

Outpost of Freedom

The Plan for Restoration of Constitutional Government

*A means whereby we can
restore the government and country
which was passed down to us
by the Framers of the Constitution*

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Preface

This Plan for the Restoration of Constitutional Government, as explained in "The Question", is purely hypothetical. It is, however, a natural evolution from the "[You Have Tread On Me - Petition](#)", as the Revolutionary War was a natural evolution from the Olive Branch Petition.

In adapting this sequence of events to modern times, it needs to be understood that times have changed and the possibility of a gathering of "revolutionary" delegates in one place would be fatal to the cause.

Understanding this difficulty, the expedient for today is that individuals would sign and submit, to their respective representatives in the federal government, individual petitions as "redress of grievances, as per Article I of the Bill of Rights.

Absent a positive response to the Petition, one could safely conclude that the government had no more intention of addressing the grievances than King George III did. This, by colonial standards, would put one in a "state of nature" -- absent an operating Constitutional government -- wherein he, as a free man, has every right to associate with others of similar circumstance.

An earlier article, by the author of this Plan, provides some insight into this aspect of the Founders' thinking process when they realized that they could no longer live under government that did not recognize their rights (see [Sons of Liberty #14](#)).

As you progress through this hypothetical Plan, you will note that there are short sketches (Historical Perspective) that provide a brief example of the historical conditions that can be equated with each part of the Plan.

The Plan, then, is an effort to parallel the activities of the Founders into a theoretical plan that emulates the progression of events, culminating in the creation of the United States of America.

The Plan is made as detailed as expedient for the variety of possible circumstances that might arise. Plans, however, can never be made so rigid that they will work under all conditions. Therefore, it is intended to provide sufficient detail so that creative minds could easily refine the Plan into a working model for immediate and local conditions.

Often, elements of the Plan call to mind other works by this author, and, works by others, in which instances, links are provided to those works to provide additional insight which might assist in more detailed planning and understanding.

The Plan is provided for your pleasure and education. What you do with it is up to you, and, what you do not do with it is a point of consideration for your posterity.

G. H.

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The Question:

A question was raised, a few months ago, in a conversation with a friend. The question was, "Could a Revolution be conducted in the modern world considering modern technology, extensive government troops, and battle field weapons?" At first thought, the task seems so ominous, so daunting and against such odds, that it would be impractical, if not impossible.

Upon reflecting on what must have been equally daunting to the Founding Fathers, it is not, as first anticipated, such an ominous task.

The Founding Fathers faced British forces -- the best-trained and most successful military in the world. Its navy was master of the seas; its land forces had recently defeated the French and had forced colonization around the world. It controlled the local government, and had enacted laws that gave it nearly arbitrary control over the colonies.

The colonies had few things working for them. They had a lack of experience, except those who had recently fought alongside the British in the French-Indian Wars; some had learned to defend themselves against hostile Indians, and thus learned fighting tactics used by the Indians. They had local knowledge of the topography. And, they had the fortitude and persistence that had helped their forefathers, and themselves, overcome the obstacles of taming a land that had been little changed from its natural state.

Against them were: Substantial numbers of highly trained soldiers; Unlimited supplies and resources, although most of them were located across the ocean and had to be transported, this taking months; A multitude of locations, bases, within and around the colonies; Mastery of the waterways; And, many of the military leaders had experience both with fighting Indians and working alongside the colonists.

In those first eventful days of April, May, and June 1775, the colonists learned what their weaknesses were and what some of their strengths were. They learned that they were not trained, nor were they inclined to fight face-to-face on the battlefield. They learned that the tactics of the Indians, ambush by surprise and hit and run tactics would damage both morale and manpower of the British. They learned that living to fight another day was more important than victory in a single battle; that skirmishes were the best tactic, unless a major battle had a high degree of probability of being won. One of the major drawbacks in their efforts was that of selecting officers who were astute enough to challenge the ways of traditional warfare.

But, they did, with their persistence and their faith in God, prevail -- not by might, rather by tactics and fortitude.

Just how would they fight, today? Surely, they would adapt their tactics to the 'battlefield' and would realize the political necessity of securing faith and assistance from the non-combatants. There are many other generalities that can be addressed, but of greater importance will be the actual circumstances of today's world and the necessity to develop new tactics in order to overcome obstacles that present themselves, as the battle begins. This is a theoretical answer to that question.

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A Foundation Upon Which to Build

To undertake the task at hand, we must understand some concepts that were common knowledge to those who gave us this great nation though have since been lost, by various means, to our current process of thought. The principle concept is an understanding of "the State of Nature". That is the condition in which we find ourselves, if there is no government.

If we find ourselves in a State of Nature, we are living in a world absent *de jure* government. Each does by only his own moral and ethical constraints, absent legitimate government constraints.

Within a community, it s necessary to moderate each of our individual characteristics and develop a common set which all are bound by. This is the simplest form of government outside of family. It is a community with common goals and constraints -- and, a method of dealing with those who violate others within that community.

Common elements for such a community are language, moral values, and heritage. These three common elements provide for a cohesive community. Similarly, a state and a nation must also have the common characteristics, though being a much more diverse lot, the larger the government, the less imposition on individual rights.

However, those common elements must, to some degree, be existent, for a nation to truly have the proper foundation to preserve the traditions of its past, to have a cohesive present day, and, a model for its future.

For nearly a century, the fundamentals of those elements within the United States were clearly defined. However, in more recent times, those "truths' have been distorted and been lost to our contemporary thoughts. To better understand those founding principles, see ["We the People", but, Who are We.](#)

Since our purpose is to Restore Constitutional Government, as intended by the Framers, perhaps it would behoove us to establish some principles on which to judge whether and individual has sufficient understand of, and, respect for, those principles. The Principle Faction its relationship to lesser factions is discussed in ["Factions -- the Chains of Oppression"](#).

Some Thoughts

This plan, after years of discussion and contemplation, coupled with an understanding of what the Founders did to challenge the authority of the power of government, was developed as a guideline that would answer the question of whether it would be possible, today, to emulate the actions of those Founders to achieve the same end.

The desire to change government back to its Constitutional limitations would best be served if no blood were shed. The impracticality of achieving that end, along with the knowledge that blood has already been shed, moves us to the second position -- that the minimum amount of blood be shed, and, that of if blood is to be shed, that it include an absolute minimum of innocent blood.

There is little doubt that during a conflict, blood will be shed, when necessary, in the course of that conflict. Knowing that any innocent blood shed is a detriment to the image of those who seek to return

to Constitutional government, every effort should be made to "pick the ground" for open conflict, with special consideration to locations that will have the least impact on innocent bystanders.

In the selection of 'targets', outside of the normal area of conflict (aggravation), the following should be taken into consideration.

Though accident, error, and, perhaps, judging wrongly, the actions of those who might be targeted, it is far better to isolate those errors to people who, if not guilty, at least are in a position and have acted in such a manner that their guilt is probable.

There is also the moral consideration -- that those who are willing to strike, as the Founders did, do so in violation of the laws, as they exist, today. When they make a decision to "target" someone, or, something, they should consider just how the "target" would be construed by those who will, eventually, make judgment on their actions. The most important consideration, however, would be the judgment made by God and the person doing the act. If that act is motivated for purposes of revenge, God will judge, and, the person will have to live with, the consequences.

On the other hand, if the act is one that is surely one of retribution for acts of the target, whether corporate property or an individual life, and has clearly demonstrated by a pattern on the part of the person or entity, then, surely, God will judge as necessary, and, the actor will have a clear mind.

Where possible, all players in the act, and, even more desirable, others who can safely be associated with and brought into, if not the plan, at least the determination of the validity of the 'target', the collective judgment, serving as a sort of jury, considering both the guilt and the demonstrable necessity of the action, will provide the best assurance of a desirable final judgment, and a clear conscience for those involved.

If blood is to be shed, every consideration should be made that the blood deserves to be shed.

Some considerations for the evaluation of a 'target':

- Have lives been lost as direct, or indirect, result of the actions of the 'target', acting in violation of the Constitution or constitutional laws of the land?
- Has there been a continual loss of property by people who should have had that property protected, under the Constitution or constitutional laws?
- If a foreign nation, say, Russia, were to invade the United States, would the target become a collaborator, turning against the United States and the Constitution?

Note: The possibility that if there were sufficient 'friends' (collaborators) of a foreign power, these 'friends' who might encourage participation by that foreign power, is to be considered. The discouragement of his sort of person (potential collaborators) would be as desirable as the discouragement of all other potential 'targets'.

* * * * *

I. Small units, small acts of aggravation

Overview

Directed activities intended to establish the existence of an air of dissatisfaction among some of the citizens of the country. These actions might include targeted individuals and/or businesses that have proven their disdain for the Constitution; violated the Constitution by their actions or activities; are supportive of those who violate the Constitution, or, have failed in their obligations to the people under contracts, such as insurance companies who have failed to make good under their policies.

Understand that the authority that the sitting (de facto, rebel) government has emanated from the Constitution, and, that this government was instituted under the limits described by of the Constitution. [Note: Let it be understood that the term "rebel", within this article, is applied to the de facto government that has rebelled against the Constitution that created it.]

The Constitution, having been created by the People, is only capable of passing to the government authority that they, themselves, possess ([Let's Talk About the Constitution](#)). Understanding, then, that if the rebel government has assumed that it has powers, derived from that Constitution, though not enumerated therein, it has usurped authority, and that it assumes the people, themselves, had. Given that the rebel government has assumed that they have the right to kidnap, torture and assassinate, they have, by their actions, acknowledged that the people, too, have that authority, at least until Constitutional government is restored. If it is used as the means of usurpation, then, surely, it is fairly used by those who intend to restore Constitutional government.

Given the understanding that we must fight our foe from as high a moral ground as possible, it is always our right, and within our lawful authority, to engage that foe in the same manner as they engage us. This, however, only speaks to the state of nature that many have found themselves cast into. Committees of Safety, Militia and judicial bodies are bound by a higher standard, in their official capacity, than those who speak for themselves, or, as members of cells or teams. Consequently, the Committees of Safety, Militia, and judicial bodies created under their authority shall not prosecute or impede those who have found themselves compelled to take individual action against the rebel government.

In all cases, care should be taken to assure that the "target" can be exploited for the benefit of the effort to restore Constitutional government, and should, as much as possible, be conducted so as to have a minimum detrimental impact on the civilian population. If the purpose of the activities being conducted is designed to restore rights and the Constitution, a total regard for those rights, except for those targeted, must be adhered to.

These directed activities should be evaluated for the desired effect, and can include:

Examples:

- Law enforcement officers who have abused citizens, without provocation
- Insurance companies who have not fulfilled their obligations for losses sustained
- People in positions of public trust who have blatantly violated their oath of office
- People in positions of public trust who have blatantly lied to the American public.

- People who have proven themselves inimical to the Constitution ([Bad Guys](#))
- Federal Reserve Banks (nine banks)
- Special Interest Groups inimical to the Constitution (i.e. ACORN, SEIU)

Historical Perspective

In many of the colonies, acts which were illegal, under any form of law, were conducted by various groups and individuals concerned over the imposition of stricter laws and taxes being imposed on the colonists. Those acts of Parliament were deemed outside of the authority of Parliament because the British Constitution secured certain rights, and, the existing Charters, which had created government in the colonies, were being ignored.

Numerous incidents occurred, which we are all familiar with, that would fall within the area of illegal activity. In most of them, the Committees of Safety (or equivalent), and, the militia, were not directly involved in the activities. History leads us to understand, however, that there was, at least, tacit approval of the activity, if they were not ordered and directed by Committees and Militia.

Most of these acts were performed by groups commonly identified as "Sons of Liberty". These groups were most common in Boston and New York, though they existed in other parts of the colony in increasing numbers, as the actions of the British government continued to grow more oppressive.

Holding to that which is most commonly known, we can look to incidents such as the harassment of the soldiers in Boston, one such incident resulting in the Boston Massacre. We can look to the various events where a tax collector, or other official was, "tarred and feathered", often resulting in death. We know that many officials were kidnapped, bound hand and foot, and paraded through town in a cart, or "on a rail", wearing signs "proclaiming" their unlawful activities. We have small groups of colonists tearing down homes, warehouses, and customs offices. And, in perhaps the best-known instance of illegal activity, we have a band of "Indians" marching through the streets of Boston to the wharf, where they boarded ships and dump the tea into the harbor, resulting in the destruction of the equivalent value of millions of dollars in damage.

These Sons of Liberty, as well as other small groups, acted outside of the law. For the most part, they were never identified, in their time, by the government, nor were they prosecuted. There were never any 'witnesses' to any of their activities that would identify the individuals, and, if they had been identified, the likelihood of a jury convicting them was non-existent.

