

THE COUNTY COMMITTEE OF SAFETY COMMITTEEMAN HANDBOOK



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COMMITTEE OF SAFETY ORGANIZING HANDBOOK

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Front Page	Page 1
Table of Contents	Page 3
Introduction to the History of the CCOS Committeeman	Page 4
The Committee of Safety Concept.....	Page 5
Our Founding Fathers and Political Parties	Page 6
Education	Page 8
Our Duty as County CCOS Committeemen	Page 9
Bi-Partisanship	Page 9
Critical Mind Set	Page 9
Our Constitution is in Danger	Page 10
George Washington’s Gate Keeper Clause	Page 10
Political Parties Must be Abolished	Page 12
Federalist Paper No. 10 – James Madison	Page 13
CCOS Committeeman’s Primary Function	Page
18	
How the Grassroots can Take Back the Political Process	Page 18
Political Committee Structure	Page 20
General Committee	Page 21
State Committee	Page 21
Senatorial District Committee	Page 22
Assembly District Committee	Page 22
U.S. Congressional Districts Committee	Page 22
Town/City/Village Committee	Page 22
CCOS Committeeman Rules	Page 24
Committee Procedures	Page 25
Committeeman Politics	Page 26
Committeeman Duties	Page 26
Republic Review	Page 28
Introduction To Roberts Rules of Order	Page 29
Motion Chart	Page 32
Simplified Roberts Rules of Order	Page 33
Parliamentary Procedure Motions Chart.....	Page 34
National Liberty Alliance	Page 35
Subversion	Page 37
Final Note	Page 41

INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF THE CCOS COMMITTEEMAN

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

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

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

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

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

Cambridge April 29, 1775

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

Jos. Warren, Chair.

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

Committee of Safety. Representation on the Committee was based upon two delegates being “*elected*” by the citizenry to represent each community. The delegates gathered and exercised their authority by eventually imprisoning Governor Andros for a period of one year.

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

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

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

THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY CONCEPT

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

– Resolution of the Maryland Deputies, December 12, 1774

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

people. Since those times, we have subordinated our individual thought process to one which might be best described as “*corporate mentality*,” where the chairman is usually chief executive officer (CEO) and wields an “*unnatural authority*.” His word is assumed “law,” and until we dismantle parties, party bosses hold all the power. Therefore delegates, chairmen, and executive committees only purpose is to facilitate the orderly determination of the will of the people, and provide the means to implement that will.

OUR FOUNDING FATHERS & POLITICAL PARTIES

What we must understand is that the Committee of Safety over time morphed statutorily into the “*Statutory Committeeman*” which became the tool of party bosses using a two party system in an effort to destroy our “*Natural Law Republic*.” And over time, just as George Washington in his Farewell Address warned it came to pass, at least by the 20th century that, “*through the course of time cunning, ambitious, and **unprincipled men** [party bosses] would subvert the power of the people and seize for themselves the **reins of government** [the Committee of Safety Committeeman] through private Associations, [using a two party system that would create division and chaos]. He went on to tell us that once they seized the **reins of power**, a/k/a the **committeeman**, the parties that would arise would;*

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

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

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

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

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

POLITICS WAS SUPPOSED TO BE RATIONAL AND COLLABORATIVE NOT COMPETITIVE!!!

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

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

In response to George Washington’s concerns on parties the following clause, referred to as the “*George Washington Clause*,” was written into New York election law, Section 21 which stated,

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

Regrettably, the aforesaid clause was removed between 1909 and 1911 and the “Committeeman was Codified” and today John Adam’s “*dreaded political evil*” came to pass and the two party system reached maturity fulfilling George Washington’s warnings and thereby ushered in the beginning of the end of our Republic via party bosses in “*Republican Party Association*” and the “*Democrat Party Association*.”

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

The Albany NY Committee was established in 1775 prior to the First Continental Congress. It was signed by all members of the committee at the time. It might provide us an understanding of the necessity for establishing a committee of like-minded people for the purpose of furthering the discussion of solutions to the problem. The original Albany version: “*A General Committee agreed to and subscribed by the members of the several committees of the city and county of Albany. Persuaded that the salvation of the Rights and Liberties of America depends upon God and on the firm union of its inhabitants, in a vigorous prosecution of the measures necessary for its Safety; and convinced of the necessity of*

preventing the anarchy and confusion, which attend a dissolution of the powers of government.”

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

EDUCATION

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

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

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

In order to understand the difference between the “Committee of Safety Committeemen” that should arise in our Republic without the political parties and what we now have from the “private political associations” known as Democrats and Republicans, it is extremely important to review the history and purpose of the “Committee of Safety Committeemen.” The party bosses have covertly taken control of the “Committeeman” via the statutory committeemen process. Everybody knows that our party system is dysfunctional, clearly proven by the deceitful candidates we are left with to choose from as our representatives. Some people think we don’t have a choice and we must live with the system as it is, but that simply is not true. The underlying problem is a certain, systematic, identifiable corruption, which our founders warned us about and the need of ridding ourselves of private political parties, a/k/a Democrat and Republican parties.

The solution is to simply reinstate the peoples “Committee of Safety Committeemen” envisioned by our founding fathers as the consentors of government. After all this is how our “Founding Fathers” took control of their government from the British Empire. The arguments between the parties are all about controlling the behavior of the people. When will

we tire from such despicable acts? When will we see that we lay wait for our own blood, for our own souls? If we just stop trying to control each other, we would discover the liberty of our Founding Fathers. If the “County Committee of Safety Committeemen” in your county is not organized, structured, and empowered as describe herein you will be “subjugated” by “private political associations” that are controlled by “party bosses.”

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

To exercise the political process is to control our servant government, whereas the exercising of party politics is intended for the controlling of the people, and is repugnant to liberty. The enemy of liberty by its politics, has all but destroyed our political process, and expunged the “Committee of Safety Committeemen.” Today, by God’s mercy, we have the opportunity and a duty to ourselves and our posterity to restore the process, and resurrect the “Committee of Safety Committeemen,” for liberty!

OUR DUTY AS “COMMITTEE OF SAFETY COMMITTEEMEN”

- 1) Fill political vacancies with statesmen that know the law of the land, and are minded to observe it.
- 2) Monitor and report the “hand” counting of the vote in public for both the primary and general elections.
- 3) Monitor elected individuals to insure they don’t overstep their authority.
- 4) Recall elected servants that violate their oaths.
- 5) Solve the People’s bureaucratic problems.
- 6) Visit schools to initiate programs educating our children and college students in political science, judicial processes and ethics; alongside the sciences and mathematics.
- 7) Educate and encourage a sense of duty among the People in our communities.
- 8) Solve problems in our communities.
- 9) Put all public servants on notice, “*Obey the Constitution or we will petition to remove you from office or ask the Grand Jury to indict for treason.*”
- 10) End political party associations.

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

COMMITTEE OF SAFETY COMMITTEEMAN CRITICAL MIND SET – Don’t ask “what are the limits of our power?” Liberty knows no limit. We simply do what is honest and just. The people need “no permission” to act. Yes, we can make it up as we go and as we see fit as long as it is just, that’s the prerogative of a king. We the People ordained and established the Constitution “for” the United States, We are the potter and they are the clay. Legislators are authorized under the Constitution and vested by the People, with limited powers to write statutes and codes that are enforced as law to control the behavior of bureaucrats, municipalities, government agencies, elected officials, and interstate commerce, but not the People! The Peoples rights are unalienable and cannot be legislated. Once republicans and democrats realize our Constitution does not authorize congress to legislate behavior, party politics will finally out

grow its pathetic effectiveness. And, if we follow Thomas Jefferson's advice of "peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations – entangling alliances with none," then America's greatest days lie ahead. Only the People through the "COMMITTEE OF SAFETY COMMITTEEMEN" can achieve such a goal!

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

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S GATE KEEPER CLAUSE

The political process is an "*Unalienable right*" of We the People, political organizations or associations are the epitome of "*Mob Rule.*" In 1911 Section 21 of the New York election law, which had helped protect our Republic from the ruination George Washington forewarned us about, was cleverly removed stated,

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

The aforesaid clause stood to deter the creation of private political associations, which is what the parties are in fact today. After the eradication of the gate keeper clause was accomplished, the legislators inserted election law Article 2 thereby crafting the "sub-committee" that provided the replacement entity a/k/a "town committeeman," which the usurpers entitled "Member of the County Committee," which is no office at all, just a party member.

This Un-Constitutional Legislation empowered "progressive" operatives to facilitate the destruction of the "political process" a/k/a the "engine of freedom," and seize control of the "committeemen" a/k/a the "reins of power." So, about one hundred (100) years ago, "progressive" operatives in power at the various Board of Election (BOE) offices, working with operatives from both political parties or private associations, together expunged the "Free and Independent Committeeman," and, implemented the façade we have today, otherwise known as the Democrat and Republican party committeeman. These progressives did indeed subvert the sovereign power of We the People, an unalienable right, and usurped to themselves the fundamental reins of government via, the party committeemen. They then destroyed the very engine, [political process] which had "lifted them" to their "unjust dominion" ruling over the people. To this day these "progressive" continue to dominate both political parties.

PROGRESSIVE LEGISLATORS IN COLLUSION with collaborators at selected Boards of Election and power players in both political parties, it can be deduced, secretly orchestrated the creation of what in fact are private political party associations. This was indeed a direct but covert assault upon our "*Natural Law Republic*," and set the stage for the total perversion of the public office claimed to be designed the closest to the will of the people. The assault placed the entire direction and controls of our country into the hands of a small cabal with a deliberate intent on destroying the framework of our Constitutional Republic. This legislation accomplished the expunging of the "*County Committee of Safety Committeeman*" and replaced it with the "*statutory committeeman*" process.

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

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

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

“..town political committee can be formed only upon the authorization of the County Committee in which the Town is located. It would follow that the rules and regulations governing the procedure of the Town Committee should come from the County Committee.” – DeCamilla v. Connery, emphases added.

“It is not disputed that the Executive Committee exists by virtue of the rules of the County Committee and is not a creation of the Election Law.” – Bauman v. Fusco, emphases added. Rules are not law. Rules are nothing more than prescribed conduct in a particular area to establish a standard or guide and private association party apply to the private association business having no authority over an “Elected Committeeman.”

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

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

This un-constitutional legislation empowered “*progressive*” operatives to facilitate the destruction of the “*political process*,” a/k/a the “engine of freedom,” and seize control of the “COMMITTEE OF SAFETY COMMITTEEMEN” a/k/a the “reins of power.” One hundred years ago, “*progressive*” operatives in power at the various Board of Election (BOE) offices, working with operatives from both political parties (private associations) expunged the “COMMITTEE OF SAFETY COMMITTEEMEN” and, implemented the façade we have today, otherwise known as the Democrat and Republican parties. These progressives did indeed subvert the sovereign power of “*We the People*,” an unalienable right, and usurped to themselves the fundamental reins of government known as the Committeemen. They then destroyed the very engine, (political

process) which had “lifted them” to their “*unjust dominion*” ruling over the People. And to this day these “progressives” continue to dominate both political parties.

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

The “COUNTY COMMITTEE OF SAFETY COMMITTEEMEN” – is the “*only*” way we have “*Government by Consent*” a duty of the People if they are going to preserve Liberty. This requires about 40-50 hours of our time a year. The “Committee of Safety Committeemen” choose “who are on the primary ballot for election.” They have the power to recall all elected bad actors. Because the “Committee of Safety Committeemen” choose who get on the ballot for elective office; it is necessary that the Committeemen know the Constitution. Therefore, we posted two courses to qualify for the position under the tab “COURSES” on the blue bar on the NLA webpage. Take both our “Government by Consent Course” and “Civics Course.”

POLITICAL PARTIES MUST BE ABOLISHED

Many People believe that political parties are so entrenched into our political system that it is impossible to abolish them. But the truth of the matter is that the solution to lawlessness is the Law. As we previously saw our “*Founding Fathers*” rejected political parties. And, the New York State Supreme Court clearly found that they have no vested constitutional or statutory right to an office. And that it is not disputed that the Executive Committee exists by virtue of the rules of the County Committee and is not a creation of the Election Law.

There are two ways that political parties can be abolished. The first is by the People alone, by establishing “*County Committees of Safety*” in every county. Once a CCOS has about 200 committee persons they have enough manpower to walk designating petitions and recall petitions [*see petition forms*] and thereby become serious competition to the political parties. Political parties suffer from a high rate of attrition because once their members become aware of the party scam they resign their “*party committeeman*” position. Majority of the leadership remain and participate because of political favors that in most cases amount to corruption. And, many that cling to the political leadership stay because of comradery and occasional political favors. But once the average “*party committeeman*” becomes aware the CCOS which truly, righteously, and lawfully empowers the People to be free and independent consentors of government, which is what many people are actually seeking, these private associations will succumb to attrition! Because Light is the best cleanser and revealer of truth and righteousness. The second is the legal system whereas, the Unified United States Common Law Grand Jury believes that there is a myriad of evidence that can shut them down for subversion of our political process. We do not believe that the later solution will be necessary because once County Committees of Safety are established throughout the Nation education and attrition will accomplish the goal.

In order to precede independent from any and all political parties we must change our voting registration from whatever political party you presently hold to “*no party affiliation*.” This frees us from their party rules and allows us to walk anyone’s petition no matter what party they belong to and those who belong to no party. Thereby placing the candidate on “*We the Peoples no party ballot*” and potentially the political party they may be running on. As

time goes on and the political parties start to decay these candidates that we help to get on the ballot will eventually leave their party affiliation and join the ranks of the “*Free and Independent!*” Meanwhile any minion of the progressive movement or criminal that the parties get into office we, being now empowered, will either recall or indict them and fill the political vacancy with a “*Statesmen.*”

We also must file the sample form and emblem as per NY Election Law §6-140 (3) [*or whatever provisions of other states and if not available we can lawfully use NY’s law under the Full faith and credit clause of our US Constitution Article IV: Section 1*] And then, the state board of elections shall prepare a sample form of an independent nominating petition which meets the requirements of this section and shall distribute or cause such forms to be distributed to each board of elections. Such forms shall be made available to the public upon request, by the state board of elections and each such board. Any petition that is a copy of such a sample shall be deemed to meet the requirements of form imposed by this section.

NY Election Law §6-140 (3) *The state board of elections shall prepare a sample form of an independent nominating petition which meets the requirements of this section and shall distribute or cause such forms to be distributed to each board of elections. Such forms shall be made available to the public upon request, by the state board of elections and each such board. Any petition that is a copy of such a sample shall be deemed to meet the requirements of form imposed by this section.*

Name, “**WE THE PEOPLE,**” being “**NO PARTY,**” as the [identifying] name of the independent body making the nomination (or nominations) and the “**UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION**” as the emblem of such body.

It is an unalienable right of “*We the People*” to choose who we want to place on the ballot without participating in a political party. This is called “*Government by Consent.*” A Natural Law Republic, such as the “United States” cannot survive the continuance of political parties that are “private associations” controlled by “party bosses.” As President George Washington in his farewell address put it, “*Parties lead to despotism, serve to organize division, ruin public liberty, kindle animosity of one part against another, put in the place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of the party elite, undermine the Constitution which could not be directly overthrown, distract the public councils and enfeeble the public administration, drive the spirit of revenge, and opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, thus the policy and the will of one country will be subjected to the policy and will of another,*” Washington concluded, “*parties are truly your worst enemy.*”

FEDERALIST NO. 10 – MADISON

The Union as a Safeguard against DOMESTIC FACTIONS [a/k/a political parties] and Insurrection. From the New York Packet; Friday, November 23, 1787, To the People of the State of New York: “Among the numerous advantages promised by a well-constructed Union, none deserves to be more accurately developed than its tendency to break and control the violence of FACTION. The friend of popular governments never finds himself so much alarmed for their character and fate, as when he contemplates their propensity to this dangerous vice. He will not fail, therefore, to set a due value on any plan which, without violating the principles to which he is attached, provides a proper cure for it. The instability, injustice, and confusion introduced into the public councils, have, in truth, been the mortal diseases under which popular governments have everywhere perished; as they continue to be the favorite and

fruitful topics from which the adversaries to liberty derive their most specious declamations. The valuable improvements made by the American constitutions on the popular models, both ancient and modern, cannot certainly be too much admired; but it would be an unwarrantable partiality, to contend that they have as effectually obviated the danger on this side, as was wished and expected. Complaints are everywhere heard from our most considerate and virtuous citizens, equally the friends of public and private faith, and of public and personal liberty, that our governments are too unstable, that the public good is disregarded in the conflicts of rival parties, and that measures are too often decided, not according to the rules of justice and the rights of the minor party, but by the superior force of an interested and overbearing majority. However anxiously we may wish that these complaints had no foundation, the evidence, of known facts will not permit us to deny that they are in some degree true. It will be found, indeed, on a candid review of our situation, that some of the distresses under which we labor have been erroneously charged on the operation of our governments; but it will be found, at the same time, that other causes will not alone account for many of our heaviest misfortunes; and, particularly, for that prevailing and increasing distrust of public engagements, and alarm for private rights, which are echoed from one end of the continent to the other. These must be chiefly, if not wholly, effects of the unsteadiness and injustice with which a factious spirit has tainted our public administrations.

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

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

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

The latent causes of **FACTION** are thus sown in the nature of man; and we see them everywhere brought into different degrees of activity, according to the different circumstances of civil society. A zeal for different opinions concerning religion, concerning government, and many other points, as well of speculation as of practice; an attachment to different leaders ambitiously contending for pre-eminence and power; or to persons of other descriptions whose fortunes have been interesting to the human passions, have, in turn, divided mankind into parties, inflamed them with mutual animosity, and rendered them much more disposed to vex and oppress each other than to co-operate for their common good. So strong is this propensity of mankind to fall into mutual animosities, that where no substantial occasion

presents itself, the most frivolous and fanciful distinctions have been sufficient to kindle their unfriendly passions and excite their most violent conflicts. But the most common and durable source of FACTIONS has been the various and unequal distribution of property.

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

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

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

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

By what means is this object attainable? Evidently by one of two only. Either the existence of the same passion or interest in a majority at the same time must be prevented, or the majority, having such coexistent passion or interest, must be rendered, by their number and

local situation, unable to concert and carry into effect schemes of oppression. If the impulse and the opportunity be suffered to coincide, we well know that neither moral nor religious motives can be relied on as an adequate control. They are not found to be such on the injustice and violence of individuals, and lose their efficacy in proportion to the number combined together, that is, in proportion as their efficacy becomes needful.

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

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

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

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

In the first place, it is to be remarked that, however small the republic may be, the representatives must be raised to a certain number, in order to guard against the cabals of a few; and that, however large it may be, they must be limited to a certain number, in order to guard against the confusion of a multitude. Hence, the number of representatives in the two cases not being in proportion to that of the two constituents, and being proportionally greater in the small republic, it follows that, if the proportion of fit characters be not less in the large than in the small republic, the former will present a greater option, and consequently a greater probability of a fit choice.

In the next place, as each representative will be chosen by a greater number of citizens in the large than in the small republic, it will be more difficult for unworthy candidates to practice with success the vicious arts by which elections are too often carried; and the

suffrages of the people being more free, will be more likely to center in men who possess the most attractive merit and the most diffusive and established characters.

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

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

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

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

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

In conclusion, political parties are a requisite for a democracy, until it murders itself! Political parties, within a “*Natural Law Republic*,” are contradictory and thereby destructive

because there is nothing to debate. We already defined their jurisdictions and powers, via our founding documents! In 1819, our founding fathers passed the Original 13th Amendment that prevented British BAR attorneys, a/k/a “*Esquires*,” a *title of honor*, from holding any office of trust because they brought “*Roman Civil Law*” into our courts and FACTIONALISM into our political discourse with the intent of destroying our Republic.

THE CCOS COMMITTEEMAN’S’ PRIMARY FUNCTION

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

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

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

HOW GRASSROOTS CAN TAKE BACK THE POLITICAL PROCESS

When and only when the truth is revealed to the people, and sets fire in their minds, the current facade of “town committeeman” or “member of the county committee” cannot survive. The revolution has reached a tipping point. Considering the events in Washington DC concerning the Deep State, it is clear that we are in the midst of “a perfect storm.” Depending upon our success in the re-educating of We the People, our destiny will be determined.

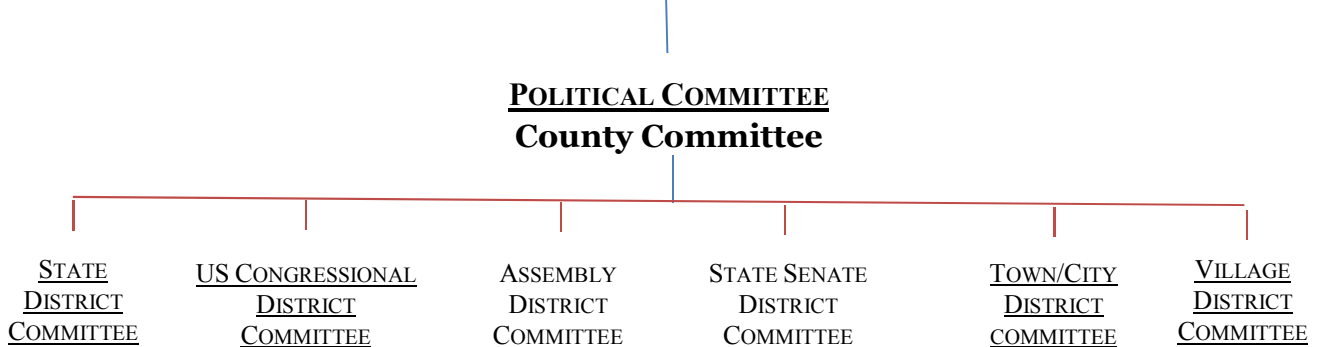
The idea of a democrat party and a republican party with different agendas that assert as their main goal a government “by the people” is an oxymoron to the form of government our founders intended. Our founders realized that a Republican Form of Government under Common Law would be the solution to man’s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

We suggest that every state strive for the same goal in order that “*man become what he was meant to be, Free and Independent*” and not to be controlled by mob rule. We must be free to vote our conscience on behalf of the People within our election district and not the dictatorship rule of an association. Principles must overrule compromise. There is no room for bi-partisan bickering in our Republic because legislators can only legislate under Article I Section 8 which leaves nothing open for interpretation or legislation that benefits one group over another.

POLITICAL COMMITTEE STRUCTURE
ORGANIZING SUB-COMMITTEES DURING PRIMARIES

The purpose of primaries is to fill political vacancies for the General Election

GENERAL COMMITTEE CCOS



This requires cooperation by other CCOS that share the same political sub-divisions

Political Candidates are nominated by “Designating Petition” and “elected” at the “Primary Election” to be placed on the ballot for the “General Election.” All “political office vacancies” shall be filled by designating petitions. Each office requires a certain number of signatures that is determined by the legislature. Whereas, a political calendar, giving election dates and the required signatures for each respective office, is posted by each state for download.

All members of the CCOS are committeeman and are expected to participate with the designating petition campaign as planned by the “Political Committee.” The general committee will hold a meeting to be led by the “Political Committee” to “assist and instruct” members in the walking, filling out, and the filing of designating petitions.

The “Political Committee” is responsible for gathering information on all potential candidates throughout their respective state and the organizing of each of the aforesaid political committees within their respective political subdivisions and after doing so invite all committeemen within their county to participate. In the town, city, and village district committees, where there are no members we must take the initiative to select candidates for said political sub-division for the people to the best of our ability. During which time membership can be built up as we communicate with the People of the said district. Keep in mind when we walk designating petitions for candidate we should get signatures for as many candidates as possible within their respective political subdivision.

The “Political Committee” is responsible for working with the “Political Committees” of other counties to organize meetings to interview candidates in shared political subdivisions, they are;

- ★ State district committee
- ★ US Congressional District Committee
- ★ Assembly District Committee
- ★ Assembly District Committee
- ★ County District Committee
- ★ Town/City District Committee
- ★ Village District Committee

All “*CCOS Committeemen*” are encouraged to attend the candidate interviews. The chairmen of the “*Political Committees*” are to report to their respective General Committee” the names of the candidates the sub committees agreed to support and prepare and organize for the walking of the selected candidates designating petitions.

The Political Committee is responsible for organizing to divide it members as follows for the following purposes during the primaries in order to choose candidates for the primaries.

GENERAL COMMITTEE

- 1) The general committee is the county committee and is composed of all Committeemen from all election districts within the county.
- 2) The general committee shall form and shall plan a schedule for meetings.
- 3) The general committee, under the organizing by the “*Political Committee*” is responsible for interviewing and filling political vacancies with qualified candidates for county political vacancies for the primary election. It is the duty of this committee to offer qualified candidates to the people to choose from and for reminding all candidates that they are to obey the Constitution and the will of the people.
- 4) This committee must also organize the petition drives, within their respective counties, necessary to collect the required signatures to place the candidates on the ballot and deliver the petitions one week prior to the time the candidates must file said petitions with the BOE. It is the duty of every Committeeman to walk their districts to achieve the necessary signatures to secure the candidates designating petitions, and to assist in the political subdivisions with few or no committeemen.
- 5) The general committee must organize the petition drives necessary to collect the required signatures to place all candidates on the ballot and deliver to the candidate with at least one week time for the candidates to file said petitions with the BOE. It is the duty of every Committeeman to walk their districts to achieve the necessary signatures to secure the candidates designating petitions.

STATE COMMITTEE

- 1) The state committee is composed of all “*Political Committee Chairmen.*”
- 2) The “*Political Committee Chairmen*” is the State Committeeman and shall elect a Chairman, Vice Chairman, and Secretary.
- 3) If a “*Political Committee Chairmen*” is unable to attend a state meeting, any member of the “*Political Committee*” may be chosen to attend in his/her absence with the power to vote. It is imperative that we strive for 100% attendance for all state meetings and that all counties be represented.
- 4) The State Committee shall meet in the State Capital and will decide at the end of each meeting, if necessary, when they will convene next. The state committee may also meet on the web to discuss business, but all votes must be done in person, in the State Capital.
- 5) A State meeting may be called by the State Chairman or Co-Chairman with at least a 14 day notice that will be given by “both” email and letter.
- 6) The state committee is responsible for interviewing and filling political vacancies with qualified candidates for state offices and the presidential election for the primary election. It is the duty of this committee to offer qualified candidates to the people to choose from and for reminding all candidates that they are to obey the Constitution and the will of the people.

- 7) This committee must also organize the petition drives, within their respective counties, necessary to collect the required signatures to place the candidates on the ballot and deliver the petitions one week prior to the time the candidates must file said petitions with the BOE. It is the duty of every Committeeman to walk their districts to achieve the necessary signatures to secure the candidates designating petitions, and to assist in the political subdivisions with few or no committeemen.

SENATORIAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE

- 1) The “*State Senate District Committees*” are made up of all “*Political Committees*” from election districts within their respective senatorial district.
- 2) The state senate committee is responsible for interviewing and filling political vacancies with qualified candidates for state senator for the primary election. It is the duty of this committee to offer qualified candidates to the people to choose from and for reminding all candidates that they are to obey the Constitution and the will of the people.
- 3) This committee must also organize the petition drives, within their respective counties, necessary to collect the required signatures to place the candidates on the ballot and deliver the petitions one week prior to the time the candidates must file said petitions with the BOE. It is the duty of every Committeeman to walk their districts to achieve the necessary signatures to secure the candidates designating petitions, and to assist in the political subdivisions with few or no committeemen.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT COMMITTEE

- 1) The state assembly committees are made up of all elected committeemen from election districts within this state assembly district.
- 2) The state assembly committee is responsible for interviewing and filling political vacancies with qualified candidates for state assembly for the primary election. It is the duty of this committee to offer qualified candidates to the people to choose from and for reminding all candidates that they are to obey the Constitution and the will of the people.
- 3) This committee must also organize the petition drives, within their respective counties, necessary to collect the required signatures to place the candidates on the ballot and deliver the petitions one week prior to the time the candidates must file said petitions with the BOE. It is the duty of every Committeeman to walk their districts to achieve the necessary signatures to secure the candidates designating petitions, and to assist in the political subdivisions with few or no committeemen.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS COMMITTEE

- 1) The congressional district committee is made up of all elected committeemen from election districts within this congressional district.
- 2) The congressional district committee is responsible for interviewing and filling political vacancies with qualified candidates for the congressional district for the primary election. It is the duty of this committee to offer to the people qualified candidates to choose from and for reminding all candidates that they are to obey the Constitution and the will of the people.
- 3) This committee must also organize the petition drives, within their respective counties, necessary to collect the required signatures to place the candidates on the ballot and

deliver the petitions one week prior to the time the candidates must file said petitions with the BOE. It is the duty of every Committeeman to walk their districts to achieve the necessary signatures to secure the candidates designating petitions, and to assist in the political subdivisions with few or no committeemen.

TOWN/CITY/VILLAGE COMMITTEE

- 1) The town/city/village committee is made up of all elected committeemen from election districts within the town or city.
- 2) This committee is responsible for interviewing and filling political vacancies with qualified candidates for town offices for the primary election. It is the duty of this committee to offer qualified candidates to the people to choose from and for reminding all candidates that they are to obey the Constitution and the will of the people.
- 3) This committee must also organize the petition drives, within their respective counties, necessary to collect the required signatures to place the candidates on the ballot and deliver the petitions one week prior to the time the candidates must file said petitions with the BOE. It is the duty of every Committeeman to walk their districts to achieve the necessary signatures to secure the candidates designating petitions, and to assist in the political subdivisions with few or no committeemen.
- 4) These committees are responsible for organizing the watching of the vote and overseeing all elections. This committee shall meet two weeks before the Primary or General election to plan for the manning of the polling places. There must be at least one Committeeman on the premises while the polls are open. All committeemen shall be at their polling places ½ hour before the counting of the votes and shall witness the counting of the votes. The counting of any votes in secrete shall never be tolerated and it is our duty to protest relentlessly until the witnessing of the counting of the votes are satisfied. If there is any resistance, the county chairman shall be available for notification and legal instruments shall be applied.

CCOS COMMITTEEMAN RULES

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

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

“The safety and prosperity of nations ultimately and Essentially depend on the protection and blessing of Almighty God; and the national acknowledgment of this truth is not only an indispensable duty, which the people owe to Him, but a Duty whose natural

influence is favorable to the Promotion of that morality and piety, without which social happiness cannot exist, nor the blessings of a free government be enjoyed.” – John Adams

- 1) These are the Committeeman rules for all committees, additional committee rules may be proposed and voted on by the “*General Committee.*”
- 2) A sealed copy of these rules shall be filed with the “*County Committee of Safety*” secretary and shall be made available to all “*Committeemen*” and the general public, upon demand.
- 3) It is the responsibility of the County Secretary to make sure that a copy of these rules and a pocket constitution are handed out to each committeeman.
- 4) The “*General Committee*” is the “*County Committee of Safety.*”
- 5) A quorum is the majority of “*Committeemen*” on any given committee.
- 6) All members are to take and sign a vow to the “*Governor of the Universe.*”
- 7) The purpose of rules is to organize and bring order to the committee, not to impose power or control.
- 8) The purpose of the “*Committeeman*” rules is to organize the committees, not to impose power or control.
- 9) A General Meeting may be called by the County Chairman or Co-Chairman with a 5 day notice.
- 10) These rules may be amended at any time by two thirds vote when a quorum is present.
- 11) Minutes will be taken and kept by the secretary. The secretary shall take roll call at every meeting.
- 12) Minutes shall be read at the next meeting whereas all corrections or additions may be made and a consensus is met, after which it shall be signed by the secretary and the chairman and filed.
- 13) Votes – No committee shall permit proxy votes under any circumstances. All votes shall be in public by the showing of hands or by roll call from the attendance sheet, at the request of any member.
- 14) Each Committeeman has one vote.
- 15) The “*Political Committee Chairman*” is also a state committeeman. Using NY as an example, there are 62 state chairmen all of which shall represent their county in the choice for Governor and choice of two US Senators, until the 17th Amendment is removed. The “*Political Committee Chairman*” shall carry the will of the county committeemen to the state level vote for governor and senators primaries.
- 16) The general committee, a/k/a county committee, is the face of the committeeman in the county and is formed by all the People within a county who are willing to perform this duty.
- 17) The Washington Gate Keeper clause shall forever remain in these rules as in the law, as the Liberty Gate Keeper. 1909 NY Election Law §21 “*No organization or association of citizens for the election of city [town or village] officers [town committeemen] shall be deemed a political party ...*”
- 18) Amendments to these rules may be made by popular vote of a quorum among all members of the “*County Committee of Safety,*” and ratified by two thirds of a quorum of the General Committee.
- 19) Ramming votes through shall not be tolerated, the chairman is to pause before ruling and ask if there is any discussion.

- 20) Removing of an Officer – Any officer may be removed (Chairman, Co-chairman, Secretary, Treasurer, etc) at any time by a majority vote of the committee (quorum). All officers are elected by majority vote of the committee (quorum).
- 21) Recall, which can be initiated when sufficient voters sign a petition, has a history dating back to the ancient Athenian democracy. There does not exist, nor can exist, a State or Federal Statute preventing the people’s right for recall. The people possess this right under the 10th Amendment. The right of the people to elect and dismiss their representatives at their pleasure cannot be questioned by the judiciary or legislators who serve at the pleasure of the People. Therefore, it is the duty of the “*Committeeman*” to unite and petition within their election district(s) for the removal of any elected official who defies the will of the People. A rule of thumb for recall is 12% of the votes cast in the last election being recalled. This is an easy task for the “*Committeeman*” if we are united in a recall to bring our servant government into subjugation.
- 22) When any County or Political Sub Committee proposes a recall all committees affected within that election district are to hear and consider the reasons for recall, and decide if they agree to participate in the petition drive for recall.
- 23) The General Committee shall make sure that all committeemen take the “*Civics Course*” and “*Government by Consent Course*” found at www.nationallibertyalliance.org; it is the committeeman’s duty to understand our Common Law Heritage.

COMMITTEE PROCEDURES

- 1) A general meeting may be called by the County Chairman or Co-Chairman within a 5 day notice.
- 2) No vote of any committee shall be valid without a quorum.
- 3) Robert’s rules of order shall be used to maintain order at all meetings, Minutes will be taken and kept by the Secretary and the secretary shall take roll call at every meeting.
- 4) Meeting may be electronically recorded for the purpose of writing more accurate minutes.
- 5) Minutes shall be read at the next meeting whereas all corrections or additions may be made and a consensus is met, after which it shall be signed by the secretary and the chairman and filed.
- 6) The secretary is to maintain all records.
- 7) The Treasurer shall maintain an accounting for the county and shall disperse funds as per the General Committees direction.
- 8) All committeemen are equal, and no titled position, such as chairman, vice chairman, secretary, treasure, etc., shall have any special privilege or authority above another.
- 9) The County Chairman, or any chairman, performs the role of ambassador and is expected to do the will of the full committee. They do not have the authority to act outside the will of the committee on any issue.
- 10) If an elected official violates their oath of office and/or refuses to yield to the will of the people, the General Committees may take a vote to “Recall” the elected official. A recall will require a two thirds vote of a quorum.

COMMITTEEMAN & POLITICS

- 1) Committeemen are clearly involved in the political process and in public are to maintain a constitutional posture and not a partisan one, we are not an association or corporation. Our purpose is to competently fill vacancies with constitutionally minded candidates of

any or no party affiliation. And are not to sway public opinion. We are electing these candidates to act within their constitutional authority and not to debate rights restrictions or support special interest groups. This will rightfully remove the politics out of the political process.

- 2) Committeemen have only one platform, that every committeeman has a duty to spread both publicly and privately, "The Constitution!"
- 3) When a primary race is in effect, committeemen are not to support one candidate over another in public.
- 4) Committeemen are not to engage in any public partisan politics at any time,

COMMITTEEMAN DUTIES

- 1) The committeeman's primary duties are to (1) Fill vacancies; (2) watch for unconstitutional legislation; (3) recall disobedient servants; (4) preside over the elections and document the counting of the vote; (5) assist people in their election districts with problems with bureaucrats and elected officials; (6) educate and inform the community.
- 2) Each General Committee shall organize a campaign to educate all the county residents of the "*County CCOS Committeeman*" process, the constitution, common law and its importance to the Republic.
- 3) Every polling site should be manned by at least one committeeman during the election. Arrangements should be made between all the committeemen at the last meeting before the election within the ward or town.
- 4) The "*County Committee of Safety*" has a duty to be active in an ongoing effort to educate and encourage participation by the people within their county. And to visit local schools, elementary through college, to present and encourage participation in the "*County Committee of Safety*" process.
- 5) The "*County Committee of Safety*" should inform their fellow citizens/patriots in their communities of their duty to serve on the "*County Committee of Safety*." We should also encourage the participation of all People with the assisting of carrying petitions during the election season and to participate in donation drives, and other creative ways to raise the consciousness of the people and their participation in events such as a booth at fairs, town picnics or festivals where a common law theme is encouraged.
- 6) Ballot counting – It is the responsibility of the "*County Committee of Safety Members*" to preside over We the Peoples elections. There should be at least 1 committeeman at each polling location to watch the vote. At the closing of the poles the committeemen are to observe the inspectors and clerks counting of the votes.
- 7) It is incumbent upon the "*County Committee of Safety*" to respond to the people's complaints against elected officials or bureaucrats that are in violation of the rights of the people. If the complaint is valid and cannot be remedied, it should be brought to the attention of the Jury Administrators for remedy.
- 8) A committee may impose term limits upon any candidate that has served 8 years in an elected position by simply not supporting them with the carrying of their designating petitions. Committeemen can also lobby legislators to legislate term limits.
- 9) A committeeman may refuse to carry a petition for a candidate that (s)he may have a conscientious objection for so doing. And therefore, if enough committeemen object to the carrying of a petition for any particular candidate, and there are not enough committeemen to secure the necessary signatures, then we must accept that the people have spoken.

- 10) Our representatives are not to exercise rule over the people, they are to exercise the Constitution. We are a government of the people which is accomplished by the keeping of the laws of the people, namely the Constitution. If a candidate is ignorant of the Constitution, (s)he cannot be the instrument of the people.
- 11) It is the duty of every committeeman to attend all meetings and to faithfully represent the People by providing Constitutional candidates.
- 12) The committeemen must act with the highest integrity and expect the same by the elected officials and only then will we have an honest governing body in Washington D. C. and our state capitols.
- 13) An active “*County Committee of Safety*” in every county is the only way the people can preserve the Republic and exercise their unalienable right of consent of the political process.

The above [YOUR] County “*County Committee of Safety*” rules were adopted at a meeting on [DATE]. Whereas a two thirds vote of “*CCOS Committeemen*” of the County were present and voted to pass the above said rules.

I _____ Secretary for the [YOUR] County Committee do swear and certify that on [DATE] that the foregoing rules were agreed upon by at least two thirds vote of all “*CCOS Committeemen*” in [YOUR] County and that the foregoing is an accurate true copy of the agreed upon rules and that I also witnessed the signatures above as their presence and witness to said rules.

SEAL

Chairman	Co-Chairman
Secretary	Treasurer

We the People must support the Republic Review which will remove all repugnant federal legislation.

REPUBLIC REVIEW

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REPUBLIC REVIEW ARGUMENT IN BULLET FORMAT

- 1) In accordance with Article Seven of the Constitution, the Constitution is a compact/contract written “for” and “by” the States
- 2) The legal definition of “ratification” is: “the action of signing or giving formal consent to a treaty, compact/contract, or agreement, making it officially valid”
- 3) For the compact/contract to be given force it required a threshold of “Stakeholders” buy-in (“State” buy-in)

In accordance with Article Seven and Article Five the States are THE principal Stakeholders of this compact/contract. Consequently, ONLY the States possess SOVEREIGNTY over the compact/contract; thus:

- Only the States could ratify the Constitution
- Only the States possess the authority to ratify amendments
- Conversely, the Constitution does not grant the authority to the Supreme Court, the President, or
- Congress to ratify the Constitution or an Amendment to the Constitution; therefore they are not PRINCIPAL Parties to this compact/contract.

In accordance with the Ninth and Tenth Amendments, the States are the SOVEREIGNS who possess Supremacy over all things not delegated to the general (i.e. Federal) government within the Compact/contract

- The general government supremacy is limited to ONLY those objects/powers delegated by the States within the Compact/contract to the general government, ratified amendments to the Constitution and constitutionally ratified Treaties (See Article Six Section Two)
- Accordingly, the States delegated specific, defined and limited **ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES, AND POWERS (RRPs)** within the compact/contract (i.e. Constitution) to the general government and the general government was constrained per the compact/contract from doing anything that was not specifically delegated to it within the compact/contract (*See Article Six Section Two, and the Ninth and Tenth Amendments*)

The only way the general government can Constitutionally obtain a new RRP is by requesting that the States delegate the desired RRP to them (the general government) via an Amendment to the Constitution in accordance with the Constitutional amendment process. The “General Welfare and Defense,” “Commerce,” “Necessary and Proper,” and “Supremacy” clauses are not ambiguous portals for the general government to assume new RRP’s. These clauses only apply to the RRP’s enumerated in the Constitution and Amendments to the Constitution that have been ratified and Treaties constitutionally ratified by two thirds of the Senate (*See Article Six, The Ratification Debates, Madison’s Veto of the 1817 Bonus Bill, and Federalist Papers*)

Politicians, Jurists, Lawyers, Officers, officials, professors, and persons claiming profound understanding of the Constitution within and outside of the general government since 1791 have used lies, deceit, and collusion to convince the States to allow the general government the ability to assume unconstitutional RRP’s without following the codified process within the

Constitution (*See The Ratification Debates and Madison's Veto of the 1817 Bonus Bill, and the Federalist Papers*)

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

THE IRREFUTABLE ARGUMENT FOR REPUBLIC REVIEW

Republic Review Argument in Bullet Format

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

ratified by two thirds of the Senate (*See Article Six, The Ratification Debates, Madison's Veto of the 1817 Bonus Bill, and Federalist Papers*)

- 5) Politicians, Jurists, Lawyers, Officers, officials, professors, and persons claiming profound understanding of the Constitution within and outside of the general government since 1791 have used lies, deceit, and collusion to convince the States to allow the general government the ability to assume unconstitutional RRP's without following the codified process within the Constitution (*See the Ratification Debates and Madison's Veto of the 1817 Bonus Bill, and the Federalist Papers*)
 - Therefore, all RRP's being exercised that cannot be found within the Constitution and the ratified Amendments are blatant violations of the Constitution and usurpations of States' RRP's and sovereignty. (*See Ratification Debates, Madison's Veto of the Bonus Bill, and the Federalist Papers*)
 - For almost two centuries the general government and public servants at all levels have failed to comply with the Constitution as ratified and now our Republic is in grave peril due to these usurpations.
- 6) This audit is what Madison and Jefferson attempted to accomplish in 1798 with the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions. (*see the article Nullification of Interposition by G. R. Mobley*)
 - Jefferson audited the Constitution in his letter to the Kentucky State Legislators in 1798 (*See Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 and 1799*).
 - Madison called for the State to fulfill their duty to protect their State and citizen from despotic government calling on the other States "that the necessary and proper measures will be taken by each, for co-operating with this state, in maintaining the Authorities, Rights, and Liberties, referred to the States respectively, or to the people." (*See Virginia Resolution of 1798 and James Madison, Report on the Virginia Resolutions 1800*)
- 7) Republic Review is what Madison and Jefferson attempted with Virginia and Kentucky when these States called upon their fellow Stakeholders to join them in rebuking the general government for violating their Constitution (*See Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 and 1799 and see the article Nullification of Interposition by G. R. Mobley*)
 - Their fellow States failed to fulfill their obligation of oversight over their compact/contract which is why Madison and Jefferson were not successful in conducting Republic Review and why Jefferson lamented in the Kentucky Resolution of 1799 and Madison lamented in Madison's 1800 Notes on the Virginia Resolutions.
 - The first and obvious action was nullification of these ACT's but if that is what they were seeking then they would not have recommended the others actions in these Resolutions or lamented when the other States failed to respond in kind.
- 8) In harmony with Madison and Jefferson's actions the audit only requires one State to initiate and call for Republic Review (*See Republic Review Process Model*)

INTRODUCTION TO ROBERT'S RULES OF ORDER

WHAT IS PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE?

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

WHY IS PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE IMPORTANT?

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

Organizations using parliamentary procedure usually follow a fixed order of business.

Below is a typical example:

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

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

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

THERE ARE FOUR BASIC TYPES OF MOTIONS:

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

HOW ARE MOTIONS PRESENTED?

1. **Obtaining the floor**
 - a. Wait until the last speaker has finished.
 - b. Rise and address the Chairman by saying, "Mr. Chairman, or Mr. President."
 - c. Wait until the Chairman recognizes you.
2. **Make Your Motion**
 - a. Speak in a clear and concise manner.
 - b. Always state a motion affirmatively. Say, "I move that we ..." rather than, "I move that we do not"
 - c. Avoid personalities and stay on your subject.
3. **Wait for Someone to Second Your Motion**
4. **Another member will second your motion or the Chairman will call for a second.**

5. If there is no second to your motion it is lost.
6. The Chairman States Your Motion
 - a. The Chairman will say, "it has been moved and seconded that we ..." Thus placing your motion before the membership for consideration and action.
 - b. The membership then either debates your motion, or may move directly to a vote.
 - c. Once your motion is presented to the membership by the chairman it becomes "assembly property," and cannot be changed by you without the consent of the members.
7. Expanding on Your Motion
 - a. The time for you to speak in favor of your motion is at this point in time, rather than at the time you present it.
 - b. The mover is always allowed to speak first.
 - c. All comments and debate must be directed to the chairman.
 - d. Keep to the time limit for speaking that has been established.
 - e. The mover may speak again only after other speakers are finished, unless called upon by the Chairman.
8. Putting the Question to the Membership
 - a. The Chairman asks, "Are you ready to vote on the question?"
 - b. If there is no more discussion, a vote is taken.
 - c. On a motion to move the previous question may be adapted.

VOTING ON A MOTION:

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

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

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

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

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

1. Allow motions that are in order.
2. Have members obtain the floor properly.
3. Speak clearly and concisely.
4. Obey the rules of debate.

Most importantly, *BE COURTEOUS*.

ROBERT'S RULES OF ORDER MOTIONS CHART
Based on *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised (10th Edition)*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SIMPLIFIED ROBERTS RULES OF ORDER

MAIN IDEAS:

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

HOW TO DO THINGS:

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

You may INTERRUPT a speaker for these reasons only:

- to get information about business - point of information
- to get information about rules - parliamentary inquiry
- if you can't hear, safety reasons, comfort, etc. - question of privilege
- if you see a breach of the rules - point of order

- if you disagree with the [president]’s ruling – appeal You may influence WHAT the [members] discuss:
- if you would like to discuss something – motion
- if you would like to change a motion under discussion - amend

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

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

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE MOTIONS CHART

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

S = Must Be Seconded

A = Amendable

2/3 = Requires A 2/3 Vote

D = Debatable

M = Requires A Simple Majority Vote

R = May Be Reconsidered Or Rescinded

HOW TO RUN A MEETING

OPENING THE MEETING

- The meeting begins after the Chairperson declares the meeting opened.
- Taking of attendance – the Attendance Sheet need only be filled in once after which your name will be added to an attendance sheet
- Prayer
- Pledge of Allegiance
- Request for Donation [jar on table]
- Subject of focus -

MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING:

The Chairperson moves that the minutes of the previous meeting be accepted or adopted. The Chairperson tables the minutes of the previous meeting making them open as a topic of discussion.

- The Chairperson will ask the members to adopt the minutes.
- If the members do not agree that the draft minutes are accurate, changes may be suggested.

- The Chairperson should ask the meeting to vote on those corrections. If there are only a few minor corrections, the Chairperson may ask the members to accept the minutes with the corrections. The vote to adopt the minutes can then go ahead on that basis.
- Once the Minutes have been adopted the Chairperson should initial every page of the minutes and hand them to the meeting secretary for filing. It is not appropriate at this time, to indulge in debates on decisions which were made at the previous meeting. Anyone who wishes to change a motion should wait until the same subject arises in the general business of the current meeting or raise it in the part called “Any Other Business.”
- The most important advice about the minutes of a previous meeting is to make sure you read them.

BUSINESS ARISING FROM MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING:

Often the issues for Business arising from the Minutes of the Previous Meeting are listed in the agenda. Any reports, pieces of information or other matters of substance that were requested at the previous meeting are debated and a vote is taken on the appropriate action to take.

CORRESPONDENCE:

Letters that have been sent to the meeting are tabled and debated, if the meeting wishes to do so. Any letters, facsimiles and the like, which have been received by the committee are discussed here. The Chairperson should summarise correspondence which cover similar issues, or express similar opinions and discuss them as a single issue. The Chairperson presents a piece of correspondence to the meeting by putting a motion that the meeting “receive the correspondence.” This is an acknowledgment by the meeting that the correspondence has been formally received and that it may now be discussed and acted upon.

REPORTS:

- Reports written for the meeting are tabled and debated, if the meeting wishes to do so.
- Reports and submissions that have been written for the meeting or include information relevant to the work of the meeting are tabled and discussed.
- A motion is required to be put that a report be received. This means that the report exists, as far as the meeting is concerned, and a discussion or debate may now take place on the contents, interpretation and recommendations of the report. Motions are able to be put for or against the recommendations of the report or ask the author to consider further issues or reconsider issues on the basis of particular information.
- A member of a meeting can even put forward a motion to change the wording of a report or submission.

GENERAL BUSINESS:

Items so listed in the agenda are debated. The debate usually begins with the Chairperson calling on someone to move a motion.

- General business items are announced singly by the Chairperson and a discussion or debate follows each one.
- Motions that suggest methods of resolving issues are put forward and to a vote.
- Once the motions receive a simple majority, or a majority as defined in the standing orders, they become resolutions.

- