

**MANUAL / BYLAWS FOR THE
MICHIGAN MILITIA CORPS WOLVERINES
2003**

MILITIA

An unorganized, well-regulated, and independent Citizen militia.

PURPOSE:

To establish the historical and Constitutional precedent for the establishment of the Michigan Militia Corps Wolverines. To explain its mission and goals and to explain the organizational structure of the Wolverines.

“A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.” [Amendment 2 of the unlined States Bill of Rights].

“Every person has a right to keep and bear arms for the defense of himself and the State.” [Article I, Section 6, Constitution of Michigan, Declaration of Rights].

INTRODUCTION:

“*Law of Nations*” (written by Emer de Vattel) influence on our Constitution and the unchangeability of “Law of Nature” by Man.

"It came to us in good season, when the circumstances of a rising State make it necessary frequently to consult the Law of Nations. " Benjamin Franklin. I 775

From 1776 to 1783, the more the United States progressed, the greater became Vattel’s influence. In 1780, his "*Law of Nations*" was a classic, a textbook in the universities, he was followed as the most competent, the wisest, and the safest guide, in all the discussions of Congress, in all the trials in court, and in diplomatic correspondence, especially that concerned with questions of legality.

BOOK 1

Chapter 1, §12

The Law of Nations is the law of sovereigns; free and independent States are moral persons, whose rights and obligations we are to set forth in this treatise.

Chapter II, §14

.. A Nation is preserved if the political association, which forms it, endures. If this association comes to an end, the Nation or the State no longer exists, though the individuals composing it still live...

Chapter II, §15

The end or aim of civil society is to procure for its citizens the necessities, the comforts, and the pleasures of life, and in general their happiness; to secure to each the peaceful enjoyment of his property and a sure means of obtaining justice; and finally to defend the whole body against all external violence.

Chapter II, §16

.. .When men, by the act of associating together, form a State or Nation, each individual agrees to procure the common good of all, and all together agree to assist each in obtaining the means of providing for his needs and to protect and defend him...

MANUAL/BYLAWS FOR THE MICHIGAN MILITIA CORPS WOLVERINES - continued

Chapter II, §25

...Nations can not be well governed without taking into account their character; and for this purpose it must be known what that character is.

Chapter III, §27

The fundamental law which determines the manner in which the public authority is to be exercised is what forms the constitution of the State. In it can be seen the organization by means of which the Nation acts as a political body; how and by whom the people are to be governed, and what are the rights and duties of those who govern...

Chapter III, §30

The constitution of a State and its laws are the foundation of public peace, the firm support of political authority, and the security for the liberty of the citizens... It is, therefore, the duty of a Nation to be ever on the watch that the laws be equally respected, both by those who govern and by the who are to be ruled by them...

Chapter III, §34

...The question arises whether their [legislative] power extends to the fundamental laws, whether they can change the constitution of the State. The principles we have laid down lead us to decide definitely that the authority of these legislators does not go that far, and that the fundamental laws must be sacred to them, unless they are expressly empowered by the nation to change them...

Chapter III, §46

...The constitution and the fundamental laws are the plan according to which the Nation has determined to work its way to prosperity. Their execution is entrusted to the Prince; let him follow that plan religiously; let him look upon the fundamental laws a inviolable and sacred, and let him understand that the moment he departs from them, his commands are unjust and are but a criminal abuse of the power confided to him...

Chapter III, §51

...If the authority of the Prince is limited and regulated by the fundamental laws, whenever he goes beyond the limits prescribed to him, he commands without right and even without title; the Nation is not bound to obey him and may resist his unlawful undertakings. The moment he attacks the constitution of the State, the Prince breaks the contract which bound the people to him; and the people become free by the act of the sovereign, and henceforth, they regard him as an usurper seeking to oppress them...

Chapter III, §54

...No agreement can bind, or even authorize. a man to violate the natural law. All authors who have any conscience or sense of honor agree that no one should obey commands which are clearly contrary to that sacred law... The Prince who violates all laws, who has no consideration for others, and who seeks in his violence to deprive an innocent person of life, divests himself of his authority; by his injustice and cruelty he becomes no more than an enemy, against whom it is allowed to defend oneself...