All of these instances were conducted outside of any lawful authority, and, if any trial was held, history does not reflect such. Private Citizens, who felt compelled to demonstrate their feelings against the unlawful actions of the government by unlawful actions of their own, conducted them. They were, quite simply, willing to face the consequences of their actions in order to make clear to the government that the usurpation of authority would not be tolerated.

Interestingly, there were never any 'witnesses' to these events, and, had charges been brought, the jury would surely have come back with a verdict of "not guilty". Most importantly, understand that the people who did not participate in these activities, even though they knew that they were not legal, were willing to hide people, knowledge and anything that might be incriminating from the government.

Role of Committees

The Committees will not be a part of this activity. It would be inappropriate for the Committees to encourage activity that might be considered illegal. This would, of course, only apply to Committee members in their official capacity.

Committees, however, would provide protection for those who might be accused and threatened with arrest without a warrant issued by a Grand Jury, in accordance with Article V, Bill of Rights.

Committees of Safety should enlist individuals with particular expertise to serve on the appropriate committees within the Committee. These will include, though not limited to, Militia, Correspondence, Liaison, and, Intelligence.

Militia committee

The Militia committee should be comprised of people with military experience. Their duties would include making recommendations to the Committee for commissions, determining enlistment and training procedures, consultation with Militia officers regarding tactics, and assuring logistical support, as necessary, for the Militia.

Correspondence committee

The Correspondence committee should be comprised of people with experience in various means of communication, have a desire to exclude controversial information from polluting the communications system, be able to work with other people in other Correspondence committees as well as those in the existing press, and, understand that conflict with others effectively inhibits the flow of positive communications. Specialists in radio, video, and electronic communications should also be enlisted to provide support, as necessary.

Whenever any target is assaulted, the background of the individual or business should provide some cause inimical to the Constitutional government that can be emphasized to provide even a remote justification. Such activity should not be attributed to random acts, if possible. Recognition of loss and sympathy cannot hurt, so long as the disreputable aspects of the character of the target are also brought forward. ([Press and the Patriot Community](#)).

Correspondence committee operations should endeavor, constantly, to establish an every-enlarging Network of Correspondents, including other Committee related personnel and establishment press members who have demonstrated a willingness to look at other than the government side of a story.

Liaison committee

The liaison committee should be comprised of people with good personal communications skills. Once assigned, they should start enlisting resources among people in the community who work for, or, have close ties with, the government and industry. Their efforts should include:

- Learning what they can of rebel government plans; develop resources in existing government, and industry.

- Enlistment of government employees or those in contact with the government, who can provide information regarding the activities, plans and intentions of the rebels should be pursued from the very beginning. Intelligence is invaluable. Whenever information is developed that would assist the Intelligence committee, it should be forwarded to that committee as soon as possible.
- Anticipate future needs to communicate with both government and industry leaders to negotiate transfer of authority, as necessary.

Intelligence committee

The Intelligence committee should be comprised of researchers and those versed in intelligence matters. An understanding of some of the methods that will be used by the rebels to infiltrate, redirect (misdirect), and otherwise create problems for the Constitutional side is explained in [Vortex](#).

Their duties will include (initially, only within their county):

- Investigation of Committee and Militia members, if questions arise as to the loyalties, experience, or any other background deemed important for the security of the Constitutional forces.
- Gathering, analyzing, and disseminating information regarding rebel activities and personnel.
- Identification of government, service, and other resources that will require attention and involvement for continuity of services.
- Identification of industry that will require attention for the continuation of production and distribution of necessary goods.

Militia Duties

The militia, operating in the capacity of Militia, will not be involved at this level. Members of the Militia, not acting in the official capacity of Militia, members of [Security Teams](#) and [individual cells](#), would be the primary elements in this activity. They will be operating outside of the law and without authority, though they should be protected as much as the members of the French Resistance were during World War II.

Every effort should be made, so long as additional risk to the operation is not created, to avoid loss of life to those not specifically targeted.

II. Units join together in small regions (counties), greater acts of aggravation

Overview

As units acquire experience and others join the ranks, larger targets become viable, and, will produce, in many cases, more effective results, as well as other objectives that were impractical with smaller units.

Units in close proximity to other units might join forces to conduct even larger operations.

Historical Perspective

During the Revolutionary War period, it was much easier for a group of people, whether militia, or not, to exert their influence in matters of concern. Sons of Liberty organizations grew and became more prolific in their activities.

There was no massive police force structure, as there is today. At best, constables, sheriffs and justices of the peace, along with the citizens, themselves, formed as a posse, were 'law enforcement'. Today, militarily armed mini-armies comprise the Law Enforcement community. See [Are Cops Constitutional?](#) What we have, today, would have been considered the "standing Army" that was addressed in the Declaration of Independence.

Within their playing field, the colonists could muster forces to effect illegal activities in support of their desire to return to the British Constitution and their respective charters. Thus, in the Carolinas and Massachusetts, we have examples of such activity. The most well known, of course, is those militia members who stood defiant at Lexington, under authority of their Committee of Safety, on April 19, 1775. Clearly, they were in violation of the law, as were those in Concord, North Bridge and along Battle Road, that same day.

Other events preceded April 19, 1775, and which would be considered illegal, but were conducted by units from different communities working together, can be found in [The End of the Revolution and the Beginning of Independence](#).

Understand that the changed playing field has precluded such direct actions, though similar actions, were conducted by the Founders; a consideration of the expediency and necessity of covert actions does nothing to detract from emulating the actions of the Founders.

Role of Committees

Once again, the Committee cannot participate in activities that might be considered illegal. They can, however, by any means available to them, begin to promote a positive response to the activities that are occurring. Feelers should be put out through liaison committees to sense the attitude of local government employees, and the findings should be evaluated and provided, publically, so that others might be able to adjust their targeting for better effect.

Anticipating that the activities going on inside of the country might be precursors to other events, the Committee should review the Militia status; membership rolls, commissioning of officers; and, understand that they have a responsibility to assure the safety and integrity of the Militia, its membership, and the community. Any suspicious activity by members of the Militia or of the Committee should be investigated, by the intelligence committee, with due consideration of government [tactics of infiltration](#).

They should also begin to consider defensive matters, since some will associate them (as they already have been by the Department Homeland Security and MIAC) with the activities going on about them. Special consideration should be made for those more active in the community who might be [targeted by government](#), most likely without cause, to provide for their safety, security and means to remove them to a safe location, should there be reason to believe that they would be apprehended if they were to remain in the area.

All Committee members actively working on, or privy to, measures being taken to provide for the necessary protection, as well as all Militia Members who have a working relationship with the Committee, should be required to take both the [Oath of Association and the Oath of Secrecy](#). These are modeled after the Committee of Safety, Albany, New York (used in 1775). Understanding that, without regard to statutory law, these oaths are sacred and the consequences of violation of the oaths will not be taken lightly.

It might also be worth considering making changes to the schools within the county, returning to the concept of Public Education that was practiced during that era that we became, truly, a nation with initiative. See [Some Thoughts on Public Education](#).

Militia committee

As smaller Militia units are consolidated under a larger Committee of Safety, review of abilities, performance and unit size provide information necessary for recommendations to the Committee of promotions, commissions, and decommissioning, if necessary, of officers, as well as the command structure of the incorporated Militia.

Logistics and assignments will warrant more attention to assure that public safety is provided for, and, for the Militia to act, under orders from the Committee, in an Officer of the Peace capacity.

Correspondence committee

Correspondence committee should continue, as before. Every effort should be made to direct any anger at these events to the cause of the problem, not at those who dealt with the problem. Hopefully, there would be some degree of coordination between the Correspondence committee and the "units" that were conducting activities so that the Correspondence committee would be privy to the information that resulted in targeting, and would have some time to further supplement the 'grievances' against the target.

Liaison committee

Activities continue, as before. If any media relations are developed, they should be shared with, or passed on to, Correspondence committees.

Contact should be made with those in government and industry that have been identified as necessary to achieve transition of authority, in the event that this becomes necessary. If the contacts are reluctant to talk, or unconstructive, communications must continue so that those who are not willing to transition are fully apprised that the door will always be open, when the time comes for action.

Intelligence committee

Identification and prioritization of government and industry targets necessary for the continuity of services and goods should be attended to, since it can be anticipated that, soon, the Committee will have to step in and provide for that continuity.

Key personnel in government and industry should be identified, as well as lower level employees who might serve, should there be reluctance on the part of key personnel. Members of the Constitutional

forces who have experience in the respective industry should be identified, should their services be required.

Militia Duties

Once, again, the Militia duties would be limited to operations that were to protect against government abuse of authority or violations of the Constitution. They might also begin to consider that something is happening that will lead to even more activity, and begin to prepare (train) for what they might anticipate to be required of them.

III. Connections created between county elements, offensive and defensive operations

Overview

By this time, there will be a clear indication to the people that the occurrences of the recent past are not random, nor are they temporary and limited. It will be apparent, to most of those who are not tied to their daily regimen, that there is something afoot.

Forces will have begun gathering, on both sides, and it is time to consider that activities will, of necessity, become more open and notorious.

Logical conclusions will begin to direct the rebel forces (those in rebellion against the Constitution) to assert their 'presumed' authority to groups of individuals who they suspect of any involvement in the ongoing activities.

As operations become larger and more frequent, there will be efforts to create open confrontation, which should be avoided, however, must be prepared for. If a raid is anticipated against the Committee or Constitutional elements, an ambush should be planned.

Consideration of just who might be an [enemy](#) (rebel); whether the protection of the community warrants; and, what might be done to prevent participation by certain people suspected of being in support of the rebel forces, should be included in operational planning.

The objective is to secure, by peaceful means, if possible, otherwise, by carefully applied force, both the government and the facilities of the government. Laying siege to a government facility, or law enforcement station, may be necessary. The objective however, is to, whether by peaceful means, siege, or force, secure and transition all aspects of local government to a Constitutional basis and remove all restrictions against personal use of private property as well as public use of public property.

Historical Perspective

On April 12, 1775, John Hancock, President of the Massachusetts Provincial Congress (Massachusetts Committee of Safety) called for all counties to appoint Committees of Safety. This call was not in anticipation of the events to occur exactly one week later, it was over the realization that the events occurring in Western Massachusetts would, without a doubt, lead to an escalation of the confrontations between colonies and the Crown. (See [The End of the Revolution and the Beginning of Independence](#))

The Militia at Lexington, and, shortly thereafter, Militia from around the area of Lexington and Concord found that they were being called to defend the Rights of Englishman. It was no surprise and had been anticipated for a while. The time, however, had come to put words into action. The law, if you will, was set aside, at least with regard to opposition to Royal government forces.

Militia from four colonies rose to the occasion, flooding the area around Boston with tens of thousands of militiamen. Jurisdictional boundaries ceased to exist when the fight for Independence began.

Many Committees of Safety charged some people with being inimical to the cause of American Liberty; barred them from keeping their long arms; seized their property; and jailed them.

There were some larger cities that were not brought under permanent colonial control throughout the entire war. Boston was held by the British for months, until finally secured; New York was occupied shortly after Boston was evacuated by the British, and held until well after the end of the war; Charleston, South Carolina, remained in British control through most of the war; and, Philadelphia Was under absolute British control, for many months. Each, however, with the exception of New York, was relinquished, eventually, with Yorktown being the epitome of submission to siege tactics.

Role of Committees

Committees need to continue to expand their defensive measures and direct the Militia to perform, as necessary, any defensive actions. They might also begin evaluating certain rebel government agencies which are acting inconsistent with the Constitution, and anticipate emulating the activities that might be necessary (public protection, judicial, public safety) in the event of a failure in the existing system, and, preparing to take over those responsibilities for the community, should the need arise.

Local or county government can be secured by peaceful means through cooperative transition. A committee from the Committee of Safety can approach the existing government and explain the objectives of this Plan. If the local government, or any portion of the government is receptive, then they should be recruited and retain their capacity, allowing, however, that town meetings -- the will of the people -- will prevail in all decision making and will be consistent with the constitution, allowing land owners any reasonable use of their land and doing away with administrative agencies, unless compliance with such agencies is voluntary.

Where cooperative transition is not practical and resistance is met, well-planned use of the Militia to secure local or county government is required. This can be accomplished by arresting members of existing government and replacing them by appointment of replacements by the Committee, until such time as elections can be held.

In coordination with other local Committees, conduct a study of the region in which they are situated to determine what facilities need to be maintained operational, should be conducted.

This should include:

- Hospitals and other medical facilities
- Communications facilities
- Public utilities
- Public transportation

- Production of food and other necessities
- Commercial transportation of necessary products
- Emergency operations centers
- Reestablishment of local government on constitutional principles.

