MOTIONS CHART

Adjourn	S			M	
Recess	S		A	M	
Table	S			M	
Close Debate	S			2/3	R
Limit Debate	S		A	2/3	R
Postpone To Later Time	S	D	A	M	R
Refer To Committee	S	D	A	M	R
Amend Amendment	S	D		M	R
Postpone Indefinitely	S	D	A	M	R
Main Motion	S	D	A	M	R

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S = Must Be Seconded

A = Amendable

2/3 = Requires A 2/3 Vote

D = Debatable

M = Requires A Simple Majority Vote

R = May Be Reconsidered Or Rescinded

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- Committee of Safety Handbook.pdf
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- Grand and Petit Jurist Handbook.pdf
- Jury Administrative Handbook.pdf
- Sheriffs Handbook.pdf
- Government by Consent Book

*“Only the People can Save Our Republic”  
Learn how to have Government by Consent!*