Chapter XI, §1 to

...Happiness is the goal towards which are directed all the duties which individuals and peoples owe to themselves; it is the great end of the natural law. The desire to be happy is the powerful incentive which rouses men to action; happiness is the end whither they all tend and it ought to be the prime

MANUAL/BYLAWS FOR THE MICHIGAN MILITIA CORPS WOLVERINES - continued

objective of the public will (Introd., §5). It is, therefore, the duty of the individuals who form this public will, or of the rulers who represent it, to work for the happiness of the Nation, to watch over it unceasingly, and to promote it to the utmost of their power.

Chapter XI, §111

A wise and just ruler does not fear the light of knowledge; he knows that it is always of advantage to a good government. If enlightened people know that liberty is the natural inheritance of man, they realize better than others how necessary it is, in their own interest, that this liberty be subject to lawful authority. They are faithful subjects for the very reason that they refuse to be slaves.

Chapter XI, § 115

It is not enough to educate the Nation in knowledge; in order to lead it to happiness it is even more necessary to inspire a love of virtue and an abhorrence of vice...

Chapter XI, § 123

If every man is bound in conscience to love his country sincerely, and to procure its welfare as far as lies in his power, it is a shameful and detestable crime to do an injury to one's country. He who becomes guilty of it violates the most sacred of compacts and exhibits a base ingratitude; he disgraces himself by the blackest perfidy, since he abuses the confidence of his fellow-citizens and treats as enemies those who had reason to expect from him only his help and his services. We find traitors to their country only among men who are moved solely by base motives, who look to their own interest first, and whose hearts are incapable of any sentiment of affection for others. Therefore, they are justly despised by all the world as the most infamous of all criminals.

BOOK II

Chapter IV, §49

The duty which nature has imposed upon Nations, as upon individuals. of self-preservation, and of perfecting themselves and the circumstances by which they are surrounded, would be to no effect if they had not at the same time the right to prevent any interference with its fulfillment. A right is nothing else than the moral power to act, that is to say, the power to do what is morally possible, what is good in itself and conformable to duty. We have, therefore, the general right to do whatever is necessary to fulfillment of our duties. Hence Nations, as men, have the right to resist any attack upon their existence, or upon the internal or external advantages they enjoy; that is to say, to protect themselves against all injury (§ 18); and this right is absolute, since it is given for the fulfillment of a and indispensable obligation. When force cannot be used to cause a right to be respected, the possibility of exercising it effectively is very doubtful. It is this right of securing oneself against all injury which is called the *right of self protection*.

Chapter IV, §51

When the injury has been done, the same right of self-protection authorizes the injured party to seek full redress and to use force to obtain it, if necessary.

Chapter IV, § 52

Finally, the injured party has the right to provide for its security in the future and to punish the offender in such a way as to prevent a recurrence of such attacks and give a warning to any others who may be tempted to make similar attacks...

Chapter IV, §53

If, then, there should be found a restless and unprincipled Nation, ever ready to do harm to others, to thwart their purposes, and to stir up civil strife among their citizens, there is no doubt that all the others would have the right to unite together to subdue such a Nation, to discipline it. and even to disable it from doing further harm...

MANUAL/BYLAWS FOR THE MICHIGAN MILITIA CORPS WOLVERINES - continued
BOOK III

Chapter II §8

Every citizen is bound to serve and defend the State as far as he is able. Society can not be otherwise preserved; and this union for common defense is one of the first objects of all political association. Whoever is able to bear arms must take them up as soon as he is commanded to do so by the one who has the power to make war.

Chapter II, §9

...as soon as war was declared, every man became a soldier; the entire people took up arms and carried on the war...

Chapter II, §10

No one is naturally exempt from bearing arms in the service of the State, for the obligation of every citizen is the same. Those alone are exempt who are incapable of bearing arms, or of enduring the hardships of war. On this ground, old men, children, and women are exempted...

Chapter II, §11

Among the Romans, so long as every man served in the army in his turn, soldiers received no pay. But once special men are chosen, once standing armies are maintained, the State must give them pay, for no one owes more than his proportionate share of service to the State; and if the ordinary revenues do not suffice for the purpose, special taxes must be levied to make up what is needed. It is fair that those who do not serve should pay their defenders...

Chapter II, § 16

All soldiers, whether subjects or foreigners, must take oath to serve faithfully and not to desert the service. Independently of any oath, their obligation is the same, whether because of their character as subjects or because of their contract as mercenaries...

Chapter II, § 17

Good order and obedience, at all times so useful, are nowhere so necessary as in an army. The sovereign should determine the precise duties and rights of the various grades of the army- soldiers, officers, division commanders, generals; he should regulate and define the authority of officers of every rank, the penalties attached to offenses, the procedure of trials, etc. The laws and ordinances relating to these various matters form the military code...

Chapter II, § 18

The regulations whose special object is to maintain order in the army and to put it in condition for useful service constitute what is called military discipline...

Chapter II, §19

Every army officer, from the corporal to the general, enjoys the rights and the authority which have been conferred upon him by the sovereign; and the will of the sovereign in this respect, is manifested by his express declarations, contained either in the commissions he delivers or in the military code, or is deduced, by a just inference, from the nature of the duties entrusted to each officer. For every man holding an office is presumed to possess whatever authority he needs for the fulfillment of his office and for the proper performance of his duties.

HISTORY

There have been many debates over what the militia is and who controls it. Some believe it is the Guard, while others state that it is only part of the Guard. Much of the debate is focused on the individual citizen's right to keep and bear arms. What the second Amendment means; and why it was specifically added as an inalienable right.

MANUAL/BYLAWS FOR THE MICHIGAN MILITIA CORPS WOLVERINES - continued

During colonial days the militia was more-or-less loosely controlled by colonies, generally formed for common defense around geographical limitations, and comprised of all able-bodied men between the ages of seventeen and forty-five. All were required to have their own musket, ball, powder, flint and knapsack. In 1792, the second Congress passed a statute establishing "A uniform militia throughout the united States." It detailed every able-bodied male citizen between the ages of eighteen and forty-five be enrolled therein and to equip him with appropriate weaponry. However, this statute was repealed in 1901 when Theodore Roosevelt declared, "Our militia law is obsolete and worthless." The reason for this was that it was poorly equipped and trained. Simply stated, not enough had been done to organize a nation-wide militia.

In 1903 Congress passed the Dick Act. This act divided the class of able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five into an "organized militia" to be known as the State Guard of the several states, and the remainder to be described as the Reserve Militia which later statutes have defined as the "unorganized militia."

Congress then decided to federalize the State Guard. The National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, 39 Statute 166, PROVIDED IN PART: "that the Army of the United States shall consist of the Regular Army, the Volunteer Army, the Officers' Reserve Corps., the National Guard while in the service of the United States, and such other land forces as are now or may hereafter be authorized by law." Notice that Congress included all elements of both "organized" and "unorganized" militia into the federal National Guard.

Therefore, if Congress has expressly established the identity of the organized militia, what then is the unorganized militia of the united States?

United States Code, Title 10, Section 311, page 95, defines militia:

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

(b) The classes of the militia are:

- (1) the organized militia, which consists of the National Guard and the Naval militia; and
- (2) the unorganized militia, which consists of the members of the militia **who are not** members of the National Guard or the Naval militia.

Section 312. Militia duty exemptions:

(a) The following persons are exempt from militia duty:

- (1) The Vice President
- (2) The Judicial and Executive officers of the United States, the several States and Territories, Puerto Rico.
- (3) Members of the armed forces, except members who are not on active duty.
- (4) Customhouse clerks.
- (5) Persons employed by the United States in the transmission of a mail.
- (6) Workers employed in armories, arsenals, and naval shipyards of the United States.
- (7) Pilots on navigable waters.
- (8) Mariners in the sea service of a citizen of or a merchant in, the United States.

(b) A person who claims exemption because of religious belief is exempt from militia duty in a combatant capacity, if the conscientious holding of that belief is established under such

MANUAL/BYLAWS FOR THE MICHIGAN MILITIA CORPS WOLVERINES – continued

regulations as the President may prescribe. However, such a person is not exempt from militia duty that the President determines to be noncombatant

Has the definition changed?

If it has, and the Federal Government has denied the citizens the right to be part of an unorganized citizen militia, then we are in grave danger in our country. Congress has never repealed the National Defense Act, which made the National Guard and its reserve forces part of the Federal Army, The question then is this: “Where is the unorganized militias today?”

“Resolved, therefore, that this colony be immediately put into a statue of defense, and that there be a committee to prepare a plan for embodying, arming, and disciplining such a number of men, as may be sufficient for that purpose.”

Others have set the precedent for the Michigan Militia Corps Wolverines, generations ago. Therefore, it is to us, the inheritors of the task begun more than two centuries ago, to seek and secure these same ideals in the face of the same threats expressed by Patrick Henry. To wit, that the organized government, having removed itself from the citizens, inter-se, had intended to dissolve the rights and liberties of the people. To that end, the mission of the Michigan Militia Corps Wolverines is hereby set forth.

MISSION:

To defend the Constitution for “the State of Michigan” and the Constitution for these united States of America. To uphold and defend the Bill of Rights, seen as unalienable, given by God to free men that they remain free. To insure that all citizens regardless of race, color, religion, sex, physical characteristics, or national origin; shall have the right and opportunity to due process of law as established and guaranteed by the Great Documents that guide this great nation.

GOALS:

It shall be the goal of Michigan Militia Corps Wolverines to:

- 1) Present itself to the inhabitants/Citizens of this region as a well-regulated, well-trained, well-equipped, and knowledgeable militia unit, comprised of ordinary inhabitants/Citizens rather than professional soldiers.
- 2) Establish a cohesive command structure able to instruct and to task as need arises.
- 3) Train its members in the many disciplines necessary to the function of the militia as a whole, and as members individually.
- 4) Educate its members in areas of history, law, and principle, through knowledge imparted by this country’s historical record; and from the Bible, which has been the greatest single guiding influence for all great nation desiring to be free.
- 5) Inform its members of local, national, and global events imperiling the Constitution, and impacting the direction of the country.
- 6) Encourage its members to fulfill their duty to stand against tyranny, globalism, moral relativism, humanism, and the New World Order threatening to undermine our form of government, and these united States of America.
- 7) Uphold the pure constitutional rule of law whereby all inhabitants/Citizens have the right to trial by jury of their peers in a court of law.
- 8) Seek the protection, wisdom, and leadership of Almighty God as we submit to Him to do His will in protecting the liberty and freedom that He has given to all.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE:

It is our understanding that Michigan Militia Corps Wolverines constitutes and fulfills the roll of the militia.

The term organized, unorganized was created by the State, not the Constitution, They control what they create.

Michigan Compiled Laws 32509: Organized militia; unorganized militia section 109 provides that:

- The organized militia of this State collective shall be known as the State Military establishment and constitutes the armed forces of this State. The organized militia consists of the Army National Guard, the Air National Guard, and the defense force when actually in existence as provided in this act.
- The unorganized militia consists of all other able-bodied citizens of this State who have or shall have declared their intent to become citizens of the United States who shall be age 17 or over and not more than age 60, and shall subject to State Military duty as provided in this act

Can it be debated that the militia is the National Guard if the National Guard is not independent of the organized government? Since this is true, there exist no standing force able to keep the State's forces at bay should they desire to move against the citizens. Do we believe Paul Revere's militia unit was part of the organized government of his time? We think not. It was clear to the early patriots that the militia was independent of the organized government and made up of the people who stood ready to repel a tyrannical government from denying the rights of liberty under the Constitution. It is equally clear to the members of the Wolverines today. Furthermore the founders of our government believed that power should remain in the hands of the people to stop the usurpation of power by government. For this expressed reason, they believed in the militia-system where all inhabitants/Citizens should keep and bear arms.

Like it or not, the only reason a citizen militia exists, is to keep government in check so that government may remain in the hands of the people. Patrick Henry, the principle supporter of the Bill of Rights, set forth this resolve at the second Virginia Convention, March 23, 1775, when he said

“Resolved, that a well-regulated militia, composed of gentlemen and yeomen, is the natural strength and only security of a free government; that such a militia in this colony would for ever render it unnecessary for the mother-country to keep among us, for the purpose of our defense, any standing army of mercenary soldiers, always subversive of the quiet, and dangerous liberties of the people and would obviate the pretext of taxing us for their support.

That the establishment of such militia is, at this time, peculiarly necessary, by the State of our laws, for the protection and defense of the country, some of which are already expired, and others will shortly be so; and that the known remissness of Government in calling us together in legislative capacity, renders it too insecure in this time of danger and distress, to rely that opportunity will be given of renewing them, in general assembly, or making any provision to secure our inestimable rights and liberties from those further violations with which they are threatened.”

While it is intended that militia intrude as little as possible in the private lives of its members, it is also clear that individual members are duty-bound and must be ready to meet periodically and to deploy as the need arises. It shall be the objective of the staff to infringe as little as possible on the time of militia members, recognizing their responsibilities to their families and jobs, but also acknowledging the duty to protect their country by fulfilling their oath to the fullest extent.

MANUAL/BYLAWS FOR THE MICHIGAN MILITIA CORPS WOLVERINES - continued

Militia members are highly encouraged to live exemplary lives by following the examples of our forefathers. Blatant violation of fundamental law places the legitimacy of the brigade at risk. Just one member can jeopardize the citizen militia by unlawful acts when those wishing to discredit us look for such opportunity.

Therefore, in order to protect the body as a whole, militia members shall be subject to court martial by those of the brigade command staff convened. The brigade staff may be composed of any members of MMCW with knowledge of court-martial or Laws of War or other relevant knowledge, to hear the facts of the case before it. Members may stand trial for flagrant violations of oath and such acts that would discredit the Wolverines or place the brigade at risk. The accused will stand in his or her own defense. No charge will be brought to the court-martial unless supported by at least two witnesses. The maximum penalty during peacetime renderable for any offense shall be permanent dismissal from the militia. After counsel and prayer, the converted command staff shall vote on appropriate action. Any militia members may voluntarily withdraw from the militia at any time without prejudice for reasons of conscience. All such case shall depend upon a lack of duty or lack of ability to perform said duty. In such case, all issued equipment must be returned.

It shall also be the right of each militia member to appeal to authority within the direct chain of command regarding grievances. In every case however, the militia member shall follow the order or directive first and make his or her appeal afterward. If a militia member, for reason of conscience, feels impelled to disobey an order he feels is unlawful, he should immediately contact the next in the chain of command with his grievance.

ASSEMBLY MEETINGS:

It is your duty as a Leader/Commander/member to attend meetings. Failure to attend meetings or to send a proxy voids any complaint later.

Periodic musters and assemblies are necessary and shall be called to achieve the overall goals of the militia unit. Members must discipline themselves to set aside a time for assembly. Militia members shall be notified of actual times and places.

All militia members will be required to provide information about them in order that their experience and background can be best utilized. Information provided shall be kept confidential and shall be used only for the functioning of the brigade. County Commanders are to contact the Division Commander at least once per month to update on any new phone or communication numbers. Division Commanders are to Contact State command once per month to relay and update any changes.

Even though every citizen has a duty to defend his state by his joining into civil society, under no circumstances are militia members to discredit the MMCW by pressuring citizens to join or contribute material or financial support. All material and financial contributions shall be accepted.

In order to achieve those goals, a command structure made up of a Commander and Command Staff be created. Subordinate to Command Staff shall be support elements. Each element to consist of subordinate units necessary to carry out the mission of the brigade(s). The organization shall be structured as follows:

	<u>Brigade Rank</u>	<u>State Rank</u>
• COMMANDER	Lt. Colonel	Brigadier General
• EXECUTIVE OFFICER	Major	Colonel
• DIVISION COMMANDER		Colonel
• ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER		Colonel