Plans should be prepared to 'take over' the operation of these facilities, using militia teams to assure that those who regularly work in those facilities, continue to operate efficiently, or, to replace those with Militia members or volunteers where the reliability of existing personnel comes into question. Both a loyalty oath and separation, as much as possible, of existing employees as to working locations to protect against conspiracy and sabotage will offered some protection

Consideration should also be made to provide county or city government, where necessary. This would include only performing necessary functions of government.

It will also be necessary to establish a format for elections and electors. See [Some Thoughts on the Election Process](#)

Creation of a working judicial system will be necessary to replace those that are no longer operational, or, are operating outside of Constitutional restraints. A Judicial committee should be formed of people versed in legal functions.

Any consideration of continued judicial activities should exclude any civil actions. Forthcoming changes in valuation of currency, legitimacy of contracts, etc., is a burden that need not be addressed until Constitutional government is fully restored. Only criminal charges of crimes against persons, property, or the Constitutional restoration should be heard.

Occupation of any emergency operations centers would be beneficial, since these are self-contained, self-supporting, and very defensible facilities. If the Militia were to secure them, they would make ideal operations centers for both the Committee and the Militia. With their communications equipment, they might provide better communication with other Constitutional forces and, would provide liaison committees means of communicating with rebel government agencies.

Ways and Means need to be developed so that supplies for the Militia and other necessary supplies can be provided, as well as compensation for active Militia duty. Securing property of those inimical to the Constitution, and other financial resources need to be developed.

Another consideration, at this point, is what to do about large, heavily populated areas. Though a rather lengthy subject, it is, without a doubt, a serious concern, especially if bypassing such an area might leave a flank or rear subject to attack from such "obstacles" that don't warrant a commitment that would deplete your resources in the continuation of the Plan. This objective is addressed, in detail, below, in [Scenario for Large Population Areas](#).

Militia committee

Along with previous duties, the Militia committee needs to begin setting up liaison with other Militia Units for both joint actions as well as future consolidation into a larger, multicounty Militia Unit.

A Code of Conduct for the conduct of Militia members as well as instructions for conduct and treatment of people and property in occupied areas needs to be developed. A model code can be found at [Lieber Code](#) for the Plan

Correspondence committee

This point in activity begins a transition in the approach to public relations. Prior to this point, most of the public relations have been for justification, or, at least, mitigation of activities that have been taken in accordance with this plan.

Correspondence committee should become more aggressive in encouraging support for the activities and encouragement of others, who have previously sat on the fence, to make decisions regarding the future of their lives and that of their children.

Correspondence committee should work with the County Recorder's Office to assure that copies of all county records, including minutes, ordinances, public records and other documents, be made available, without charge, through the Internet.

Having successfully achieved this point in the progression of the plan, belief in the ability to achieve the goal of Constitutional government can be looked upon more favorably. The potential for success is, perhaps, the greatest motivator for participation by those who have, previously, sat and watched. Patriotism (to the Constitution) should be highly promoted.

Judicial committee

Judicial systems are necessary to the safety of a community. If the local judiciary is unable to perform its function properly, it will be necessary to establish a new system, for criminal complaints and to try those inimical to the Constitution. The judge's role in court is to assure that a fair and orderly trial is conducted. Determination of guilt and punishment should be left to the jury.

The Judicial committee will be dealing with crime and disloyalty matters but not with civil (contractual) matters. It should be comprised of people versed in Common Law instead of the statutory law.

Judicial committees or appointees should coordinate with others judicial committees in similar positions to provide for a degree of standardization to the practices to be employed.

Some Thoughts on the Judiciary can be found at [Some Thoughts on the Judicial Process](#)

Liaison committee

Liaison committees should be exerting efforts in "feeling out" rebel government agencies, explaining that their cooperation now would best serve the entire country, and their commitment to the cause might secure their future employment in their current positions. Identification of those sympathetic, even remotely, to the purpose of restoration, need to be nurtured so that when the opportunity comes to "bring them over to the right side", the groundwork is prepared for a smooth transition.

Intelligence committee

Intelligence committees should be preparing organizational charts for both governmental and industrial facilities to act independent of other government agencies or corporate operations. Operating plans for these entities should also be prepared, including supply sources for the continuation of services.

Personnel records should be stored in a shared database to make them available to others who may have need for such information.

Militia Duties

At the direction of the Committees, the Militia may become active, at this point. Much of what they will be involved in will be Garrison type duty, securing facilities; defensive, to assure that anything that has been gained is maintained; and, offensive actions to secure additional facilities, as directed by the Committee.

It is important to understand that the Committee must take into consideration certain political ramifications, public relations, logistics, overall tactics, etc., that should not be the concern of Militia commanders. The commander's concerns should be applied to the safety and success of any missions assigned.

Offensive actions to secure areas, displace rebels, and confront rebel forces will become an active part of the Militia duties. Recruitment and cooperation with other units will be necessary. Command structure will be determined by Committees of Safety cooperating with other Committees within the county, or, a newly created county Committee of Safety can be established.

Maintaining flow of goods, communications, and utilities is a primary duty for those not otherwise assigned. As the acquisition of facilities increases, so, too, will the manpower needs to maintain and continue the operation of those facilities.

Scenario for Larger Population Areas

Such enterprises should not be conducted until the area around the large population area (all towns around the perimeter and substantial area under control) has been secured.

As expansion within the more rural areas occurs, the large population areas allow that an enemy (rebel forces) exists on your flank and must be protected against. These are, except in rare circumstances, more "clean up" operations and are not necessary to be secured prior to expansion of the controlled areas through the remainder of the county or state., so long as they don't pose a direct threat to other operations.

Considerations

Smaller populations areas are more easily brought into cooperation with the Constitutional Forces for a number of reasons:

- A tendency of the people to be responsive to the effort, since they are already more independent and self-sufficient.

- Smaller, and probably more sympathetic, existing government forces and personnel.
- Great numbers of Constitutionally sympathetic people versus smaller numbers of opposition (rebel) forces.
- Geography, logistics, communication and coordination are easily utilized for achievement of obtaining control.

On the other hand, larger population areas pose a number of obstacles to achieving control:

- Larger existing rebel forces
- More potential for outside rebel forces to maintain control over these areas.
- Dependency of the population on existing rebel government structure for daily lifestyle
- High density of 'security' cameras to allow tracking of Constitutional Forces.
- Urban topography requiring large numbers of Constitutional Forces broken into small, more vulnerable groups to secure areas.

Looking at these larger population areas, we can look at what might be used to our advantage:

- Large populations amassed in a relatively small area provides a means of a form of imprisonment (confinement).
- Dependency on regular supply lines for provisions.
- Communications, power and energy sources concentrated into a few corridors.

Siege

So, we can look at what effect the colonists had on certain cities such as Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and what affect the British had on Charleston, to understand that siege tactics can be effective.

Boston was encircled by colonial forces within days. The British were confined to the area and could only obtain supplies from residents of Boston or through ships entering the harbor, unopposed. The siege created abnormal hardship on the British, especially in colder weather when fences and buildings were torn down to provide fuel for cooking and heating.

In New York, the British were pretty much isolated in New York and on Long Island. Any effective move beyond those boundaries had to be in sufficient force to provide protection, forage locally for provisions, and lines of supply and communication had to be maintained open.

During the British occupation of Philadelphia, supply was no problem as the Delaware River provided passage of large ships for resupply. A brief effort at Fort Mifflin (Mud Island) was defeated after a British assault on the Fort. However, with Washington's army nearby, expeditions outside of Philadelphia were ineffective.

The British besieged Charleston and ultimately forced the largest colonial surrender of the Revolutionary War. Though well fortified, the colonial forces could not withstand the constricted supply lines imposed by British forces on available routes.

Now, times have changed. Instead of relying upon shipping for most supplies, ground routes and aircraft have become the means of resupply. When Russia blocked the ground routes to Berlin, Massive airlifts supplied all of the needs of a major city for ten months. This required over 200,000 flights delivering 13,000 tons (26 million pounds) of supplies, every single day, to provide for the 2 million people in the Western sectors of Berlin.

The problem exists, however, when you have larger population areas, the ability of that area to sustain itself is not possible.

Means of Convenience (soft siege)

There are two means available to begin a siege that would have an effect of converting residents of such an area to the Constitutional side. The first "of convenience", the second, a fallback position, "of necessity".

The first would begin by securing major transportation arteries with checkpoints. These checkpoints would define the limits of the besieged area, and would be placed in practical locations -- easily supplied and defensible against minor attacks. (Bridges, mountain passes and valley and other "choke points".)

The checkpoints would serve the purpose of limiting traffic to and from the besieged area. Those who might be supportive of the rebel forces would not be allowed in. All that wished to exit would have to take a loyalty oath, and would not be allowed to return until the area was secured.

Denial of any exiting commercial transportation of other than necessities (food, medical supplies, etc.) would result in reduction or closing of manufacturing facilities not necessary to the benefit of those outside of the besieged area. Commercial traffic going into the besieged area would be controlled. Over time, if the area was not tending toward acceptance of the Constitutional forces and Plan, the flow of necessities could continue. If there was a reluctance or resistance, restricting of supplies would begin to pressure those within to submit.

Both rail and water transportation could be effected in the same way. These should be controlled, as above, at convenient locations, and may often be quite removed from the site of the siege.

Large population areas need massive amounts of power, water and other transportable or transmittable supplies to maintain themselves. Distribution centers, way-points, pumping stations, aqueducts, or other elements of the various systems can be utilised to effect control of what supplies reach the besieged area.

Any reduction begins to bring pressure upon those inside of the besieged area. Pressure can be brought to the level of inconvenience to "send a message" to those inside. As time goes on, and resistance continues, greater restrictions will move that inconvenience into the realm of hardship. Only the hardcore will remain, under such conditions. Complete closure is decimating. If an assault is to be mounted, by the total cutoff of supplies, the will and abilities of any resistance can be reduced to almost nothing.

The above means of convenience in besieging will, most likely, come under attack. Preparation for security and defense should be implemented at the outset of any such operation.

Means of Necessity (hard siege)

If it is determined that any of the above means creates an unsustainable risk to Constitutional Forces, the means of necessity might be implemented. The practicality of the convenience means is that it is controllable -- that constrictions in supplies are controlled, as well as ingress and egress to the besieged area. Less risk to life is created since the impositions would escalate at a controlled rate, allowing people to leave, so long as they are willing to take the loyalty oath, and relocated where they can resume live without the inconveniences.

The means of necessity provide far less control over the results of activities, and, consequently, put life at greater risk than the means of convenience. This is a consideration to be taken by the Correspondence committee, along with the Intelligence and Liaison committees, in formulating news releases and for negotiation with rebel forces.

The means of necessity require destruction, not control, of all of the above mentioned services. There is no means by which to allow people to leave the besieged areas unless they have escaped and are found and provided an opportunity to take the loyalty oath or be returned to the besieged area.

If one ground route for people leaving the area can be maintained with a degree of safety, it can be utilized to allow those wishing to leave to provide a safe route of evacuation. If not, then roving patrols should be utilized to the extent necessary to provide as high a degree of control over those leaving as possible.

This would suggest that alternate ground routes out of the area should be damaged or destroyed to prohibit exit by those means. This is not a controlled exit, rather, it is a denied exit.

Likewise, all exiting necessities would be restricted, unless a single route were maintained open. Due to the reversion of means, any traffic attempting to enter the besieged area would be deemed hostile (contraband) and destroyed, or sequestered for the use of the Constitutional forces.

Regarding the necessity means being applied to utilities, consideration should still be made for the preservation of life, where possible. This would mean that in colder climates, continuation of power or supplies for heating should be near last on the targeting of such services. Water, too, so necessary for life, should be the last consideration for interruption. Communication should be one of the first services to be denied. It will easily be reestablished for communication between Constitutional Forces and rebel representatives, for the purpose of negotiations.

Discontinuance of electrical services would impose a great inconvenience on the majority of the population, while not being that detrimental to life. All hospitals and many other sources have emergency generators. Those who rely on electricity for heating can find efficient non-electrical means of heating. Refrigeration will be curtailed, so the inconvenience of not having frozen (preserved) food would take an emotional toll on the people.

Where possible, and without creating additional risk, notice of utilities to be effected should be given. Hearts and Minds is, of necessity, a major concern of the Constitutional forces.

IV. Coordinated efforts, securing facilities, allegiances and prisoners

Overview

Firmly established, in small pockets, primarily in rural locations, it is time to begin "breaking out" with aggressive actions to expand the areas controlled by the Constitutional forces.

The first consideration should probably be [sabotage](#). Sabotage is disruptive, generates fear, and has a negative impact on the supplies and manpower of the rebels. Targets should be selected for maximum impact on the rebel forces and facilities with a minimum impact on civilians, wherever possible.

