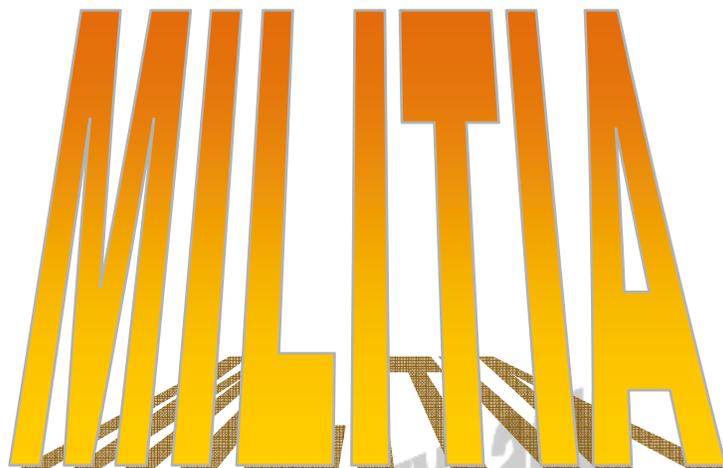


A Few Thoughts on that Nasty "M" Word

Ok – Dare I say it?



First and foremost let's not confuse **Militia** with **Militant**. There is a distinct difference between the two – Despite the *misuse* of *Militia* instead of *Militant* by our news media and government.

militant *adj.* **1** Pertaining to conflict with opposing powers of influences. **2** Of warlike or combative tendency; aggressive - *noun* A combative person; a soldier.

militia *noun.* **1** A body of citizens enrolled and drilled in military organizations other than the regular military forces, and called out only in emergencies. **2** U.S. All able-bodied citizens not members of the regular military forces.

criminal *noun.* **1** One who has committed an offense punishable by law.

The word militant, which is both an adjective and a noun, usually is used to mean vigorously active, combative and aggressive, especially in support of a cause, as in 'militant reformers'. It comes from the 15th century Latin "militare" meaning "to serve as a soldier".

The current meaning of militant does not usually refer to a registered soldier: it can be anyone who subscribes to the idea of using vigorous, sometimes extreme, activity to achieve an objective, usually political. Militance may or may not include physical violence, armed combat, terrorism, and the like.



Militias, are a form of citizen-based defense that shaped early American history and created an American tradition of citizen soldiery. Early American colonies faced dangers from Native American and European foes. Colonial governments quickly established universal military obligation for white males. At its simplest, *men were armed or ordered to arm themselves, organized into units, and trained.*

Second we cannot confuse **Militia** with **3 Percenters**



Basically a *3 Percenter* is a mindset of doing what is needed, when it is needed no matter what the cost. They essentially 'buy time' for others around them to come to their senses and or mobilize, in an intense/dangerous situation; which usually results in death.

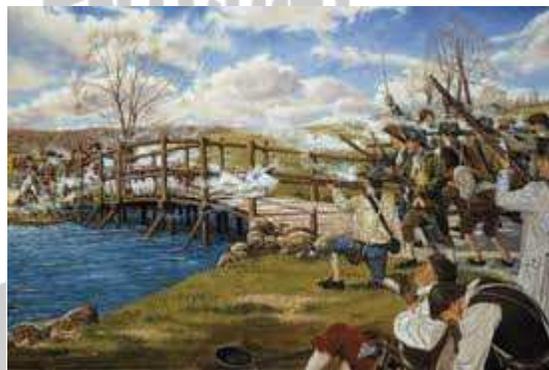
The term goes all the way back to the American Revolution. During the war for our independence, only approximately a third of the colonists supported the independence cause. Another third didn't care one way or the other and the last third wanted to remain under British rule. Out of those that supported independence and revolution, only some three percent were actively engaged on the battlefield with the full active support of only about 10 percent of those who were pro-independence. Twenty percent of the pro-independence faction did nothing to actively support the cause. This is the root of today's American Three Percenter term.

Three Percenters today are mostly American gun owners who have taken a stand. No one really knows how many there are. They WILL NOT disarm. They WILL NOT obey further anti-gun legislation, regardless of its source. They WILL NOT stand for further circumscription of our God-given rights (of our Constitution) and They WILL defend themselves if attacked. Since firearms are the most effective means of defending themselves, They WILL NOT surrender them. They are committed to restoring the Republic as envisioned by the Founders and are willing to fight and to die in defense of themselves and the Constitution.

Yet, if you are a history buff, you can find other examples of the *Mindset* of 3 Percenters.