MANUAL/BYLAWS FOR THE MICHIGAN MILITIA CORPS WOLVERINES - continued

• COMPANY COMMANDER	Captain	
• INTELLIGENCE	1 st Lieutenant	Major
• GROUND OPS	1 st Lieutenant	Major
• AIR OPS	1 st Lieutenant	Major
• OPERATIONS	1 st Lieutenant	Major
• SPECIAL OPS / SAFETY	1 st Lieutenant	Major
• SECURITY	1 st Lieutenant	Major
• TRAINING	1 st Lieutenant	Major
• SUPPLY	1 st Lieutenant	Major
• TRANSPORT	1 st Lieutenant	Major
• MEDICAL	1 st Lieutenant	Major
• COMM/ELECTRONIC	1 st Lieutenant	Major
• INFORMATION	1 st Lieutenant	Major
• CHAPLAIN	1 st Lieutenant	Major
• TREASURER	1 st Lieutenant	Major

The Command structure shall be made up of commissioned officers elected, whenever possible, others may be appointed according to necessary skills required to perform duties needed (subject to impeachment for lawful reasons). Rank is associated with the office held. Once a person no longer holds a position, they no longer hold the rank of the vacated position. Squad leaders (if not the officer in charge) shall be assigned the rank of sergeant Squad members shall be assigned the rank of corporal and private based upon experience.

LIMITATION OF AUTHORITY OF PERSONS ELECTED DURING PEACE TIME:

1) ALL AUTHORITY WITHIN THE MMCW RESTS WITH THE BODY OF ITS MEMBERS. AS PRESENTED TO THE BODY BY THE BRIGADE COMMANDERS, AND AUTHORITY FLOWS FROM THE BOTTOM UP.

2) The delegated authority of Division Commanders and State Command, is limited to the collection and distribution of information

3) Neither Division Command or State Command have the authority to suspend or dismiss any brigade member, brigade commander or Division commander, for any reason, without court- martial and opportunity for said member to defend against charges brought by two witnesses.

4) Division Officers serve as administrative Liaison and serve as the public affairs officers of the division.

5) Divisional Commander can appoint a contact person within a county that does not have a brigade, with the stipulation that that person will be approved by a majority of active Brigades in his or her Division.

6) Any rule or “law” that is to go forth throughout the organization will be put in writing. The directive will then be sent to Command Staff (Division Commanders) for approval. Their ideas, comments and suggestions will be reviewed and taken into consideration by the Commander, State Executive Officer, State Information Officer and State Administrative Officer. It must be agreed upon by at least 75% of the Division Commanders to become official.

AUTHORITY OF PERSONS DURING WAR TIME:

1) Unlike peacetime during war time all authority flows from the top down. From State Commander to Division CO’s to Brigade CO’s and downward.

MANUAL/BYLAWS FOR THE MICHIGAN MILITIA CORPS WOLVERINES - continued

2) Division Command and State Command have the authority, during wartime, to suspend or dismiss any brigade member, brigade commander or Division commander, for reasons that may be found in the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) <http://www.au.af.mil/au/awc/awcgate/ucmj.htm>, without court-martial temporarily, until such time as a court-martial can be convened, where the opportunity for said member to defend against charges brought by two witnesses can be taken.

3) Division Officers serve as staff to the State commander. They also serve as administrative Liaison and serve as the public affairs officers of the division.

4) Divisional Commander can appoint a contact person within a county that does not have a brigade, with the stipulation that that person will be approved by a majority of active Brigades in his or her Division.

5) Any rule or "law" that is to go forth throughout the organization, will be put in writing. The Directive will then be sent to Command Staff (Division Commanders) for approval. Their ideas, comments and suggestions will be reviewed and taken into consideration by the Commander, State Executive Officer, State Information Officer and State Administrative Officer. It must be agreed upon by at least 75% of the Division Commanders to become official.

METHOD AND FREQUENCY OF STATE ELECTIONS AND DUTY TO ATTEND:

1) Once per year meeting shall be held for election of State Command, date for elections is the 4th Saturday in April.

- A. Nomination will be taken January through February. No nomination will be accepted after February.
- B. All brigade commanders must be notified of place and date of election 90 days prior to election.
- C. Once nominees accept a nomination they are duty bound to not withdraw their name from consideration after the nomination period, except for serious illness or other serious matters.

2) Division Commanders can call other meetings. Brigade Commanders could call State meetings. Initial meeting to be held at Brigade level with 20 percent of brigades necessary to effect state meeting. Late April suggested for annual meeting. Need for issues at Brigade level to be heard at State level.