If power, communications, or other utilities are to be targeted, they should be targeted at locations that will close to the targeted rebel facilities or functions, thereby causing as little disruption as possible to the civilian infrastructure.

Convoys and supply transportation facilities provide dual benefit. They deprive the rebels of supplies while supplementing Constitutional force supplies, often providing equipment and materials that might otherwise not be readily available to those forces.

National Guard armories and Reserve unit training facilities are ideal targets. Personnel within these facilities might be enlisted against the rebels, while supplies, materials, munitions, transportation and communication equipment, and a facility from which to conduct operation, is a result of such actions.

The more facilities that are taken, the more difficult the rebel's ability to attempt to recover what was lost, becomes. It does spread the Constitutional forces out, so plans should be made to assure that reserve capabilities are maintained to support against such efforts by the rebels.

Historical Perspective

The first historical instance of cooperation between various Committees and Militia occurred on April 19, as militia, at the direction of their respective Committees, and, individuals concerned with what was happening, secured all but the shipping lanes to Boston and the harbor.

Artemas Ward was appointed General of the Army of Observation encircling Boston by the Massachusetts Provincial Congress. He was displaced later when George Washington was appointed General of the Army by the Continental Congress and resigned as a delegate to take his place in command at Boston. This transition of authority (and responsibility) was directed by the civil authority, in both assignments. It was a consolidation of forces.

In the South, many local militia joined with others to mount actions against Royal forces and/or Tories. The Battle of Kings Mountain stands out as a very successful assault conducted by forces from various militia units, consolidated under a single command, which resulted in the defeat and capture of a significant Loyalist force.

Courts were established by Committees of Safety to deal with crimes and Tories. Civil matters were left unattended to for the duration of the war.

Many people in positions of authority, or, who had been questioned regarding their allegiances, were required, during the war, to take a loyalty oath. One such oath ended with the following phrase, "If I betray this oath, I agree to suffer the punishment of a traitor."

* * *

Role of Committees

Committees should have recruited many new members, by now. Administrative responsibilities become greater, and, the need to join with other -- Committees, County Committee of Safety, and, more importantly, a State Committee of Safety. Delegates would be sent from the lower tier Committees to the next level (County). Each county, then, would provide delegates to the State Committee of Safety.

A loyalty oath should be developed, and records kept of who has taken them. In person in any position of authority, or, who has had his loyalty question and is to be continued in any capacity, should be required to take said oath.

Coordination of efforts, decision requiring entire state cooperation or action, and, communication with other State Committees of Safety are in order. Each requires greater commitment from all members based upon the increased responsibilities.

General direction and policy, as well as military objectives, for the Militia should be provided, on a daily bases, by the Committee or a designated Militia committee, leaving to the command structure the detail of activities. As Militia units join within Command structures, commissioning for higher rank officers, consistent with the size of the command, must be accomplished. Supplies and compensation for active Militia service has to be provided for. Logistics warrants special consideration, for much can be lost if the Militia are not always properly provided for.

As this stage is entered, the probability of general (near battlefield) engagements is heightened. Integration of local and county units under State coordination must be as seamless as possible to minimize confusion, disorientation, discipline, and, overcoming reluctance toward the new Command structure.

Correspondence committee

Correspondence committee moves into the mainstream. Now, it must act as the primary source of information for the contained communities. It will be assuming the role of the mainstream media, including written press, radio, television and other necessary forms of communication. The enlistment of additional manpower, knowledgeable in the various capacities, should be a high priority.

More extensive news stories regarding the expansion of the held areas, successes of operations, civil activity, and, generally, as much as possible, information as to the conduct and activities of the Committee (Constitutional) government should be provided to the public.

Arrangements should be made with cooperative existing press writing, distribution, and syndication.

Militia committee

Militia committees, coordinating with their counterparts of secured areas of the state, need to begin evaluating the consolidation of the Militia forces. Recommendations for officer's commissions should be based upon the size of a command.

Common rank of officers and size of militia units:

Squad	8-16	corporal or Sergeant
Platoon	25-60	Lieutenant & Staff Sergeant
Company	70-250	Captain & First Sergeant
Battalion	300-1000	Major & Sgt. Major
Regiment	2000-3000	Colonel & staff
Brigade	4000-5000	Brigadier General & staff
Division	10,000-20,000	Major General & staff
Corps	30,000-80,000	Lt. General & staff
Army	60,000-100,000	General & staff

Correspondence committee

Correspondence committees should begin coordinating with local and statewide media organizations. Start identifying controlled media (syndicated or otherwise controlled) for future localization of control for local media.

The Correspondence committees should develop policies by which fair and truthful reporting can be assured.

Judicial committee

Coordination of a formal judiciary, consistent with the Common Law, the intent of both Grand and Petit juries, and, to provide restitution to victims of criminal activities is to be the objective at this level. Matters of loyalty will be brought before the courts, requiring coordination with other judiciaries around the country, to assure that standards in dealing with those inimical to the Constitution, spies, traitors and other political enemies are properly dealt with, utilizing fair and equitable standards, and that adequate records are kept to avoid infiltration at a different location.

Liaison committee

At this point, the Liaison committees become a very important function of the effort to restore Constitutional government. Any agency that can be brought over without violence and bloodshed becomes a "portrait child" for a smooth transition of authority away from the rebel government and to the role of proper government.

Intelligence committee

As access to state records, criminal and otherwise, become accessible, dossiers should be created for all people brought into question as to their allegiances. Interrogation of those employed by government

(local, state or federal) should be conducted to provide to the Militia committee to assist them in planning their operations.

Militia Duties

Militia units should be expected to be integrated into new Command structures as units are joined together as battalions, regiments and brigades. In resistance areas, commanded by rebel forces, significant battles might ensue. The small unit identity will begin to become absorbed into larger, more formal, military units.

Additional duties such as Garrison, guard and other appropriate functions will become increasingly necessary. Logistics will become more complex, and forage operations will probably become necessary. Any property taken should be supported by a receipt, for the value taken, to the owner and a copy to the Committee of Safety.

Operations and objectives will become much more significant and difficult. These, however, are a consequence of the success of the Militia units in earlier operations. Compensation for active service and more extensive medical facility will assure a healthier, happier, and more capable Militia.

V. Institution of governmental elements (county)

Overview

As entire, or nearly entire, county areas come into the control of the Constitutional forces, the necessity of reestablishing necessary government functions will require participation by all existing Committees within the county. What is instituted at this point is anticipated to be a final and permanent government within the geographic area. It is to replace the existing structure of government with one intended to provide only the services necessary for the function of county government, in accordance with the constitutions. Its purpose is to create a comfortable environment and protection of private property. It is not to be assumed to be legislative, except as deemed absolutely necessary.

Once sufficient County Committees are created, a State Committee of Safety should be created.

Historical Perspective

As Royal government was displaced, Committees of Safety began filling the void created by that absence. The Continental Congress had been populated by delegates sent up from either local Committees, or, where a Provincial Committee had been established, by the Provincial Committee.

There was no concerted effort by the Crown to subdue such gatherings, until it was too late. The Third Continental Congress approved the Declaration of Independence.

Geographically, there was no problem convening the Continental Congress. Today, however, once such endeavor is begun, it would most surely, be a target of attack, kidnap, or assassination. An alternate means of assembling should be considered until security can be provided for larger meetings.

Role of Committees

County Committees of Safety will be required to merge themselves into a permanent role of county governance. They will have to determine which agencies within that government are to be retained (consistent with the Constitution); what personnel within the existing government are to be retained, after taking a loyalty oath to both the United States and State constitutions; The sale of surplus county property, if necessary, can provide funds for necessary operations. The Committee shall establish a procedure to provide for elections of the county supervisors (or equivalent), without regard to political parties.

The Committee (those members who are not elected to official county positions) is to remain as advisory committees to the County government until they are released from that responsibility by the State Committee of Safety or reconstituted State government.

Militia supervision and control will transfer to the State Committee of Safety, once it is formed. Judicial functions will transfer to the reconstituted County government.

Property taxes and sales taxes collected will be held in the coffers of the Committee, to be used to continue services and provide for other needs of the activities of the Committee and the Constitutional forces. Taxes will be brought into compliance with the Constitution and by the Committee or Committee approved government, once the State has been secured. In the interim, the existing tax rates and collections will apply. No property will be seized for failure to pay taxes, nor will any liens issue or penalties apply.

The initiating of the State Committee of Safety, until such time as it is geographically practical, will have to be accomplished by whatever means of communication are available, with due consideration of the safety of the delegates. This will largely depend upon the degree of cooperation by existing states agencies. If the liaison committee has done well, it can be expected that large portions of the state agencies, including law enforcement, will have taken the loyalty oath and will work toward restoration of Constitutional government. Those found to be inimical to the state and/or federal constitutions shall be dealt with as determined by the Committee, preferring parole (on their honor) to incarceration.

Militia committee

Militia committee should continue to coordinate consolidating contiguous Militia forces into larger, units and recommend the commissioning officers to accommodate the expanded units.

Correspondence committee

Correspondence committee will have accomplished their task, for the most part, once the County government has been reinstated. Their energy can now be directed at assisting other counties; providing communication networks, especially of newsworthy activity, to other Correspondents.

They will continue to oversee local media to assure that the information being disseminate is accurate and consistent with any polices adopted by the Committees.

Judicial committee

Judicial function will include reviewing local judicial facilities and personnel to determine what is to be used and which personnel, not inimical to the Constitution, should be retained as members of the County judiciaries. Those retained must take the Loyalty Oath and agree to ignore existing statutory law.

Operations of both criminal and civil courts can be convened, as soon as the Committee judiciary is satisfied that it can operate in a Constitutional manner, including judging both fact and law by the jury. In civil matters regarding loans and mortgages, they should be continued pending a national determination of currency values and other matters regarding substance of loans. This will be addressed at the national level (part "X. Restoration of Constitutional Government").

Both County (if they exist) and State Rules of the Court will be abandoned, as they are inconsistent with justice. Any new Rules of Court to be established should be structured upon fairness to all parties; should not preclude any evidence that either party deems pertinent, and should never allow testimony in exchange for any benefit, favor, or other consideration.

Existing statutes will be abandoned in favor of evaluating injury received in criminal matters and breach of contract in civil matters, until the State Legislature is prepared to operate in accordance with the Constitution and restrict its police powers to only that which is absolutely necessary to the function of the state.

Grand Juries for criminal matters will be instituted, without supervision, except by the Jury Foreman. No law enforcement or legal professionals are to be included in either Grand or Petit juries. They are to be considered third party to any proceedings.

Liaison committee

As local government agencies are brought into their proper role, an expansion to include communications with state and federal agencies with facilities within the county should be incorporated into the workings of the committee.

Opening doors for smooth transition cannot begin too early, and may result in earlier and more significant successes in transition at higher levels of government. Contact should be made, and then continued, with those within any organization that would be affected by the Plan.

Intelligence committee

Intelligence committee should begin investigating senior employees at utilities, government agencies, and industry, to ascertain those who might be willing to continue operations under the conditions to be imposed.

Militia Duties

Militia reassignment to State Commands will remove them from subordination to their respective Committees. They will be considered a part of the State Militia, though they may retain their local identity and officers, absent any State Militia decisions to the contrary. Effectively, they will have transitioned from a Militia to a State army.

VI. Continuation of flow of goods, utilities and communications

Overview

Though addressed earlier, a very important responsibility that must be accepted by the Committees, the Militia and the Correspondents, is that it is vital to the interest of the country to do all that is possible to maintain a flow of food and utilities, and to maintain communication and transportation for the general population.

It can be anticipated that the rebels will attempt to lay blame on the citizens that are seeking to return to Constitutional government as the cause of any disruption of services. On the other hand, if those who are seeking return to proper government can maintain them available, as best they can, it will be reflected in the minds of the people that they are doing all that they can to assure that those services remain available.

There may be times when disruption is necessary, for example, to refuse power or communication to a facility that has been targeted. Once the operation is completed and the objective attained, restoration of any services disrupted can only be to the Constitutional forces' advantage.

This same spirit must extend to the point of extreme courtesy to the general population. The Constitutional forces image will be easily maintained by thoughtful consideration of the desire for the people to be as little effected by the implementation of the Plan as possible.

The rebels, however, after years of presumption of authority ("them or us mentality") are prone, by their training, to be abusive, arbitrary, and authoritarian. By comparison, the Constitutional forces will be encouraging a pleasant relationship, as servants of a free people. It is to be constantly addressed, that we are here to serve the people.

In time, the manifestation of the character of the players will make what is happening more easily accepted by the general population, and more conducive to cooperation on their part, and, hopefully, recruitment.

Historical Perspective

During the course of the Revolutionary War, postal services, currency, roads and bridges, ports and harbors, to the extent possible, were maintained by the colonial forces. A number of new roads were built, and, in many instances, old trails were converted into roads.

Every effort was made to continue the importation of goods, both military and others. Trade relations were established with France, Holland and other nations.

Though local supplies, especially food and forage, were deficient in quantity, many other products continued to be available throughout the war.

Role of Committees

Committees need to be ever vigilant, within their area, as to the needs, and, especially, the absence of services. If disruption occurs, they need to respond, quickly and effectively, to assure restoration as soon as practical.

They also need to assure that all personal within their authority extend the greatest consideration possible to the general public, and, when abuses occur, to discipline, as necessary, those who would undermine the sacred responsibility of honest consideration to the public.

Encourage more people to join the Committee of Safety, as the role of the Committee will be expanding rapidly.

Sub-committees may be formed to deal with certain industry and agencies. They should be comprised of people who have a working knowledge of the organization that they might be required to supervise.

Understanding the necessity to maintain the flow of goods and services, two scenarios are given, below. The ultimate decision is to be made by the Committee or appropriate sub-committee, so these scenarios are provided to demonstrate the presumption of authority that may be required to achieve the required continuity:

Monsanto

Monsanto makes genetically modified seeds that are licensed to farmers with severe licensing restrictions; they also make specialized agricultural chemicals. Here is a possible scenario on the supervision required to provide that the food supply, which is now primarily dependent on Monsanto, might be addressed.

Monsanto is a multi-national corporation with facilities all over the world. The corporate structure will be ignored and each plant will be treated as a stand-alone business. The business has a right to make a profit, though, through transition, and subsequent legislation, that will reduce corporate power and influence to constitutional levels, so a profit of 10% over cost of production and distribution will be allowed. There will be no advertising budget or bonuses paid.

Examples of actions that may be necessary, as will others not included herein, are:

- The facility will be instructed to increase production of heirloom seeds (seeds that can develop seed bearing plants).
- All licenses restricting use of seeds by any time constraints will be void.
- Production of genetically modified seeds will be prohibited, unless approved by the Committee.
- A balance will be sought to assure that there is an increase in production of food crops.
- Fuel crops will only be supported when ample surpluses of food crops are available and in storage.

Energy Industry

Fuel for transportation, heating, and energy industries is essential. Since this industry relies upon various elements in the chain of production, and committees assigned to assure continuity in the energy

industry (including natural gas) must coordinate with other committees at locations within the chain of production and distribution.

Since there are varied corporations involved, they individual facilities in the chain will be treated as standalone businesses. A profit of 10% will be allowed, though advertising and bonuses will not be necessary or authorized.

Examples of actions that may be necessary, as will others not included herein, are:

- All energy producing companies will be required to operate at 100% of capacity (or within safe limits), unless otherwise authorized. Safe limits would be defined as the highest rate possible without producing local environmental problems or safety concerns. Local Committees need to secure input from local residents who have taken the loyalty oath regarding damage or potential for damage, by such facilities.
- Competent personnel will be retained, where possible, if they have taken the loyalty oath. Operation of all facilities must be continued with trained personnel, wherever possible.
- All energy transporting systems will operate at full capacity, or equivalent to the capacity needed to not impede the flow of the production wells.
- Refineries and other processing facilities will operate at described capacities as long as the source material supply is available.
- Distribution system of refined products will operate as necessary to assure that ample supplies of products are delivered to outlets.
- Gasoline stations and other retail facilities for the distribution of oil and natural gas products will remain open during their normal business hours, and will be limited to a 10% profit. All retail sales prices will be based upon the value of the last bulk delivery. There will be no manipulation of prices based upon previous deliveries, unless averaged based upon existing and new supplies of product.
- If demand exceeds supply, local Committees may devise rules for rationing, including exclusion of certain vehicles, or types of driving, from being fueled.
- Energy supplies shall not be restricted when weather conditions warrant increased supplies.
- These policies shall remain in effect until such time as proper Constitutional government is restored and appropriate laws regarding energy are enacted.

Militia committee

Coordinate with the Liaison and Intelligence committees to assure availability of militiamen for duty securing facilities brought under the control of the Constitutional forces.

If rationing occurs, Militia forces may be required to assure that there are no problems with rationing and distribution.

Correspondence committee

It is necessary that the Public Relations people effectively disseminate information showing that the rebel side is responsible for outages and that the Constitutional forces are vigilant in addressing maintenance of services, if at all possible. This single area of concern may quite easily be identified as the most important element of our activities. Government, after all, is there to assure that general welfare is maintained.

Incorporate as much of the mainstream media as possible. Assure that untruthful stories do not get airing. Isolate controlled or syndicated media so that local control is established to meet the needs of the local communities.

Judicial committee

Prepare procedures of continuing local control over production, utility services, transportation, communication, etc., without external influence. This might be served by determining breach of contract or unconstitutionally influenced public services.

Liaison committee

Work with existing utility, transportation, communication and productions operations to develop efficient management and continuity of services, absent external control. This will include influencing existing personal to take greater responsibility for the product of their respective entities.

Influencing government employees to align themselves with the Constitutional forces is essential. Every effort to retain personnel will best serve this purpose.

Intelligence committee

Enlarged areas of control will require more extensive intelligence operations and sharing of information with other secured areas. Statewide coordination should be anticipated.

Militia Duties

Militia will always, unless life is at stake, maintain a very high regard for all orders and policies directed at maintaining services to the general population.

VII. Extension of influence into State government

Overview

As occurred at the county level, when sufficient progress has been made in securing substantial areas within the State, even if the capitol of the state remains in rebel hands, an interim government can be established to enhance the efforts of the Committees, Militia, and Network of Correspondents.

Many state agencies have operations centers throughout the state. These facilities can be secured, personnel evaluated, loyalty oaths administered, and continuance of service provided, if within Constitutional authority. Roads and bridges need to be maintained open. Those facilities exist and can be supervised by Militia, Committee members or existing personnel who have taken a loyalty oath. This will be true of other state facilities, as well. Those facilities that operate outside of Constitutional authority (such as Child Protective Services, Welfare offices, etc.) should remain closed, rented out, sold, or otherwise utilized to provide financial assistance to the efforts to restore the Constitutional government. Determination of what is operating outside of Constitutional authority will be determined by the Committee of Safety.

Since all of the states have adopted Constitutions, those existing constitutions should, in most cases, provide sufficient security for the people and their rights. It should be understood that at the end of the Civil War, many states were required to submit new constitutions to the federal government, for approval, prior to ratification. During that same period, many states amended their constitution to come in line with federal 'requirements'. States that entered the Union after the Civil War had ratified constitutions that were, in some aspects, inconsistent with the Constitution.

It is recommended that all states revert to their respective Constitution, and laws, as they existed on July 4, 1860 (prior to the civil war and changes subsequent thereto). States admitted to the Union after that date should review their respective Constitution with regard to what is inconsistent with the purpose of the Constitution, or, appears to be a federal requirement for admission to the Union.

This course precludes the necessity of the review of thousands of laws to determine if they are constitutional and in the best interest of the people. Constitutional amendments can be re-ratified, if they are in the best interest of the people, and laws that serve that purpose can be reenacted. It would appear to be far less difficult to begin from then and work forward than to, piecemeal, undo the plethora of legislation that has not been enacted with the best interest of the people in mind.

One other concern is that of people who are a threat, by their nature, to the success of Restoration of Constitutional Government. There are many who have come here illegally; come here legally, and overstayed their permitted visit; and, those who have obtained citizenship who do not have allegiance to the country and the Constitution.

It is also time, as each state reenters the Constitutional Union, to declare their purpose. A Declaration of the Dissolution of Government, which purpose is to present to the world the cause for which Constitutional return is sought, should be declared and made public. The following is a proposed document to that end. This should be considered only as a model. During the course of conflict, as occurred during the Revolutionary War, more elements of tyrannical or unconstitutional events occurred. Some of those elements that had been suggested, earlier, by the colonists, were abandoned as insignificant to the overall. At the time that the participating states subscribe to the Declaration, it should have been brought up to the needs and exigencies of the time.

Historical Perspective

On May 10, 1776, the Continental Congress recommended that the various states "*adopt such government as shall, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular and America in general.*"

Even though they had existing charters, the colonies chose to determine their futures in accordance with what the people felt most conducive to their future security. Though new constitutions were not adopted by all of the states, the form of government within each of the colonies was revised to meet the exigencies of the day. Many continued to operate under their original charters, with the exception of any appointments made by, or allegiances made to, the Crown.

Two months later, on July 4, 1776, the States, united, declared to the world their purpose with the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

During this period, many people who would be considered "Tories" or "those inimical to American Liberties" were treated little less than enemy forces. They might be placed under house arrest; jailed, or sending scurrying for safe refuge with the British in Boston, New York, Charleston, and other safe havens, as refugees. The possibility of a threat to the security, safety, and intelligence, of the colonial assemblies and military activities was not allowed to be jeopardized by the presence of such people that did not have the same objective as the colonists.

Declaration of Dissolution of Government

When a government, properly instituted under the authority of the People, by virtue of the Constitution for the United States of America, has abrogated its responsibility under said Constitution, and has removed itself from responsibilities imposed upon it by said Constitution, and, when those People choose to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to recognize such Dissolution of Government.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and property. That to secure these rights within a society, governments are instituted among men of that society, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

When that government becomes destructive of these ends, by usurpation of authority not granted by the People, or by abrogation of responsibilities, it is the right of the people to reinstitute that government on its original foundation, and to amend that foundation to assure that such usurpations and abrogations do not recur.

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they have become accustomed. But when long trains of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide for new guards for their future security.

Such has been the patient sufferance of these States united under and by said Constitution; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to amend their former systems of government. The history of all three branches of the present government is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To provide this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

- They have created a fourth branch of government (Administrative Agencies) that is independent of, and not subject to the will of the People;
- Their courts have refused to rule upon the Constitutionality of matters before them;
- They have imposed taxes that appropriate fully one-third of the value of one's earnings;
- They have generated a debt obligation on our posterity, still unborn, into the unforeseeable future;
- They have seduced millions of their people into dependence upon that government, at the expense of their neighbors;

- The have secured for themselves benefit packages approaching those realized by members of Royal courts;
- The have allowed the appointment of officials in capacities not recognized by the Constitution, barred from recourse by the People;
- They have established control over State and local governments by funding and obligations associated therewith;
- The have supported the creation of a standing army amounting to over one million officers who have both civil and military authority given them by the government;
- They have expanded the standing army by granting policing powers to many agencies of government who have no need to be armed and authorized to use those arms;
- The have provided undue immunity and impunity to those who have been given such powers;
- They have enacted laws that have effectively limit the selection of government office holders from two primary parties.
- They have endeavored to create empire around the world, which serves not the People of this nation;
- They have waged war without a proper Declaration of War stating who the enemy is and what event will conclude those wars;
- They have enacted laws well outside of any police powers anticipated by the Framers of the Constitution;
- The have subjected States to arbitrary control of the federal government contrary to the guaranteed form of Republican Government within the States;
- They have allowed the use of fiat currency, contrary to the Constitution, and have continued this practice under the guise of a national emergency, which has existed for over 80 years;
- They have allowed favored financial institutions to loan money that does not exist to the people, at usurious rates;
- They have loosened the immigration laws that have served this country well through its history, and refuse, now, to enforce those laws that had been enacted to protect our nation from invasion;
- They have taken States of the Union to court for the State enforcing laws that the federal government refuses to enforce;
- They have extended their jurisdiction over the jurisdiction of the States, nullifying the State's right to a Republican Form of Government;
- They have assumed jurisdiction in foreign lands, enforced by kidnapping, torture and assassination;
- They have suppressed traditions held dear, for centuries, in this nation;
- They have removed the rights of traditional churches and have granted rights to churches foreign to our heritage;
- They have assumed authority not granted by the Constitution;
- They have denied the States and the People rights guaranteed and protected by the Bill of Rights;
- They have refused to abide by the "Separation of Powers" doctrine by allowing members of the judicial branches of government to hold office in the legislative and executive branches of government;
- The have granted to fictitious entities (corporations, associations, unions and other organizations) rights that are recognized to be granted by the Creator only to the people, in their individual capacity;
- They have formed alliances with foreign nations which are objectionable to the intent of the Constitution, and grant favors to foreign interests over the interest of the People;

- They have accused large groups of our population, including veterans who have fought for the country, of being a source of threat to that government, naming them as terrorists;

Nor, have we been deficient in informing the government of their failure to acknowledge their obligations under the Constitution. Campaigns, letters, phone calls, and demonstrations have been ignored by the government, and those who have voiced objection have been slandered by representatives of the government. A government that has become so inured to its belief in its own supremacy so as not to recognize their obligation to respond, with truthful answers, to the question posed by large numbers of People, proves a distain for those governed by that government. We have appealed to their magnanimity and, in return, have been chastised as incompetent and called names indicative of their supposed superiority. They have been deaf to the voice of the People and of Justice.