The 300 Spartans and the Battle of Thermopylae in 480 BC is a good example. While the rest of the Greek city-states were contemplating some kind of diplomatic compromise with the Persian Empire of Xerxes I; King Leonidas of Sparta (the official leader of the Greek city-states military) who understood war and that in this case – that compromise was *not* an option. So the king and 300 of his finest Spartan soldiers went to the pass at Thermopylae to hold off King Xerxes I until the rest of the Greek city-states caught on. **These men sacrificed themselves to buy time for the whole of Greece!**



As mentioned before, our own **Battle of Lexington and Concord** on April 19, 1775, specifically around the bridge between these two towns, the Colonial Militia or Minutemen, met the most powerful army in the world at that time, and fought to the death. **These men sacrificed themselves to buy time for the whole of our new fledgling country!**



Another American example is the **Battle at the Alamo** (February 23 – March 6, 1836) which was a pivotal event in the Texas Revolution. Following a 13-day siege, Mexican troops under President General Antonio López de Santa Anna launched an assault on the Alamo Mission near San Antonio de Béxar (modern-day San Antonio, Texas).

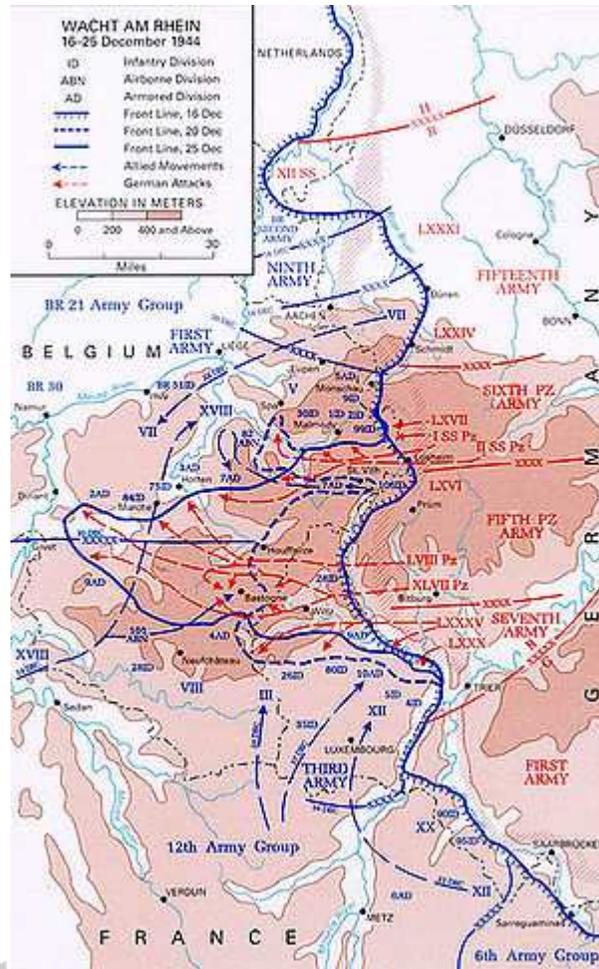


Santa Anna's perceived cruelty during the battle inspired many Texians—both Texas settlers and adventurers from the United States—to join the Texian Army. Buoyed by a desire for revenge, the Texians defeated the Mexican Army at the Battle of San Jacinto, on April 21, 1836, ending the revolution.

All but two of the Texian defenders were killed at the Alamo. **These men sacrificed themselves to buy time for Sam Houston to rally the rest of the troops for the independence of Texas!**



Then there was the **Siege of Bastogne** during the **Battle of the Bulge**. The Battle of the Bulge, so named because of the westward bulging shape of the battleground on a map, lasted from mid-December 1944 to the end of January 1945. It was the largest land battle of World War II in which the United States directly participated.



Official U.S. Army illustration: The "Front lines" map (indicated by the solid and dashed blue lines) showing the swelling of the Bulge as the German offensive progressed east to west creating the nose-like bulge shape (salient) during 16–26 December 1944.



By 21 December the Germans had surrounded Bastogne. Conditions inside the perimeter were tough; most of the medical supplies and medical personnel had been captured. Food was scarce and by 22 December artillery ammunition was restricted to 10 rounds per gun per day.



When Brig. Gen. Anthony McAuliffe, acting commander of the 101st, was told of the Nazi demand to surrender, in frustration he responded, "**NUTS!**", which was typed up and delivered to the Germans.

The line was not only a great morale booster to his troops, it was made famous and actually had to be explained; both to the Germans and to non-American Allies.

These soldiers were surrounded, had few supplies and it was the dead of winter. Yet they stood their ground and **sacrificed their lives to stop the Nazi's last ditch effort to turn the tide of this war!**

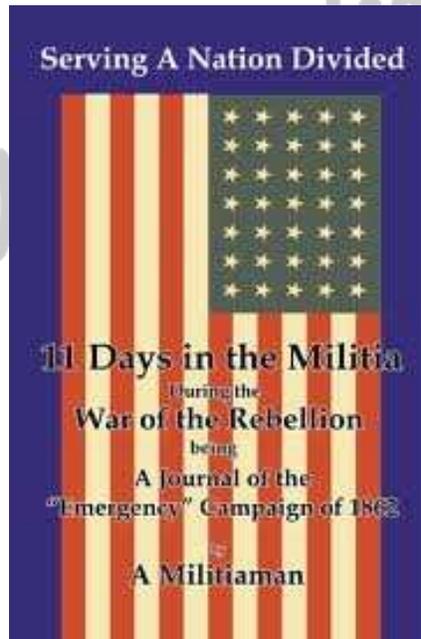
On top of that there seems to be something kinda magical about *3 percent!*

- **Out of 100 people** who go to a seminar to learn, would you care to guess what percentage that research shows will actually do something to use the information they learned? About **3 percent**.
- When direct mailers send out advertising pieces to attract new business, do you know what percentage research shows will respond to those mailings? About **3 percent**.
- Out of the working class of America, when people retire at age 65 -- or whatever the magic age is -- guess what percentage of them will have enough money to live on! Yeah. About **3 percent**.
- Right now, about what percentage of people in the United State are considered wealthy, you think? (*not too long ago, that meant earning over \$100,000 a year, but I think the wealth "floor" has gone up.*) About **3 percent**.
- Would you care to hazard a guess at about what percentage of people in the world **control 97%** of the world's wealth? How'd you guess? About **3 percent !!!!**

These 3-percenters are NOT considered to be average. They have done things in their lives that are decidedly not average. They have gone above and beyond and most likely will do so again.



As for me, although I will *not* leave my family and loved ones to fend for themselves; *the only way I will give up my firearm is when it is pried from my cold dead fingers and the only way I will surrender to an enemy is on a stretcher.*



Militia Campaign poster 1868

The modern concept of the **militia** is as a defensive organization against invaders. It grew out of the Anglo-Saxon "*fyrd*". In times of crisis, the militiaman left his civilian duties and became a soldier until the emergency was over, when he returned to his civilian occupation and life.



According to the Online Etymology Dictionary 1580–90, "system of military discipline (skills)," from Latin militia "military service, warfare," from miles "soldier"; equivalent to mīlit (stem of mīles). Sense of "citizen army" (as distinct from professional soldiers) is first recorded 1696, perhaps from French, milice. In U.S. history, "*the whole body of men declared by law amenable to military service, without enlistment, whether armed and drilled or not*" (1777).



Where the United States is concerned our Constitution says it all; it recognizes a state's rights to form a "*well regulated militia.*" The Second Amendment of the Bill of Rights provides: "*A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of the free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.*"



When asked what the Militia was, George Mason, one of the Framers of the U.S. Constitution, said,

"Who are the Militia? They consist now of the whole people, except for a few public officers."



Denmark Militia

Yet we also see statutes like 10 USC 311, which defines it as

"all able-bodied males at least 17 years of age and, except as provided in section 13 of title 32, under 45 years of age who are, or have made a declaration of intention to become, citizens of the United States."

Some state statutes define it as "able-bodied males" of different age ranges, such as 16 through 59.

These statutes also divide the Militia into various classes, such as "organized" or "unorganized", in the case of 10 USC 311, or "active" and "reserve", as many states do, with "active" being considered the National or State Guards, but not the national armed forces.



Militia Camp 1860-1922

The Constitution also provides for the *"calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions ; To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."* (U.S. Constitution, art I, § 8, cl 15-16)



Canada Militia 1820

In this sense a **Militia** refers to a body of citizens armed and trained by the *state* for military service apart from the regular armed forces. It is composed of physically fit civilians eligible by law for military service. It characterizes a military force recruited directly from civilians who would not otherwise be liable to serve in a state's regular armed forces. Usually the state imposes military obligation on the militia for the purposes of local or home defense and in case of emergencies. However, on occasions such militias have been employed abroad also.

It can also refer to *unorganized* military force drawn from within a civilian population and which has taken up arms. For example our own Colonial Minutemen in our War of Independence or in modern Somalia the armed followers of different warlords have been characterized as militias.



The United States has issued several "Militia Acts".

When lawmakers tried to define the "militia" by statute to consist of less than the entire body of citizens, they were defining those citizens who would be required to be kept in a state of readiness, as was done in the Militia Act of 1792, which required able-bodied males age 17 through 44 to keep a "*musket or firelock*". However, persons younger than 18 and older than 45 regularly responded to call-ups of the Militia and were accepted as part of it. There were even some women who participated.

The Framers also insisted on a distinction between the "*genuine*" Militia and a "*select*" militia, which they viewed as a danger, just as much a danger as a standing army. They did not want a militia whose members might consist of anything less than the entire people, or at least able-bodied ones in a certain age range, because if selected on any other basis, they might be used to oppress other parts of the population.

The Militia Acts of 1792 (yes plural) were passed in response to the overwhelming U.S. losses at St. Clair's Defeat. There were, in fact, two Militia Acts passed by the U.S. Congress in 1792. Were a series of statutes enacted by the second United States Congress in 1792. The acts provided for the President of the United States to take command of the state militias in times of imminent invasion or insurrection.

The first Act, passed May 2, 1792, provided for the authority of the President to call out the militias of the several states, "*whenever the United States shall be invaded, or be in imminent danger of invasion from any foreign nation or Indian tribe.*" The law also authorized the President to call the militias into Federal service "*whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed or the execution thereof obstructed, in any state, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by this act*". This provision likely referred to uprisings such as Shays' Rebellion or the Whiskey Rebellion in opposition to the judicial collection of debts and taxes.

The second Act, passed May 8, 1792, provided for the organization of the state militias. It conscripted every "*free able-bodied white male citizen*" between the ages of 18 and 45 into a local militia company overseen by the state. Militia members were to arm *themselves* with a musket, bayonet and belt, two spare flints, a cartridge box with 24 bullets and a knapsack. Men owning rifles were required to provide a powder horn, 1/4 pound of gun powder, 20 rifle balls, a shooting pouch and a knapsack. Some occupations were exempt, such as congressmen, stagecoach drivers, and ferryboatmen. Otherwise, men were required to report for training twice a year, usually in the Spring and Fall.

The militias were divided into "*divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, and companies*" as the state legislatures would direct. The provisions of the first Act governing the calling up of the militia by the President in case of invasion or obstruction to law enforcement were continued in the second Act. Court martial proceedings were authorized by the statute against militia members who disobeyed orders.



The first portion of the Militia Act of 1792, the "*providing for the authority of the President to call out the Militia*" was signed into law by President George Washington on May 2, 1792 to give the President authority to call out the Militia

"whenever the United States shall be invaded, or be in imminent danger of invasion from any foreign nation or Indian tribe.....[or]whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed or the execution thereof obstructed, in any state, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by this act,....."

The second portion of the Militia Act of 1792, providing federal standards for the organization of the Militia. was passed on May 8, 1792, and signed into law on February 28, 1795. The second portion clarified who the militia consists of and what duties, and penalties were placed upon the militia forces.

"That each and every free able-bodied white male citizen of the respective States, resident therein, who is or shall be of age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years (except as is herein after excepted) shall severally and respectively be enrolled in the militia, by the Captain or Commanding Officer of the company, within whose bounds such citizen shall reside, and that within twelve months after the passing of this Act. And it shall at all time hereafter be the duty of every such Captain or Commanding Officer of a company, to enroll every such citizen as aforesaid, and also those who shall, from time to time, arrive at the age of 18 years, or being at the age of 18 years, and under the age of 45 years (except as before excepted) shall come to reside within his bounds; and shall without delay notify such citizen of the said enrollment, by the proper non-commissioned Officer of the company, by whom such notice may be proved. That every citizen, so enrolled and notified, shall, within six months thereafter, provide himself with a good musket or firelock, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints, and a knapsack, a pouch, with a box therein, to contain not less than twenty four cartridges, suited to the bore of his musket or firelock, each cartridge to contain a proper quantity of power and ball; or with a good rifle, knapsack, shot-pouch, and powder-horn, twenty balls suited to the bore of his rifle, and a quarter of a pound of powder; and shall appear so armed, accoutred and provided, when called out to exercise or into service, except, that when called out on company days to exercise only, he may appear without a knapsack. That the commissioned Officers shall severally be armed with a sword or hanger, and espointon; and that from and after five years from the passing of this Act, all muskets from arming the militia as is herein required, shall be of bores sufficient for balls of the eighteenth part of a pound; and every citizen so enrolled, and providing himself with the arms, ammunition and accoutrements, required as aforesaid, shall hold the same exempted from all suits, distresses, executions or sales, for debt or for the payment of taxes."



Actually, George Mason provided the best definition. It is broken out into various classes, representing **the order in which persons would be called out for military service**. Qualifications like "able-bodied" or "male" or "age 18-44" **only establish who would be first called to service**, with the expectation that they would be adequate for almost any situation, but it allows for calling up other persons if needed.

This suggests a hierarchy of classes:

1. National Army.
 - Full-time. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, Coast Guard.
 - Part-time. Reserves, National Guard.
2. State and Local Select Militia. But these are not "general" militias. They are paid and equipped by the State or by local governments.
 - Full-time. State and local law enforcement officers.
 - Part-time. State Guard.

3. Obligatory Militia. Able-bodied male citizens of a certain age range, who are required to be kept organized and trained, but at their own expense. Age range is 18-44 for federal purposes, but states may establish other age ranges.
4. Volunteer Militia. Citizens not part of obligatory militia who voluntarily participate in activities of the obligatory militia, again at their own expense.
5. Ready Militia. The combination of (3) and (4) above, who would be called up after the armed forces and the regular militia, but who are also those likely to be first on the scene in emergency situations. It is not a "select" militia.
6. Reserve Militia. All other citizens, including children, the elderly, the less-able, and women, and perhaps foreign visitors as well, who might be called up after the ready militia, if needed.



What was missing from the original outline is the *ready militia*. Most states now lump it in with what was called the *reserve militia* and in fact often called it that.

The *ready militia* is what the Framers meant when they used the term "militia". It is also what the Swiss mean by the term and it was the Swiss model that the Framers had in mind for the United States. The ready militia was to serve as a counterbalance to the armed forces and regular state (select) militias.



The Militia act of 1792 was amended in 1795 to grant the President even more power over the use of the militia;

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed or the execution thereof obstructed, in any state, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by this act,.....it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia of such state to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed. And if the militia of a state, where such combinations may happen, shall refuse, or be insufficient to suppress the same, it shall be lawful for the President, if the legislature of the United States be not in session, to call forth and employ such numbers of the militia of any other state or

states most convenient thereto, as may be necessary, and the use of militia, so to be called forth, may be continued, if necessary, until the expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the ensuing session."

After Shays' Rebellion, the need for an internal (and external if necessary) defense structure became quite evident to Washington and the Congress. In 1792, Congress enacted this law, strengthening the President's authority under Article 2, section 2, paragraph 1 of the Federal Constitution, by granting him the power to call forth the militia of the several states under certain conditions. **The law was the very first to give the executive branch any war powers besides confirming a state of war if a declaration was passed by Congress.** The law corrected the inefficiency and slow reaction of the Congress when it was not in session, as was evident during Shays' Rebellion. This law corrected the problem of any major rebellion becoming a significant threat to the shaky Federal unity of the various states.



The law was first invoked, in 1794, by George Washington to put down the Whiskey rebellion in Western Pennsylvania.



These Militia Acts were amended by the Militia Act of 1862, which allowed African-Americans to serve in the militias of the United States. **They were replaced by the Militia Act of 1903**, which established the United States National Guard as the chief body of organized military reserves in the United States.



E. Phillips Oppenheim—Gilbert Seligman—Mrs. Garret A. Hobart—Howard Mingo
James W. Bennett—Stewart Edward White—Bennett Harris—Oma Almona Davies
1929 Saturday Evening Post cover of a 1776 Minuteman

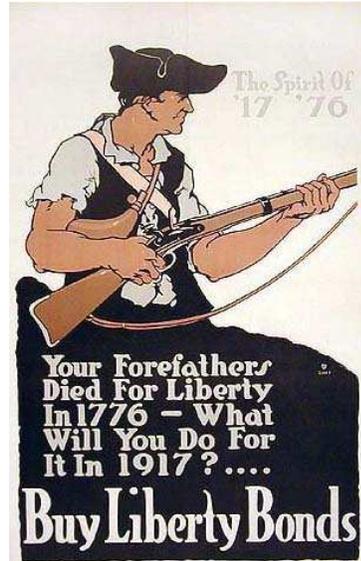
The Militia Act of 1862, 12 Stat. 597, enacted July 17, 1862, was legislation enacted by the 37th United States Congress during the American Civil War that allowed African-Americans to participate as war laborers and soldiers for the first time since the Militia Act of 1792.

The act created controversy on several fronts. Praised by many abolitionists and black-rights activists as a first step toward equality, it stipulated that the black recruits could be soldiers or of use for manual labor. Although black soldiers proved themselves as reputable soldiers, discrimination in pay and other areas remained widespread. According to the Militia Act of 1862, soldiers of African descent were to receive \$10 a month with an additional reduction of three dollars for clothing. Therefore, a black soldier's pay would be almost half as much as the white's wage of \$13. Many regiments struggled for equal pay, some refusing any money until June 15, 1864, when Congress vacated that portion of the Militia Act and granted equal pay for all black soldiers.

In 1898 the National Guard or State Militia was governed by the amended Militia Act of 1792 and almost completely funded, organized, and administered by state governments. The amount of funding and attention state governments gave to their militia varied tremendously. The organization, the equipment, and the training of units varied from state to state and were not always compatible with those of the Regular Army.



The Militia Act of 1903 (32 Stat. 775), also known as the Dick Act of the 57th U.S. Congress, was initiated by United States Secretary of War Elihu Root following the Spanish–American War of 1898, after the war demonstrated weaknesses in the militia and in the entire U.S. military. *The act formulated the concept of the National Guard* and also ensured that all state military forces were simultaneously dual reservists under the authority of the Army Reserve. This last measure was to prevent state governors from using National Guard forces as "private armies", in many ways as had been done in the American Civil War and to ensure that the President could, at any time, mobilize state military forces into the federal armed forces.



Under this legislation, passed January 21, 1903, the organized militia of the States were given federal status to the militia and required to conform to Regular Army organization within five years. The act also required National Guard units to attend 24 drills and five days annual training a year, and, for the first time, provided for pay for annual training. In return for the increased Federal funding which the act made available, militia units were subject to inspection by Regular Army officers, and had to meet certain standards.



The Militia Act of 1903 created the National Guard

The Militia Act of 1903 was indirectly used by the Executive Branch of the government during Civil Rights demonstrations during the 1960s. Many southern governors, chief among them George Wallace, attempted to use National Guard forces to block civil rights and desegregation initiatives. In these cases, whenever a governor called up the National Guard for use in blocking federal directives, the President promptly mobilized the Guard into the Army Reserve, placing the Guard commanders under federal authority, and subject to court martial should they not carry out executive directives.



Through the decades many of the states issued their own state independent Militia Acts, most notably Virginia and Texas.

Yep, the United States has had many Militias over the decades; from Colonial Minutemen and state militias to select, private, organized and reserve militia.

- A select militia is composed of a small, non-representative portion of the population, often politicized.
- A private militia, which are made up of non-officially organized individuals who have formed paramilitary organizations based on their own interpretation of the concept of the militia.
- The organized militia created by the Militia Act of 1903 which consist of State militia forces, notably the National Guard and the Naval Militia.
- The reserve militia or unorganized militia, also created by the Militia Act of 1903 which presently consist of every able-bodied man of at least 17 and under 45 years of age who are not members of the National Guard or Naval Militia.



In understanding these different meanings and the history of militia, one would think we **should** now be able to use the word and it can lose some of its nasty connotations. However, Theory and Reality are like apples and oranges – they are not interchangeable!

So let me stress again – **Militia are NOT Militant in and of themselves**. Yes, some militant groups (there is good and bad in everything) abuse the word militia in their group names. Overall militia groups are **NOT** the Ruby Ridge; Waco; Hutaree or Timothy McVeigh's of our recent past.



Because of this here are some tips from the Pro's and be sure to scan the Resources at the end of this document too.

The reality is that our government is rather 'dense' when it comes to accepting and acting on its own mistakes and our media is even worse. So if you have a Militia in your area you should probably call it something else when talking in public, on the phone or using email. Our government has all kinds of 'sniffing' and 'data mining' programs out there and the DHS Fusion Centers are only the tip of the iceberg. Right or wrong this can save you many headaches, trials and tribulations.



Use terms like 'team' or 'unit' and if you must use militia, designate it with your locality in its name.

- Citizen Emergency Response Defense Team of XX State (CERDTXX)
- Citizen Emergency Response Defense Militia of XX County (CERDMXX)
- State of XX Defense, Safety and Security Team (XXDSST)
- Neighborhood of XX Defense, Safety and Security Militia (XXDSSM)
- Civil Defense Team of XX State (CDTXX)
- Civilian Defense Militia of XX City (CDMXX)



Often heard are arguments about whether militias are state or national, but the militia, like citizenship, is fundamentally local. We are first and foremost citizens of our local community. The word "citizen" has the same root as the word "city". Although people may also be concurrently citizens of larger political entities, such as states or the nation, and although those entities may be considered to be composed of their citizens, they are essentially composed of localities and it is the local community that is the basis for the social contract, although it may be considered to include a certain amount of surrounding territory. Today we would usually identify the locality with the county.



Just as militias are essentially local, so also are they essentially independent of established authorities, since the militia may have to challenge or bypass those authorities if they abuse their authority or fail to perform their lawful duties.

The legal basis for assemblies of militias are two natural rights: the right to assemble and the right to keep and bear arms. Combined, they are the right to assemble bearing arms.



The Framers considered it obvious that rights which could be exercised separately could be exercised in combination and would have thought present attempts to outlaw independent assemblies of militia units as absurd.



A Minuteman Prepares for War

The term "*well-regulated*" used in the Second Amendment to the U.S. Constitution DID NOT mean "*regulated by some official*". It meant "*well-trained and disciplined*". A militia can and should be self-regulated.

The U.S. Constitution, in Article I Section 8, does provide for States to organize and train their militias according to standards established by the U.S. Congress and to appoint the officers, but it was not the intention of that clause to authorize states to forbid local organization and training of militia units, rather it was to require that they be organized and trained. If the state fails to do so, people have not only the right but the duty to organize and train themselves locally, using their own arms. Just as they have the right and duty, failing action on the state level, to conduct elections, enforce the laws, establish courts and so forth.



Of course, a militia unit that is not called up by any official, but by its own members, does *not* have the authority to compel participation through some kind of sanction, such as the imposition of a fine.



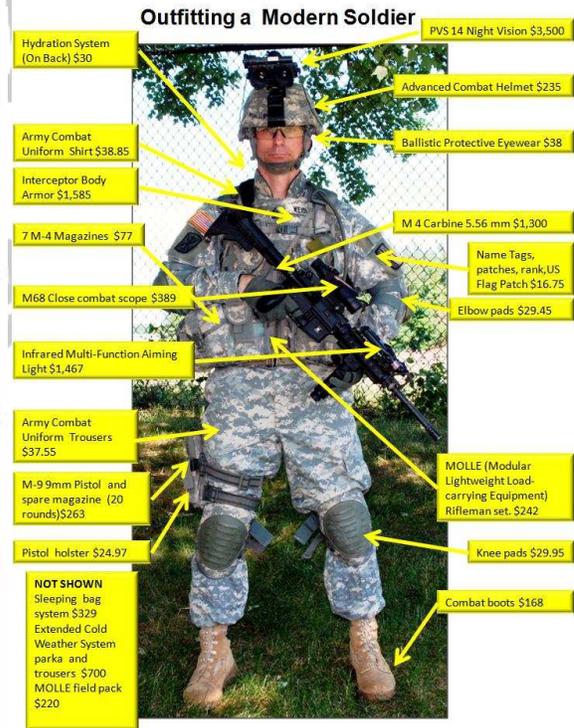
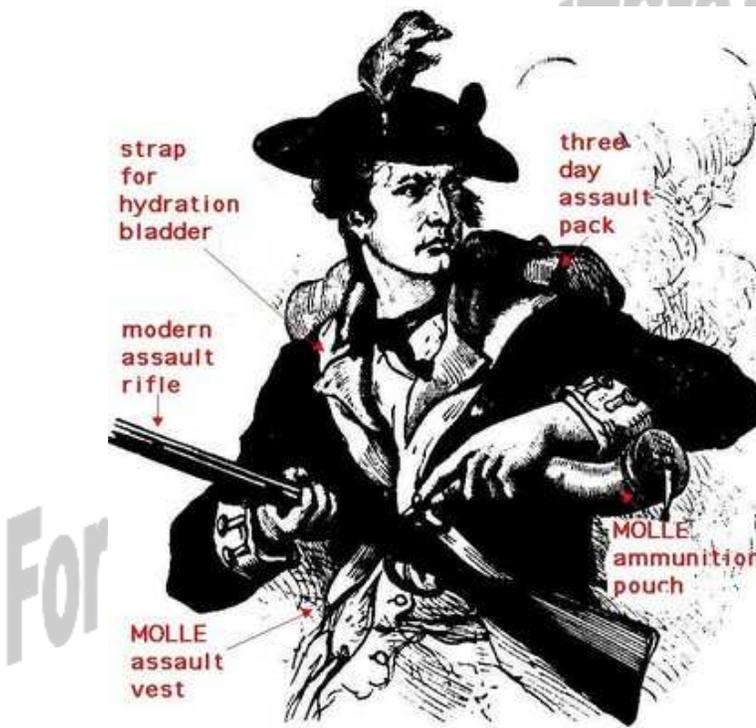
Therefore it will be composed of volunteers, who may not represent a cross-section of the general population. In this situation, the militia members must make a special effort to avoid having the militia unit take on the attributes of a private association, such as by always calling up the militia using public notices, and allowing any responsible citizen to participate. It must also avoid any suggestion of partisan or sectarian bias and limit itself to constitutional actions.

To do this, a militia unit should always refer to itself as the "*[state/county/city] militia*" and not adopt a name that would suggest some kind of private association, something that would expose its members to legal action against it as a legal "*person*" or as a "*conspiracy*". There can't be a conspiracy of the entire population of an area and a court can't serve the entire population with process, even if not all of them are present at meetings.



Militia units are generally of 50-200 members and should be organized at the local level, by going house by house, covering entire neighborhoods, towns and counties.

This is easier to do in rural areas, where people are already more receptive to self-reliance and or a patriotic message. In urban areas, it may work better to start by organizing "*neighborhood associations*", then educating the members gradually until it can be converted into a self-conscious militia unit.



Co-ordination among local units should be done using correspondence committees, which is the traditional method. These committees do not attempt to act as regional, state, or national organizations, but only to facilitate communications among local units, the sharing of literature and the building of a consensus for action.

Some units might try to publish newsletters or other documents, but in most cases, it will be better to publish through established magazines and various alternative media and distribute extra copies. Members may agree to subscribe to media that co-operate in publishing supporting materials. *Again this is to protect the unit from any unnecessary trials and tribulations.*



As we know the ‘*Establishment*’ and our media, for some time now, have discouraged the formation of armed groups, including independent constitutional militias. They don't want the "unorganized" militia to become organized – they *fear* independent and self-reliant citizen ‘armies’. Besides legal and illegal harassment, militia leaders must prepare participants to deal with attempts to infiltrate militia units. This can take three main forms:

- Moles. Agents who pretend to be trustworthy but who are mainly focused on obtaining information about militia members and their activities.
- Provocators. Agents who pretend to be responsible members, then, when least expected, do something which seeks to discredit the militia and perhaps provoke official action against it.
- Dissipators. Agents who pretend commitment until they can assume positions of influence within the group, then use it to divert them into ineffective or unproductive activities, such as endless debate, socializing, and divisive disputes, or to reduce morale and resolve.

The best protection against infiltration is to teach members to be vigilant to it and to have a large number of small units and many leaders, none of whom is critical. There should be little or no leadership on the state or national level, other than a network of correspondence committees that facilitate communications.



It is also important to try to establish good relations with local and state officials, to the extent possible. Work with them to help them solve the problems of the community and encourage them to ask the militia to assist them. Resistance from such officials should be countered by getting better ones elected or appointed.

One of the most important subjects for action will be to establish an alert system for warning of abuses of citizens by organs of the government and mobilizing to defend them. It must be emphasized that it is not enough for citizens to defend their rights in isolation. Only if they band together can their rights be protected.



Education in constitutional law must also be a priority. Every citizen must be trained to interpret the constitutionality of laws and official acts, and taught that doing so is the responsibility of each individual, that it cannot be delegated to others, such as judges or superiors. That is the Lesson of Nuremberg. Special attention needs to be given to educating lawyers, judges, officials, and college and high school students. Militia members need to make sure that every public library contains suitable books and magazines that provide education on these subjects.

Another important subject for action by local militia units is investigation of election fraud and other kinds of official corruption. It will do little good to try to elect better officials if elections are rigged and if they are, the militia may become the only way for citizens to secure their rights. If such fraud is found, it will also help to build public support for further militia action and for greater participation.



And yet another key subject is to inform citizens of their right and duty, when serving as jurors in cases in which the government is a party, to judge the law and not just the facts in the case. No matter how despicable the defendant in a criminal case or how heinous the offense, the jury must find the defendant not guilty if the law under which he is charged is unconstitutional or misapplied. It is unconstitutional if it violates a constitutional right, is not based on a power delegated to government, or is so vague that honest people may disagree on how to obey or enforce it. It is misapplied if it is applied to acts outside its proper jurisdiction, such as a federal criminal law applied to acts committed on state territory, or to acts not intended to be included by the lawmakers.

Now is time to don your armor of knowledge and carry on ;-}

From TNT a 50 Something, Urban Homesteading Prepper



weebly.com

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The Oath of the Right-wing Extremist



**I pledge allegiance to the flag
of the United States of America,
and to the Republic for which it stands:
one Nation under God, indivisible,
With Liberty and Justice for all.**

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