3) Failure to attend State meeting for election or to send appropriate proxy, constitutes withdrawal or resignation by that brigade or division.

4) In the event a state commander is to be brought up to a vote of no confidence, all militia brigade commanders are to be notified and be present at that meeting, ready with nominations should a vote of no confidence carry.

METHOD AND FREQUENCY OF DIVISION ELECTIONS AND DUTY TO ATTEND:

1) Once per year meeting shall be held for election of Division commander, date for elections is the 4th Saturday in March.

- A. Nomination will be taken January through February. No nomination will be accepted after February.
- B. All brigade commanders must be notified of place and date of election 60 days prior to election.
- C. Once nominees accept a nomination they are duty bound to not withdraw their name from Consideration after the nomination period, except for serious illness or other serious matters.

MANUAL/BYLAWS FOR THE MICHIGAN MILITIA CORPS WOLVERINES - continued

2) Division Commanders can call other meetings. Brigade Commanders could call Division meetings. Initial meeting to be held at Brigade level with 20 percent of brigades necessary to effect Division meeting. Late March suggested for annual meeting. Need for issues at Brigade level to be heard at Division level.

3) Failure to attend Division meeting for election or to send appropriate proxy, constitutes withdrawal or resignation by that brigade.

4) In the event a division commander is to be brought up to a vote of no confidence, all militia brigade commanders for that division are to be notified and be present at that meeting, ready with nominations should a Vote of no confidence carry.

METHOD AND FREQUENCY OF BRIGADE ELECTIONS AND DUTY TO ATTEND:

1) Once per year meeting shall be held for election of Brigade commander, date for elections is the 4th Saturday in February.

- A. Nomination will be taken January 1 through the 31st. No nomination will be accepted after January 31st.
- B. All brigade members must be notified of place and date of election 30 days prior to election.
- C. Once nominees accept a nomination they are duty bound to not withdraw their name from consideration after the nomination period, except for serious illness or other serious matters.

2) *Failure to attend Brigade meeting for election or to send appropriate proxy constitutes withdrawal or resignation by that brigade member.*

WEAPONS

The basic weapon of the brigade member shall be the rifle. It shall be required of all militia members who are not otherwise opposed for conscience sake under Laws of Nations to have his or her own rifle, ammunition, knife and knapsack, thus outfitted, will be kept available at all times for rapid deployment by the militia member.

Only when ordered, shall members of the brigade carry concealed firearms during brigade operations; as such constitutes a violation of the Laws of War: i.e. carry weapons openly on approach of enemy army FM27- 10.

Militia members are normally expected to carry military style firearms when attending militia duties. Only in self-defense shall a militia member discharge his or her rifle except when ordered to do so.

All militia members will be required to take an oath contained in this manual, to uphold the Constitution for these united States and to protect it from all enemies without reservation and with the clear understanding that the unalienable rights of all shall be protected without qualification.

TRAINING

Training is an important part of being in the militia. A person without adequate training puts the unit at risk. Therefore, there will be four state training sessions a year, one in each season. It is required that militia members attend at least two of the four training sessions. The training sessions should alternate in different areas of the state, if possible, so no brigade should have to consistently have to travel a long distance. A schedule of training dates shall be disseminated at least 90 days prior to the event. Each brigade should also have monthly bivouacs. There should also be division training sessions once a quarter. These shall not interfere with state training sessions.

MMCW INTERNET WEB SITE

In order to have MMCW information available to the members and the public, in a timely manner, it is necessary that the MMCW have its own website controlled by the MMCW. Each Brigade and Division will have a portion of the site set aside for their use. A webmaster will be appointed to coordinate the brigades and divisions access to the site. The site may contain information on current events; letters to the "editor"; training schedules; links to militia related sites which may contain sites where militia items may be purchased. Inappropriate content would consist of anything degrading to the female sex; any anti-religious content; or any racial content.

REQUIREMENTS OF ALL COMMANDERS

The person nominated for a position of commander, whether State, Division or Brigade should have the skills required for the job. The commander must have access to email as this is a necessary means of quick communication within the Corps. The email should be able to accept attachments. If the nominee feels that he doesn't need or want email then he should consider not running for the position as quick and efficient communication is vital in these days of fast moving events. The Corps needs to be able to keep in touch with all commanders to keep them up to date on fast breaking news.

FUNDING

As with any organization it incurs expenses. So as not to put a large burden on a few people it is only fair that the burden should be spread out evenly. Each brigade shall be assessed \$ 5.00 a month. It will be up to the brigade commander to send in the dues to the State Treasurer. The following items are reimbursable at the state level: MMCW web site funding, stamps, advertising, paper, envelopes and other office supplies of minimal amount. Telephone charges are not reimbursable. To be reimbursed, the person will submit a receipt along with an explanation of what the item was. The treasurer will pay the individual by check. At the state meetings an accounting will be given by the treasurer to the State Command and Staff of monies spent and what for.

Treasurer

The State Command and Staff will appoint a treasurer. The person must be of exemplary reputation as he is handling the funds of the MMCW. He will be in charge of the checking account of the MMCW. As regards the checking account, the State Commander and the Treasurer will both have their names on the checking account.

MILITIA MEMBER OATH:

Noncommissioned Members:

"I (name) do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution for "The state of Michigan" and for these united States of America against all enemies, both foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I will obey the orders of those appointed over me, for conscience sake; So Help Me God."

Commissioned Officers:

"I, (name), having been appointed an officer in the Michigan Militia Corps Wolverines, in the grade of (grade), do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution for "The state of Michigan" and for these united States of America against all enemies, both foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I will take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office upon which I am about to enter, So Help Me God."

CODE OF CONDUCT:

- 1) I am an American serving with the citizen militia that guards my homeland, our Constitution, and our way of life. I am prepared to give my life in their defense.
- 2) I will never surrender of my own free will, if in command, I will never surrender the members of my command while they have the means to resist.
- 3) If am captured, I will continue to resist by all means possible. I will make every effort to escape and aid others to escape. I will accept neither parole nor special favors from the enemy.
- 4) If I become a prisoner of war, I will keep faith with my fellow prisoner. I will give no information or take part in any action that might be harmful to my comrades. If I am senior, I will take command. If not, I will obey the lawful orders of those appointed over me and will back them up in every way.
- 5) When questioned, should I become a prisoner of war, I am bound to give only name, rank and date of birth. I will make no oral or written statement disloyal to my beloved homeland and its citizens or harmful to their continued struggle for liberty and freedom as prescribed in the Constitution for these united States.
- 6) In all cases, I shall endeavor to instruct and to inform members of organized militia units, seeking to persuade them to join the Patriot struggle; urging them for justice and conscience- Sake to return America to the Constitutional Republic our forefathers envisioned.
- 7) I will never forget that I am an American, a citizen of the greatest nation on earth, lighting for freedom, responsible for my actions, and dedicated to the principles which made my country free. I will place my trust in Almighty God, the united States of America, and the goodness of her people.

MILITIA PRAYER:

O God, our Father, The Searcher of men's hearts, help us to draw near to Thee in sincerity and truth. May our personal faith in Thee be filled with gladness and may our worship of Thee be natural and pure.

Strengthen and increase our admiration for honest dealing and clean thinking, and suffer not our hatred of hypocrisy and pretense ever to diminish. Encourage us in our endeavor to make us to choose the harder right instead of the easier wrong, and never be content with a half-truth when the whole can be won. Endow us with courage that is born of loyalty to all that is noble, honorable and worthy; that scorns to compromise with vise and injustice and knows no fear when truth and right are in jeopardy. Guide our new ties of friendship and new opportunities of service. Kindle our hearts in fellowship with those of a cheerful countenance and soften our hearts with sympathy for those who sorrow and suffer. Help us to maintain the honor of the Michigan Militia Corps Wolverines untarnished and unsullied, and to show forth in our lives the ideals of this nation's Constitution in doing our duty to Thee and to our fellow citizens. All of which we humbly ask in the Name of our Lord, our Great Friend and Defender, and Master of men. Amen.

Manual for the Michigan Militia Corps Wolverines Revised 2-26-2003