For these reasons, we have found that this government has dissolved itself, and, our allegiance thereto, and forced us into a state of nature, until such time as the Constitution is restored as the Supreme Law of the Land.

* * * * *

Solution for Unwanted Immigrants

Immigrants

One problem that will be of continuous concern is illegal immigrants and other recent immigrants who may pose a threat to the security of the country as well as the Constitutional forces.

Dealing with this problem takes on different characteristics in different parts of the country, as well as having the two types of immigrants to deal with. First, we will deal with the two types of immigrants.

Illegal immigrants

This category includes those who have crossed the border illegally or have attained citizenship status through means inconsistent with the intent of the Constitution (anchor babies). For the most part, an inability to speak fluent English is an indicator of someone possibly within this category. Once identified, these illegals should be separated from the general populations and returned to their country of origin, as expeditiously as possible. Sports stadiums, schools, and other larger facilities can be utilized for temporary housing and basic food provided for preparation by those so interred.

The liaison committee should contact embassies of countries and arrange for deportation, if possible. If suitable arrangements cannot be made, they should be transported to the southern or northern border (if Canada will cooperate) for to be released. To assure that they do not return, or, if they do return, to be easily identified, a means needs to be established for positive identification. Modern technology will not serve this purpose, during these trying times, so alternative methods need to be developed that are easily recognized by any proper people.

Tattooing or branding are the only practical means. Tattooing would be the preferred method, if means are available. The alternative of branding should be done with an effort to minimize discomfort. Both should be administered inside of the upper arm so as to be inconspicuous, yet easily found and

identifies. The brand, or tattoo should be the characters "PNG" for persona non grata (persons not wanted) about 1/2 inch in height.

They should also take an oath to not return, subjecting them to very severe penalties, if they are found in this country, again.

Recent immigrants

Immigrants from Muslim countries and other countries which have a hostile relationship with the United States need to be evaluated as efficiently as possible, under the current circumstances. If they entered the country prior to 1990 (three years before the first World Trade Center bombing), their immigration may have been proper and their intention to assimilate as Americans established. The intelligence committee should review their accomplishments and other available information to determine if they have been supportive of American values. If they have been, they may be approved to remain in this country.

Those who came after that date may well have come here with intentions of fitting into our society as sleepers to carry out evil when called upon to do so. The burden should be put upon these people, whether citizens of the United States, or not, to prove to the intelligence committee that their immigration to the United States is valid. Otherwise, those in this group and those who did not satisfy the criteria of proving that they intended to assimilate, will have visas and citizenship revoked. They should be given up to 60 days to dispose of their property and make arrangements for their own transportation to their country of origin.

Those unwilling or unable to cooperate in the disposal of property or arranging their own transport to their country of origin will have their property confiscated and it will become the property of the appropriate Committee of Safety.

The need to house those legally here, though to be deported, does not exist, unless they refuse to comply with and accept the above provisions, or if the intelligence committee believes that they are a risk. They should be allowed to continue to stay in their homes, unless they refuse to comply, which will require detaining them along with the illegal immigrants. Having to impose this condition will result in confiscation of all property.

Transportation of Immigrants to Borders

The transportation of those who are illegal immigrants warrants the same consideration as their ingress into the country. This means that if they walked in, they can walk out. Receiving points can be established near the southern border (northern border, too, if Canada agrees to allow their entry). These should be located within 200 miles of the border.

Transportation to these receiving points is most expedient if done by rail. Trucks can be utilized to transport illegals to railheads. Rail transport can then be provided to the receiving points.

If the corridor to the border can be easily secured by Militia, a continuous flow of illegals can be provided for. Food and water should be made available at reasonable distances. Where securing the corridor is impractical, groups of from twenty to two hundred, depending on resources, can be marched to the border, providing food and water, as necessary.

At the receiving points, a thorough search should be made. Any cash in excess of \$500 per person should be confiscated and applied to providing food and water. The search should also assure that the "PNG" mark has been applied.

Secured Borders

The Canadian border does not, at this time, require monitoring. On the other side, the southern border, known for its porosity, signs should be posted, facing south, very 1/4 to 1/2 mile, advising that an area 1/4 mile in width, abutting the border, is declared to be a "Free Fire Zone". Those found within that area are subject to being shot simply by their presence. This, of course, applies only in the more remote areas. Narrower Free Fire Zone may be required in some areas where potential illegal crossing may occur.

Committees of Safety near border areas should arrange for roving patrols to assure compliance. For the most part, absent any activity, these patrols can be composed of older volunteers, though if activity increases, reassignment of older units and securing the areas with more active personnel might be in order.

Role of Committees

The State Committee of Safety will need to transition into the interim role of State governance, until such time as Constitutional government is restored to the State. They will have to determine which agencies within that government are to be retained (consistent with the Constitution); what personnel within the existing government are to be retained, after taking a loyalty oath to both the United States and State Constitution; The sale of surplus county property, if necessary, to provide funds to continue operations; and, establish a procedure to provide for elections of the county supervisors (or equivalent).

The Committee (those members who are not elected to official capacities) is to remain as advisory committees to the State government until they are released from that responsibility by the State Committee of Safety or reconstituted State government.

Militia supervision and control will transfer to the State government once the State Committee of Safety has determined that it is functioning sufficiently to do so. Judicial functions will transfer to the reinstated State government, as necessary, with most cases being dealt with at the County level.

Property taxes and sales taxes collected will be held in the coffers of the Committee, to be used to continue services and provide for other needs of the activities of the Committee, until the Committee determines that the State government is functioning sufficiently to resume that responsibility. Taxes will be brought into compliance with the Constitution and the de jure government once the state has been secured. In the interim, the existing tax rates and collections will apply. No property will be seized for failure to pay taxes, nor will any liens issue or penalties be applied.

Perhaps consideration should be given to taxation by the Federal government and the effect it has had on subjugation by the State to the Federal government. Preparation to implement a Constitutional form of taxation at the federal level will require adaption by the State government to that means. See [Some Thoughts on Taxation](#).

A State Legislature will be made of non-attorney members of the existing Legislature who have taken an oath of loyalty, and have been determined to not be inimical to the Constitution. Any vacancies

remaining will be filled by elections held within the locales which were represented by the vacated seat (no loyalty oath, or any other cause for the vacancy), where both electors and candidates will have taken the loyalty oath and deemed not inimical to the Constitution. This Legislature is to enact laws and pass bills within the limitations imposed by the Constitution accepted, as stated below. All other laws, except those enacted prior to the Civil War, will be presumed to be null and void until the Advisory Council shall resubmit them to the Legislature, as described below.

The State Constitution will be replaced with the last version of the Constitution preceding the Civil War, or, for those states admitted after the Civil War, the first version adopted at statehood. All other laws shall be suspended.

In civil matters, once an original of the contract or affidavit stating the nature and details of the contract, explaining the nature of the breach of contract is submitted to the court, the court may docketed for trial. Any mortgage or loans shall continue to be held in abeyance until the national government is properly reinstated and determination made as to value of currency and effect of fractional reserve banking on obligations made under such methods.

The State Committee of Safety should select delegates who are versed in the Constitution for the United States of America, and its origin and history, to serve, eventually, on the Constitutional Compliance Convention (See "[Part III. Extension of influence into federal government agencies](#)"). It is these delegates who will work with delegates from other states to complete the Declaration of Dissolution of Government and will serve on a national level, as the Convention, which purpose will be defined in greater detail.

State Advisory Council

A State Advisory Council will be created, composed of citizens of the state, no one of which shall be in law enforcement or the legal profession, with each county sending one delegate to the Council. Delegates should be well versed in both the State and United States constitutions. The delegates, once assembled, may determine an alternate method of delegate selection.

The State will have reverted to a previous Constitution, as described, above. Any amendments to that Constitution ratified after July 4, 1860 will be suspended until such time as the State Advisory Council has reviewed and determined that the amendment was Constitutional and in the best interest of the people. If so determined, the Council will forward to the State Legislature a report recommending the acceptance of the amendment. The Legislature may accept, or refuse, such report, however, no amendment will be considered lawful unless reported by the Council, approved by the legislature, and ratified in accordance with the Constitution.

The State Advisory Council will then begin a review of all laws enacted after July 4, 1860 to determine their authority based upon the Constitution above adopted. If the law is deemed Constitutional, it shall be submitted to the Legislature, including an explanation of the authority in the Constitution from which it was derived. The Legislature may pass, or reject, any law, in accordance with the Constitution, only if submitted to them with approval of the Council.

No other enactments or bills may be considered by the legislature unless submitted to the State Advisory Council, along with a report, as described above, and verified and returned from the Council to the Legislature. If the report indicates that the proposed legislation is contrary to the Constitution, the

legislature may not act upon it. If the proposed legislation is deemed consistent with the Constitution, the Legislature may pass such legislation, in accordance with the Constitution.

The State Advisory Council will sit in the above describe capacity for a minimum of two years after the federal government has been returned to its Constitutional capacity, and no more than five years after such return. The Council may determine the completion of its purpose before the five-year term, or will extinguish, automatically, upon that anniversary. At the extinguishment of the Council, the legislature will have sole constitutional authority for enacting laws.

The State Advisory Council shall accept and review any referendum submitted in accordance with the State Constitution, if that Constitution has such a provision. If deemed Constitutional, it will be handled in accordance with said Constitution.

The purpose of the State Advisory Council is twofold. It is to be composed of people well versed in the Constitution and law, though not a member of law enforcement or legal profession. By utilizing the Council, the responsibility for review and recommendation will not burden the legislative body, detracting from the necessary operation of the State government. In that capacity, it will be an interim function to assure that the State government gets back on track to providing the service that it was created to do.

Limitations and Requirements

The State Advisory Council will revise, as necessary, and present to the State Legislature, the following Limitations and Requirements:

- It is to be understood that "public" is the people, not the government. That any religious displays on public property cannot be restricted or prohibited by government action.
- That the local jurisdictional body, only, may approve or disapprove of any display, consistent with the desires of that community
- That no law may be enacted which will allow any religion to receive preferential treatment under the law.
- That the Advisory Council shall prepare for presentation to the State government an Amendment to the Constitution which would limit terms of office, for all State elected offices, to a maximum of two terms, and, with the exception of the Governor, shall have one intervening term out of office, which shall then be submitted to the citizens, in accordance with the Constitution, for their ratification.
- That State will recognize the "separation of Powers", and will prohibit any member of the Judicial Branch, whether state, federal, or both, by virtue of any membership, association, license, employment, partnership, or fiduciary relationship with any firm practicing under such authority, from pursuing an office in the Legislative or Executive branches of government.
- That the Legislature shall enact legislation which would provide that, by petition of 0.01 percent of the lawful adult population, a State Citizen's Grand Jury be empanelled, within 30 days of receipt of such petition, to hear charges of violations of the Constitution and other laws of the State, and, if a True Bill is issued by the Grand Jury, a jury trial shall be held, peopled by citizens of the State, and the verdict and punishment in such trial shall not be questioned by any other authority. That those who sit on either Grand or Petit juries shall not be employees or under any contract with the government, nor shall they be members of law enforcement or the legal profession.

- That all administrative agencies of the State government shall be stripped of rule making authority; that all rules enforced by any such agency shall henceforth be created, directly and specifically, by an enactment of the Legislature and passed into law as prescribed by the Constitution.
- That any agreement currently existing between any administrative agency of the federal government which binds, obligates, or otherwise coerces compliance by any state, state agency, is and shall be null and void, and, that no future attempts to create such relationship may ever be enacted or accepted.
- That the Legislature will prohibit its members from receiving any emolument (except his prescribed salary), gift, benefit, or favors, while in office. Any member accused to be in violation shall be reviewed by the appropriate house's ethics committee, and if found to have received such emolument, gift, benefit or favor, shall be immediately expelled from that house and not be qualified to return.
- That the Legislature is not a benefactor or philanthropic organization and is prohibited from redistribution of any revenue, under the form of grants, scholarships, endowments, research funds, or any other form which does not have a direct and identifiable return of the value of all funds provided.
- That the Legislature is senior to any private organization and cannot contract with, support, depend upon, restrict to, or allow any State employee to be a member of, any union, or any collective bargaining unit, in any shape, form, or relationship, nor shall any law be enacted that establishes any prevailing wage requirements for contracts.
- That any and all enactments by the Legislature shall, from this time forward, provide a statement as to which portion of the Constitution grants the government authority over the subject matter contained in the enactment, specifically explaining how that authority was derived.
- That any and all enactments will stand alone and bear on a specific and singular object, without riders and amendments that deal with matters that are not directly related to the titled subject.
- That no compacts may be made with the federal government or with any other state, as such would impinge upon the sovereignty of this State.
- That the only provision in the nature of a compact between this State and any other state is the provision in Article IV, Section 2 of the United States Constitution.
- That all Bills submitted to the Legislature shall be read in their entirety, including the Constitutional authority, when said Bill is first introduced to the respective houses and just prior to voting on such Bill; and, the entire text of any such Bill shall be made available to the public by publication in all major newspapers, and, on the Internet.
- For the purpose of reduction of the deficit and the debt incurred by previous Legislature, the Legislature shall enact no new legislation which grants money that was otherwise unearned (i.e. welfare, block grants, etc.) and shall adjust all such existing programs to reduce expenditures by 25%, or more, of the current expenditure, each year until said program is reduced to nothing; and, That all grants, loans, or other payments to other nations, domestic organizations, non-domestic organizations or entities, shall cease at the end of the current fiscal year, and not be reinstated until such time as the budget of the State shall be balanced and there is no future encumbrance or obligations for repayment of any debt, accept that any provision removed and not reinstated by the Advisory Council and the Legislature shall not be considered an obligation
- The Legislature shall enact laws which act upon entities or corporations, which are created by the State government, that will provide oversight into their operations, to include: limiting any corporation to act only within a limited scope (industry), and not extend itself into areas where it

has not been specifically authorized to conduct business by the articles of its creation; Prohibit corporations from investing in other corporations, the stock market, securities, futures, or any other enterprise for the purpose of making a profit or creating a loss; Prohibit importation of any goods, products or material from other countries, unless unavailable within the United States, unless the Congress provides an alternative; Prohibit outsourcing of any aspect of the business; provide that no foreign or domestic corporation may hold stock in the corporation; and, provide that no more than ten percent of the shares of the corporation may be held by other than Citizens of the United States.

- That the Congress shall enact legislation which provides for fair access to all elections by removing any enactments, laws or rules which give favor to any political party over another political party or individual seeking office, and shall limit the fees required to such office not to exceed \$1,000.00 for any State office
- That the Congress shall enact a law regarding campaign contributions which will limit any contribution to a single candidate to \$200.00; that contributions can be made only by Citizens of this State; and, that corporations, political parties, unions, and other organizations are not provided freedom of speech by the Constitution, and are disqualified and subject to criminal penalties for any contributions, or any activities which are intended to influence the outcome of any election.

Militia committee

Organization of command and commissioning of officers will be a top priority in establishing the State Militia.

Correspondence committee

Correspondence committee will assure that media provides news of the accurate and complete dealings of the State Advisory Council and the Legislature. They will also continue their previous duties, as necessary, especially in providing a complete and accurate flow of news to other states.

They will also work with the state government printing office to develop means to make all public records available, without charge, through the Internet. This will include all legislation, Congressional Records, Memorials, federal court proceedings, County Public Records, without restriction, or any other issuance made by any branch of government.

Judicial committee

Coordination of the various Judicial committees will begin to establish a revised state judiciary based on the Limitations and Requirements and subsequent enactments by the Legislature.

Liaison committee

Contact should have been made with all state and federal agencies, and agreements reached, where possible, for transition to the Constitutional forces government.

Intelligence committee

Dossiers and loyalty oaths will be required of large numbers of people, as the transition is made. Coordination between the various Intelligence committees will reduce duplication and provide results that are more reliable.

VIII. Extension of influence into federal government agencies

Overview

Many federal agencies have operations centers throughout the states. These facilities can be secured, personnel evaluated, and continuance of service provided, if within Constitutional authority. Most federal agencies serve no useful purpose, within Constitutional guidelines, so their facilities can be used for other purpose. No federal taxes should be collected from individuals, however, any revenue that is or funds received should be seized and held, to be provided to the Constitutional Compliance Convention, once established.

Since many agencies of the federal government have offices in the states, as the states are secured, their offices are within the geography controlled by the Constitutional forces. Securing these facilities, and encouraging participation by their employees, should be pursued as diligently as possible.

It is also time for putting the de facto government on notice. Understanding the need to advise the government, the people, and, the world, of the intentions of the Constitutional forces, a [Declaration of Dissolution of Government](#) Declaration of Dissolution of Government should be executed by all states that have been secured sufficiently to have created an Advisory Council. This step might be warranted earlier in the process, though by this stage in the progression of events, becomes imperative. States coming into the ability to execute the Declaration may add their voice as that capability is realized.

Historical Perspective

During the course of the Revolutionary War, there was an ebb and flow of areas controlled. Boston, Charleston, New York, and Philadelphia are the most pronounced instances. The securing of enemy positions, extending the areas of control facilitated the colonist's needs for mobility, communication and equipment, forage and food. Similarly, as secured areas were enlarged, the British found greater difficulty in obtaining supplies, forage, and food. Ultimately, this led to the downfall of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

When sufficient numbers of colonies had decided that the failure of the Olive Branch Petition (See [You Have Tread On Me Petition](#)) was indicative of the course that must be pursued, at all hazard, they joined together to Declare Independence from the British government, on July 4, 1776. This declaration was a restatement of their grievances and was notice to the World of the position that they had taken in regard to the "mother country". That Declaration was a necessary step in garnering recognition and aid in pursuit of their goals.

Role of Committees

Committees should be involving themselves in the operations of any federal agencies, once taken. The facilities can be used for various purposes, or may be disposed of. They will provide revenue for the Constitutional Compliance Convention, once established.

Once these agencies are brought into control, their communications systems can be used to contact other agencies, not yet secured, explaining that a new day is dawning, and endeavoring to have them relinquish control and join the Constitutional forces, or otherwise participate in the overall effort, according to their expertise. Absent a loyalty oath, house arrest, seizure of arms and other equipment, or, imprisonment might be warranted.

All County and State Committees of Safety should be requested to participate in refinement, if necessary and execution of the Declaration of Dissolution of Government (see above), so as to put the de facto government, the people, and the world on notice as to the intention and purpose of the Constitutional forces.

Committees of Safety will need to begin selecting delegates to a Constitutional governing body, at the federal level. Three delegates from each state, well versed in the Constitution should be selected and sent to a Constitutional Compliance Convention to be called when 30 states have been secured, at the state level. All states are to participate, whether contained, or not. Delegates cannot have been in law enforcement or the legal profession. They shall have declared allegiance to the Constitution in the early stages of this process. Duties and responsibilities of the Constitutional Compliance Convention are described, below.

Militia committee

Plans should have completed creating the State Militia. Coordination with other State Militia committees should be pursued contemplating joining contiguous states to create Regional Commands. Review of officers' records and sharing them with contiguous state Militia committees in preparation for revised Command structure.

Correspondence committee

Assuring that other parts of the country are apprised of successful operations, and, the taking of federal facilities is very important, at this stage. Since the change of government, back to within Constitutional constraints, is at hand, whatever methods might reduce bloodshed and encourage acceptance to the proper government should be encouraged.

Once the Declaration of Dissolution of Government has been executed, it is imperative that this information be gotten out as rapidly and broadly as possible.

Liaison committee

Every federal agency within the state should be contacted regarding their submitting to the Constitutional forces and coordinating necessary (constitutional) activities for continuation of services. Enlisting management within those agencies to assist in reaching out to other federal agencies outside of secured areas might have far-reaching impact in consolidation under Constitutional forces.

Constitutional Compliance Convention

The [Constitutional Compliance Convention](#) will meet in person, or by whatever means are agreed upon, to begin the process of restoration of Constitutional government to the United States of America.

Members of the Constitutional Compliance Convention will review the proposed "Declaration of Dissolution of Government" and come to agreement on final wording. The final document will be signed and made public as the first official act of a restored Constitutional government.

Their first task will be to adopt the Constitution and Amendments, as they existed on July 4, 1860. As with the states, this precludes the necessity of undoing many thousands of unconstitutional laws.

The next task will be to review subsequent Amendments to the Constitution to determine if they were ratified in accordance with the Constitution and without coercion. The subsequent Amendments, if deemed Constitutional, will be resubmitted to the Congress, at the appropriate time, to be approved and submitted to the states for ratification, or rejected and not submitted to the states.

The Constitutional Compliance Convention may propose Amendments to the Constitution to clarify the intent of the Framers, and, when necessary, to recommend Amendments to preclude abuse of government powers based upon the experience of the last two centuries.

The Constitutional Compliance Convention will then begin a review of all laws enacted after July 4, 1860 to determine their authority based upon the Constitution. If the law is deemed Constitutional, it shall be submitted to the Congress, at the appropriate time, including an explanation of the authority in the Constitution from which it was derived. The Congress may pass, or reject, any law, in accordance with the Constitution, only if submitted to them with approval of the Convention.

All government Administrative Agencies will be suspended unless and until a review by the Constitutional Compliance Convention determines that they are consistent with the Constitution. The Convention may impose restrictions upon them that can only be removed through the legislative process by the Congress.

No other enactments or bills may be considered by the Congress unless submitted to the Constitutional Compliance Convention, which will prepare a report, as described above, and return same to the Congress. If the report indicates that the proposed legislation is contrary to the Constitution, the Congress may not act upon it. If the proposed legislation is deemed consistent with the Constitution, the Congress may pass such legislation, in accordance with the Constitution.

The Constitutional Compliance Convention will sit in the above describe capacity for a minimum of five years after the federal government has been returned to its Constitutional capacity, and no more than ten years after such return. The Convention may determine the completion of its purpose before the ten-year term, or it will extinguish, automatically, upon that anniversary. At the extinguishment of the Convention, the Congress will have sole constitutional authority for enacting laws.

Members of the Constitutional Compliance Convention can be replaced by their respective state Committees of Safety (or Legislature, if the Committee has dissolved itself) on July 4 of any year of the existence of the Convention, or on the death or removal for cause of any delegate.

The Constitutional C\Compliance Convention will have addition duties, as outlined in Part X. Restoration of Constitutional Government.

The Constitutional Compliance Convention shall appoint a Free Market Advisory Committee.

Free Market Advisory Committee

The Free Market Advisory Committee shall be comprised two members from each state, who shall be well versed in Free Market Economies.

The Free Market Advisory Committee shall prepare a policy for instituting a Free Market Economy, in accordance with the Constitution, and shall submit said Report to the Constitutional Compliance Convention for their evaluation as to the Constitutionality thereof. If deemed Constitutional, it shall be forwarded, with the appropriate report, to the Congress.

Dealing with the diverse world economy, a dual level economic system is in order. A proposed guideline for such an economy can be found at [An Economic Solution](#).

Militia Duties

The militia will continue with garrison duties, securing facilities, as necessary, and will assume combat roles, as necessary.

IX. Extension of influence into federal government

Overview

All liaison committees should be actively initiating contact, discussion, and conversion of federal employees, military or any other agents of the de facto government, regarding participating in the effort to restore Constitutional government in the United States.

As agencies of the rebel government come under the control of the Committees, what remains of rebel authority will be, for the most part, contained in Washington, D.C. Their ability to function and control the country will be jeopardized to the point of ineffectiveness.

Historical Perspective

On March 1, 1781, the colonies, united, adopted the Articles of Confederation for "The United States of America", and, a nation was born. Subsequently, due to defects in the Articles, a "Constitution for the United States of America" was submitted to the then 13 states and was ratified by the nine requisite states on June 21, 1788. That Constitution, and the government created by it, stood well for over half a century.

At the end of the Civil War, amendments were "ratified", under the condition that states that did not ratify the amendment would not be allowed full status as a state until they did ratify those amendments, beginning with the "Anti-Slavery Amendment".

That Amendment was not ratified in accordance with the Constitution, since duress was the motivation for many of the states, whose place in the Union was subjugated to federal military districts.

Role of Committees

The Committees, as well as the state legislatures that have been brought back in to the Union by the expansion of these efforts, need to provide any requested assistance from the State Advisory Council.

They will continue to provide delegates, as necessary, until the Council deems that their services are no longer necessary.

They will continue to work with local and county government until constitutional compliance is achieved.

Militia

The Militia will carry out duties assigned by the Committees, including both garrison and combat. Their structure will be maintained, though they will become a part of the United States Militia, with all benefits, uniforms all supplies being provided by the provisional government. The United States Militia general officers will be commissioned by the Constitutional Compliance Convention.

Liaison Committee

Liaison committee will continue to reach out to secure agreement by government agencies to accept the transition, as designed herein and modified, as necessary, by Committees or other advisory groups. They will also communicate, as necessary, with any foreign government, until completion of the transition.

X. Restoration of Constitutional Government

Overview

The Constitutional Compliance Convention shall serve as an interim government until elections can be held. Requirements for Electors shall have been established at the State level (see part III, Judicial committee).

Ballots shall be open to any candidate qualified to hold the office sought, except that, the Candidate shall have been a citizen in which state he chooses for at least two years; shall not, for any legislative or executive position, have been an attorney or any way affiliated with the legal profession; and, shall have taken the loyalty oath and never have been found inimical to the Constitution. Any party affiliation shall not be shown on the ballot.

The Executive Office of Government shall be occupied by an interim Executive Council, comprised of 5 members of the Constitutional Compliance Convention, selected by that Convention, and hold that office until an election for President and Vice-President is held, in accordance with the Constitution.

Constitutional Compliance Convention

The Constitutional Compliance Convention will be constituted as described above. Each year (on the anniversary of its creation), new delegates will be selected, to hold office for one year, unless reelected

This convention will be held at a location to be announced, and will constitute the lawful government of the United States of America. Their primary function, at this point, will be administrative, to assure that commerce, communication, transportation, etc, coordinated, as necessary, and continued, on a national level.

As soon as practicable, the Convention will begin working as an advisor to the Congress. Their purpose will be as follows, though they may begin preparing reports, recommendations, etc., at their first convening.

Legislative actions shall not be conducted by the Constitutional Compliance Convention; however, the Convention shall adopt the Constitution for the United States of America, as it existed on July 4, 1860. All laws enacted after that date shall be declared null and void, anyone imprisoned under federal law shall have his case reviewed by the Convention, or a Committee comprised of delegates to the Convention. Those found guilty of crimes without victims shall be paroled pending a final decision, once the judicial branch is reconstituted. Those found to have committed crimes which have result in injury or damage shall be held pending the reconstitution of the judicial branch and a determination of proper restitution. Those who are deemed violent, and a threat to society, will remain imprisoned, though all cases may be appealed to the reconstituted judicial branch, once the lesser cases have been disposed of.

Civil matters will not be heard until the Constitutional government is fully restored.

The Constitutional Compliance Convention shall, once the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the Executive have been reestablished in accordance with the Constitution, assume an advisory capacity to the Congress.

The Constitutional Compliance Convention will review all amendments to the Constitution that were ratified after July 4, 1860. This will include all Thirteen Amendments published in existing law books, at that time. Any amendments ratified after that date will be suspended until the Convention has reviewed and determined that the amendment was Constitutional. If so determined, the Advisory Council will forward to the State Legislature a report recommending the acceptance of the amendment. The Legislature may accept, or refuse, such report, however, no amendment will be considered lawful unless accepted by the legislature.

The Advisory Council will then begin a review of all laws enacted after the July 4, 1860 to determine their authority based upon the Constitution above adopted. If the law is deemed Constitutional, it shall be submitted to the Congress, including an explanation of the authority in the Constitution from which it was derived. The Congress may pass, or reject, any law, in accordance with the Constitution, only if submitted, with approval, by the Advisory Council.

Any law so enacted will be subject to Veto by the Executive, and override of Veto by the Congress.

No other enactments or bills may be considered unless submitted to the Advisory Council, which will prepare a report, as described above, and return same to the Congress. If the report indicates that the proposed legislation is contrary to the Constitution, the Congress may not act upon it. If the proposed legislation is deemed consistent with the Constitution, the Congress may pass such legislation, in accordance with the Constitution.

The Constitutional Compliance Convention will sit in the above-described capacity for a minimum of two years after its creation, though it may extend its operation for up to ten years, at its discretion. The Convention may determine the completion of its purpose before the ten-year term, or will extinguish, automatically, upon that anniversary.

Limitations and Requirements

The Constitutional Compliance Convention will revise, as necessary, and present to the Congress, the following Limitations and Requirements:

- Return all troops to the United States, as soon as possible. Exceptions only where the Constitutional Compliance Convention sees fit to leave troops under existing, constitutionally sound agreements.
- This will be accomplished immediately preparing troop withdrawal plans, including rearguard.
- The withdrawal plan should allow for recovery of as much equipment as practical to be return to the United States for use or for scrap.
- Outlaw fractional reserve banking, immediately.
- Create no additional currency (Federal Reserve Notes) for circulation.
- Begin planning for 'Greenback' (full faith and credit of the United States, without interest or surcharge) and gold/silver based currencies.
- Prepare plan for "Exchange Credits", so that gold and silver do not leave the country, in exchange for foreign goods.
- Plan withdrawal from Federal Reserve Act, to be accomplished within Five years.
- Impose a moratorium on immigration for 5 years to provide sufficient time for an assessment of what the role and impact of immigration and immigrants is to our country.
- Enforce border protection to prohibit illegal entry of people and objects.
- That ownership of land within the boundaries of the United States shall be limited to Citizens of the United States or by corporations authorized by the United States, or the States. Ownership of land outside of those described shall be prohibited, by law, after five years.
- It is to be understood that "public" is the people, not the government. That any religious displays on public property cannot be restricted or prohibited by government action.
- Any laws previously enacted which limit religious practices, holidays, displays or exercises shall be immediately repealed.
- That the local jurisdictional body, only, may approve or disapprove of any display, consistent with the desires of that community.
- That no law may be enacted which will allow any religion to receive preferential treatment under the law.
- The government of the United States was created by authority of the People, by means of the Constitution, which is the charter of that government. The government is thereby bound in all of its actions, whether on United States owned and ceded lands; within the States of the Union; or,

outside of the boundaries of the United States, by the prohibitions and limitations set forth in that Constitution.

- That, in light of Article I, Section 8, clause 17; the Ninth Article in Amendment to the Constitution; and, the Tenth Article in Amendment to the Constitution, the authority of the States and the People shall not be limited by any acts of the Congress, the Executive or the Judicial Branches of the federal government.
- That Article I, Section 8, clause 18 shall be strictly construed with regard to "necessary and proper for carrying out the foregoing Powers", and shall not be broadly construed to extend authority where it was not intended.
- That the Congress shall prepare for presentation to the States of the Union an Amendment to the Constitution which would limit terms of office, for all federal elected offices, to a maximum of two terms, and, with the exception of the President, shall have one intervening term out of office, which shall then be submitted to the States for their ratification
- That Congress will recognize the "separation of Powers", as envisioned by the Founding Fathers, and will prohibit any member of the Judicial Branch, whether state, federal, or both, by virtue of any membership, association, license, employment, partnership, or fiduciary relationship with any firm practicing under such authority, from pursuing an office in the Legislative or Executive branches of government. That any person, at present holding such office, shall, at the expiration of his current term, be bound by this condition.
- That the Congress shall enact legislation which would provide that, by petition of 0.01 percent of the lawful population, a federal Citizen's Grand Jury be empanelled, within 30 days of receipt of such petition, to hear charges of violations of the Constitution and other laws of the United States, and, if a True Bill is issued by the Grand Jury, a jury trial shall be held, peopled by Citizens of the State which the accused claims as resident, and within that State, and the verdict and punishment in such trial shall not be questioned by any other authority. That those who sit on either Grand or Petit juries shall not be employees or under any contract with the government, nor shall they be members of law enforcement or the legal profession. This to be created as an "inferior court" under authority of Article III, Section 1 and Article I, Section 8, clause 9.
- That all administrative agencies of government shall be stripped of rule making authority; that all rules enforced by any such agency shall henceforth be created, directly and specifically, by an enactment of the Congress and passed into law as prescribed by the Constitution.
- That any agreement currently existing between any administrative agency of the federal government which binds, obligates, or otherwise coerces compliance by any state, state agency, or any other entity within any of the states, is null and void, and, that no future attempts to create such relationship may ever be enacted or otherwise imposed.
- That the Congress will prohibit its members from receiving any emolument (except his prescribed salary), gift, benefit, or favors, while in office. Any member accused to be in violation shall be reviewed by the appropriate house's ethics committee, and if found to have received such emolument, gift, benefit or favor, shall be immediately expelled from that house and not be qualified to return.
- That the Congress is not a benefactor or philanthropic organization and is prohibited from redistribution of any revenue, under the form of grants, scholarships, endowments, research funds, or any other form which does not have a direct and identifiable return of the value of all funds provided.
- That the Congress is senior to any private organization and cannot contract with, support, or allow any federal employee to be a member of, any union, or any collective bargaining unit, in any shape, form, or relationship.

- That any and all enactments by the Congress shall, from this time forward, provide a statement as to which portion of the Constitution grants the government authority over the subject matter contained in the enactment, specifically explaining how that authority was derived.
- That any and all enactments will stand alone and bear on a specific and singular object, without riders and amendments that deal with matters that are not directly related to the titled subject.
- That no federal enactment will override, or undermine, or in any way discourage any legislation or referendum of a States of the Union which is exercising its right under Article IV, Section 4 of the Constitution.
- That all Bills submitted to the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States shall be read in their entirety, including the Constitutional authority, when said Bill is first introduced to the respective houses and just prior to voting on such Bill; and, the entire text of any such Bill shall be made available to the public by publication in all major newspapers, and made readily available on the Internet.
- For the purpose of reduction of the deficit and the debt incurred by previous Congresses, the House of Representatives shall enact no new legislation which grants money that was otherwise unearned (i.e. welfare, block grants, etc.) and shall adjust all such existing programs to reduce expenditures by 25%, or more, of the current expenditure, each year until said program is reduced to nothing; and, That all grants, loans, or other payments to other nations, domestic organizations, non-domestic organizations or entities, shall cease at the end of the current fiscal year, and not be reinstated until such time as the budget of the United States shall be balanced and there is no future encumbrance or obligations for repayment of any debt.
- Congress shall enact laws which act upon entities or corporations, which are created by the federal government, that will provide oversight into their operations, to include: limiting any corporation to act only within a limited scope (industry), and not extend itself into areas where it has not been specifically authorized to conduct business by the articles of its creation; Prohibit corporations from investing in other corporations, the stock market, securities, futures, or any other enterprise for the purpose of making a profit or creating a loss; Prohibit importation of any goods, products or material from other countries, unless unavailable within the United States; prohibit outsourcing of any aspect of the business; Provide that no foreign or domestic corporation may hold stock in the corporation; and, provide that no more than ten percent of the shares of the corporation may be held by other than Citizens of the United States.
- Congress shall abide by the intent of the 27th Article in Amendment to the Constitution and shall repeal any law contrary to that intent; and, shall not create any pension, benefit, medical coverage (except while in office) that is subsidized by the government, unless that same program is available to all Citizens of the United States.
- That the Congress shall enact legislation which provides for fair access to all elections by removing any enactments, laws or rules which give favor to any political party over another political party or individual seeking office, and shall limit the fees required to such office not to exceed \$5,000.00 for any federal office, under authority of Article I, Section 4, clause 1.
- That the Congress shall prepare for presentation to the States of the Union an Amendment to the Constitution which would provide for the States to repeal the Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution, and, if the States so desire, by ratification of said Amendment, return to the State Legislature that authority to select the Senators of their choice.
- That the Congress shall enact a law regarding campaign contributions which will limit any contribution to a single candidate to \$200.00; that contributions can be made only by Citizens of the United States; and, that corporations, political parties, unions, and other organizations are not

provided freedom of speech by the Constitution, and are disqualified and subject to criminal penalties for any contributions, or any activities which are intended to influence the outcome of any election.

XI. Conclusion

The Network of Correspondence will work with the Government Printing Office (GPO) to develop means to make all public records available, without charge, through the Internet. This will include all legislation, Congressional Records, Memorials, federal court proceedings, or any other issuance made by any branch of government.

The history of this "Restoration of Constitutional Government" shall be recorded and should be required learning in all phases of education. Rather than leaving our posterity to restore constitutional government, at some later date, it behooves us to assure that what evolves from this activity results in a "fixed" government and that teeth are provide to the people to assure that such abuses as this is design to cure do not recur.

Punishment for abuse of authority that is necessarily granted to those who are elected, or hired, to serve us must be exemplary and carried out swiftly and harshly, to assure that the abuse of that authority is minimal to non-existent. As laws are passed and enforced to discourage criminal behavior, so must it be when it some to those who are paid to serve the public, for those abusers are no less criminal than those who may sneak in your house during the night and seize your property or impose injury on your person. By virtue of the appointment to office, they don't become saints, rather, they have been placed in a position where temptation may be greater than it is elsewhere in society. Succumbing to those temptations must be controlled and curtailed. It is not faith, rather, it is fear that must be the barrier against such abuses.

If these goals are properly pursued, then the achievements of our generations will secure, for far more than the historical two-hundred years, the Blessing of Liberty to our Posterity.

We will be Praised, or, We will be Damned.