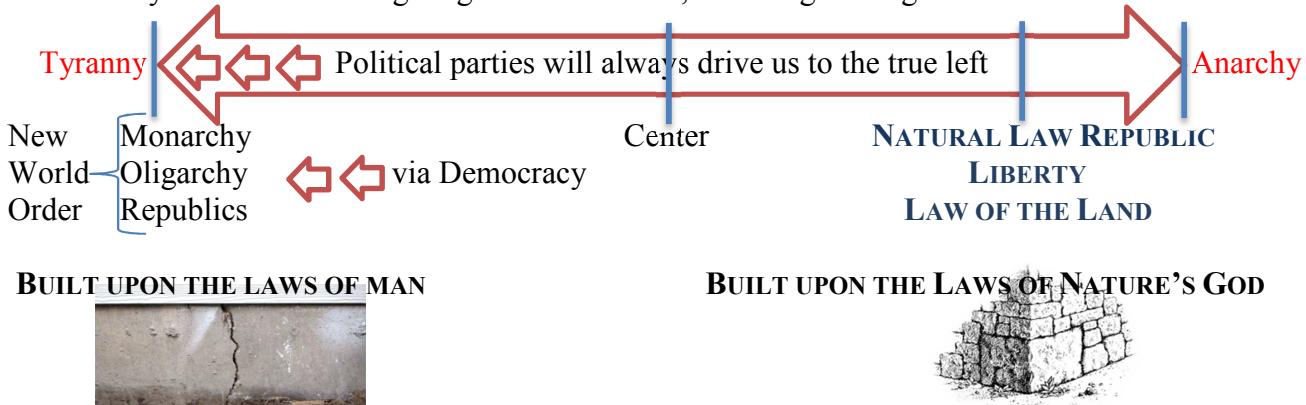


Political party, **A GROUP OF PERSONS ORGANIZED TO ACQUIRE AND EXERCISE POLITICAL POWER.** Political parties originated in their modern form in Europe and the United States in the 19th century, along with the electoral and parliamentary systems, whose development reflects the evolution of parties. The term *party* has since come to be applied to all organized groups seeking political power, whether by democratic elections or by revolution. There is always an ulterior motive; political parties always empower individuals and “Never the People”.

There are 5 basic forms of government they are; (1) Monarchy (rule by one person), (2) Oligarchy (rule by a small handful of people), (3) Democracy (rule by majority of the citizens), (4) Republic (rule by law), and (5) Anarchy (no government, mob rule).

Anarchy is barbarism being no government at all, it's a dog eat dog world and is no choice at all



In earlier, prerevolutionary, aristocratic and monarchical regimes, the political process unfolded within restricted circles in which cliques and factions, grouped around particular noblemen or influential personalities, were opposed to one another. The establishment of parliamentary regimes and the appearance of parties at first scarcely changed this situation. To cliques formed around princes, dukes, counts, or marquesses. There were added cliques formed around bankers, merchants, industrialists, businessmen and BAR attorneys. Regimes supported by nobles were succeeded by regimes supported by other elites. These narrowly based parties were later transformed to a greater or lesser extent, for in the 19th century in Europe and America there emerged parties depending on mass support.

The 20th century saw the spread of political parties throughout the entire world. In less-developed countries, large modern political parties have sometimes been based on traditional relationships, such as ethnic, tribal, or religious affiliations. Moreover, many political parties in less-developed countries are partly political, partly military. Certain socialist and communist parties in Europe earlier experienced the same tendencies.

American electoral politics has been dominated by two major political parties since shortly after the founding of the republic. Since the 1850s, they have been the Democratic Party and the Republican Party. Since the last major party realignment in the mid-20th century, the Democratic Party has been the center-left and liberal party, and the Republican Party has been the center-right. Since the 1990s, both the Republican and Democratic parties have shifted further apart. This two-party system is based on laws, party rules and custom, not specifically outlined in the US Constitution. Several third parties also operate in the United States, and from time to time elect someone to local office. The largest third

party since the 1980s has been the Libertarian Party. Besides the Constitution, Green, and Libertarian parties, there are many other political parties that receive only minimal support and only appear on the ballot in one or a few states. The one thing they all have in common is that they all strive for “political power” which means controlling the narrative!

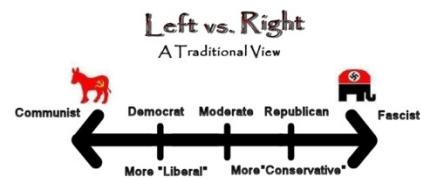
### **POLITICAL POWER SHAPES & CONTROL PEOPLES’ ATTITUDE TOWARDS THEIR LEADERS.**

Power is usually defined as the ability to influence peoples’ behavior by getting people to do what a small group of people want. Occupying a political position means having the power and the ability to effect the desired change of behavior of other People involved through persuasion or manipulation. Political parties drive people away from a Republic and to a democracy which eventually will evolve into tyranny. Political power shapes and control peoples’ attitude towards their party’s leaders while an “Organic Republic” drives People to their “Organic Roots”. In a true “Organic Republic” there is no need for parties because government has already been given its directive where we said:

*“We the people of the United States, in order to (1)form a more perfect union, (2)establish justice, (3)insure domestic tranquility, (4)provide for the common defense, (5)promote the general welfare, and (6)secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.”* Preamble to the Constitution

The aforesaid six directives are what all elected and appointed servants should be addressing within their “Constitutional Authorities” as they legislate. They should be uniting America not positioning and empowering themselves or a group and thereby poisoning our Republic. The largest instigators of party creation and divide are the ABA and “special interest groups”. The ABA teaches their minions (BAR Attorneys) to legislate “civil law” instead of the “Law of the Land”, a/k/a “Natural Law”. They drive unconstitutional law through Congress as the “special interest groups” bribe members of congress for their vote and the Federal Judiciary to maintain the status quo.

America’s two party systems claim a right and a left but the truth is that they both lead the People to the same destructive end, tyranny under an oligarchy. Democrats identify themselves as liberals or progressives and no matter how you coin their political positions it is always socialism which is a distribution of wealth without merit that always funnels most to the political elite and eventually ends up in communism. Republicans hold the political view that favor free enterprise, private ownership while they maintain the contradictive narrative that America is a democracy which is the necessary ingredient that cliques have used to lead us to corporatism. These Billion dollar corporations, owned by the oligarchs, seduce our elected officials as they rob the People of their representation via lobbying.



Let’s hear what our founding fathers had to say about “political parties” through “George Washington’s Farewell Address” [Find a full copy in appendices] where he said:

*“To the people of the United States, Friends and Fellow Citizens... The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government. But the Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government.*

- *Parties are designed to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities;*
- *Parties are destructive to fundamental principles;*
- *Parties serve to organize factions;*
- *Parties give it an artificial and extraordinary force;*
- *Parties put in the place of the delegated will of the nation the will of a party*
- *Parties make the public administration the mirror of the ill concerted and incongruous projects of faction;*
- *Parties are potent engines by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people and to usurp for themselves the reins of government, destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion;*
- *One method of assault by parties may be to effect in the forms of the Constitution alterations which will impair the energy of the system and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown;*
- *Liberty itself will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is indeed little else than a name, where the government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property;”*

*“I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the state, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party, generally. This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but in those of the popular form it is seen in its greatest rankness and is truly their worst enemy.*

- *The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge natural to party dissension, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism;*
- *Parties leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism;*
- *The disorders and miseries which result gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and sooner or later the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation on the ruins of public liberty.*
- *The common and continual mischief’s of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and the duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.*
- *It serves always to distract the public councils and enfeeble the public administration.*
- *It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms,*
- *It kindles the animosity of one part against another,*
- *It foments occasionally riot and insurrection.*
- *It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the government itself through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.”<sup>1</sup>*

---

<sup>1</sup> George Washington’s Farewell Address

## PARTIES MAY SERVE ONLY MONARCHICAL GOVERNMENTS

*"There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the government and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This within certain limits is probably true and in governments of a monarchical cast patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be by force of public opinion to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest instead of warming it should consume."*<sup>2</sup>

## THE SPIRIT OF ENCROACHMENT CREATES REAL DESPOTISM

*"It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those entrusted with its administration to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power and proneness to abuse it which predominates in the human heart is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position."*<sup>3</sup>

## LET THERE BE NO CHANGE BY USURPATION

*"The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories and constituting each the guardian of the public weal against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern, some of them in our country and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If in the opinion of the people the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield."*<sup>4</sup>

## RELIGION AND MORALITY THE GREAT PILLARS OF HUMAN HAPPINESS ARE INDISPENSABLE

*"Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths, which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle."*<sup>5</sup>

---

<sup>2</sup> George Washington's Farewell Address

<sup>3</sup> George Washington's Farewell Address

<sup>4</sup> George Washington's Farewell Address

<sup>5</sup> George Washington's Farewell Address

## VIRTUE IS A NECESSARY SPRING OF POPULAR GOVERNMENT

*"It is substantially true that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule indeed extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric? Promote then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened."*<sup>6</sup>

## INSIDIOUS WILES OF FOREIGN INFLUENCE

*"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of Republican government. But that jealousy to be useful must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defense against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation and excessive dislike of another cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious, while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people to surrender their interests. The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop... It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it, for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements (I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy) I repeat it therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But in my opinion it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them... Harmony, liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest."*<sup>7</sup>

## FINAL WARNING OF THE FURY OF PARTY SPIRIT

*"In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish that they will control the usual current of the passions or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations. But if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good, that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischief's of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated."*<sup>8</sup>

**"WE ARE ALL REPUBLICANS, WE ARE ALL FEDERALISTS"**

We are not Democrats!!!

The Republican Party and various other names, was an American political party founded by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison in the early 1790s that championed republicanism which is rule by law and not men. He had no plans for a permanent two-party system of government. Jefferson began his

---

<sup>6</sup> George Washington's Farewell Address

<sup>7</sup> George Washington's Farewell Address

<sup>8</sup> George Washington's Farewell Address

presidency with a plea for reconciliation stating; “*We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists.*” He also began with a strong commitment to limited government and strict construction of the Constitution.

“*Government is instituted for the common good; for the protection, safety, prosperity, and happiness of the people; and not for profit, honor, or private interest of any one man, family, or class of men; therefore, the people alone have an incontestable, unalienable, and indefeasible right to institute government; and to reform, alter, or totally change the same, when their protection, safety, prosperity, and happiness require it.*”<sup>9</sup> “*If a political party does not have its foundation in the determination to advance a cause that is right and that is moral, then it is not a political party; it is merely a conspiracy to seize power.*”<sup>10</sup>

“*There is nothing which I dread so much as a division of the republic into two great parties, each arranged under its leader, and concerting measures in opposition to each other. This, in my humble apprehension, is to be dreaded as the greatest political evil under our Constitution.*”<sup>11</sup>

“*I see the danger in either case will arise principally from the conduct and views of two very unprincipled parties in the United States two fires, between which the honest and substantial people have long found themselves situated.*”<sup>12</sup> “*Under democracy one party always devotes its chief energies to trying to prove that the other party is unfit to rule and both commonly succeed, and are right.*”<sup>13</sup> “*The bosses of the Democratic party and the bosses of the Republican party alike have a closer grip than ever before on the party machines in the States and in the Nation. This crooked control of both the old parties by the beneficiaries of political and business privilege renders it hopeless to expect any far-reaching and fundamental service from either.*”<sup>14</sup>

“*A general dissolution of principles and manners will more surely overthrow the liberties of America than the whole force of the common enemy. While the people are virtuous they cannot be subdued; but when once they lose their virtue then will be ready to surrender their liberties to the first external or internal invader.*”<sup>15</sup>

### THOMAS JEFFERSON’S SOLUTION

“*Men by their constitutions are naturally divided into two parties. (1) Those who fear and distrust the people, and wish to draw all powers from them into the hands of the higher classes. (2) Those who identify themselves with the people, have confidence in them, cherish and consider them as the most honest and safe, although not the most wise depositary of the public interests. In every country these two parties exist, and in every one where they are free to think, speak, and write, they will declare themselves. Call them, therefore, Liberals and Serviles, Jacobins and Ultras, Whigs and Tories, Republicans and Federalists, Aristocrats and Democrats, or by whatever name you please, they are*

---

<sup>9</sup> John Adams: Thoughts on Government, 1776

<sup>10</sup> Dwight D. Eisenhower, speech, March 6, 1956

<sup>11</sup> John Adams

<sup>12</sup> Richard Henry Lee, Anti-Federalist Papers

<sup>13</sup> H. L. MENCKEN, attributed, Return of the Portable Curmudgeon

<sup>14</sup> Theodore Roosevelt, The Outlook, July 27, 1912

<sup>15</sup> Samuel Adams, letter to James Warren, February 12, 1779

*the same parties still and pursue the same object. The last one of Aristocrats and Democrats is the true one expressing the essence of all.”<sup>16</sup>*

*“Both of our political parties, at least the honest portion of them, agree conscientiously in the same object: the public good; but they differ essentially in what they deem the means of promoting that good. One side believes it best done by one composition of the governing powers, the other by a different one. One fears most the ignorance of the people; the other the selfishness of rulers independent of them. Which is right, time and experience will prove. We think that one side of this experiment has been long enough tried and proved not to promote the good of the many, and that the other has not been fairly and sufficiently tried. Our opponents think the reverse. With whichever opinion the body of the nation concurs, that must prevail.”<sup>17</sup>*

*“That each party endeavors to get into the administration of the government and exclude the other from power is true, and may be stated as a motive of action: but this is only secondary; the primary motive being a real and radical difference of political principle. I sincerely wish our differences were but personally who should govern, and that the principles of our Constitution were those of both parties. Unfortunately, it is otherwise; and the question of preference between monarchy and republicanism, which has so long divided mankind elsewhere, threatens a permanent division here.”<sup>18</sup>*

*“If we move in mass, be it ever so circuitously, we shall attain our object; but if we break into squads, everyone pursuing the path he thinks most direct, we become an easy conquest to those who can now barely hold us in check.”<sup>19</sup> “I never submitted the whole system of my opinions to the creed of any party of men whatever, in religion, in philosophy, in politics, or in anything else, where I was capable of thinking for myself. Such an addiction is the last degradation of a free and moral agent. If I could not go to heaven but with a party, I would not go there at all.”<sup>20</sup>*

### **HEAL ITS PARTY DIVISIONS AND MAKE THEM ONE PEOPLE**

*“The greatest good we can do our country is to heal its party divisions and make them one people.”<sup>21</sup> “I know no safe depositary of the ultimate powers of the society but the people themselves; and if we think them not enlightened enough to exercise their control with a wholesome discretion, the remedy is not to take it from them, but to inform their discretion by education. This is the true corrective of abuses of constitutional power.”<sup>22</sup>*

The conclusion cannot be denied if We the People are ever going to save our Republic we must nullify political parties. Outside of the authorities and jurisdictions that We the People vested our servants via the Constitution, there is nothing for our servants to debate or alter, that’s the Peoples’ job! As for our covenant with God via the Declaration of Independence which is America’s foundation, a/k/a Natural Law; the courts had no authority to abrogate “Natural Law” and replaced it with “civil law” as they did in 1938. And, as for the Bill of Rights we gave no authority to our servants to debate what is naturally given by nature’s God, just adherence to its prohibitions. Elected servants are servants and not masters

---

<sup>16</sup> Thomas Jefferson to Henry Lee, 1824. ME 16:73

<sup>17</sup> Thomas Jefferson to Abigail Adams, 1804. ME 11:52

<sup>18</sup> Thomas Jefferson to John Melish, 1813. ME 13:208

<sup>19</sup> Thomas Jefferson to William Duane, 1811. ME 13:29

<sup>20</sup> Thomas Jefferson to Francis Hopkinson, 1789. ME 7:300

<sup>21</sup> Thomas Jefferson to John Dickinson, 1801. FE 8:76

<sup>22</sup> Thomas Jefferson

they have no authority to think that they can negotiate our rights away. There is no place for political parties in an “Organic Republic” we need to proceed in principles and not parties. These small factions that control all political parties struggle to control one political ideology over others.

Only We the People can abolish parties simply by resurrecting the “Elected Committeeman” in each election district, rewrite the committeeman rules and dismantle all political parties through “nullification”. National Liberty Alliance is already organizing and educating the grassroots in all 3133 counties and has already rewritten the framework of party rules designed to “equally” empower the People and bind down our government servants with the chains of the Constitution. It’s time we exercise the Biblical Principle, listen to and “Honor our Founding Fathers” who offered their lives for our Liberty. Only the People can make the political narrative, “The Constitution”!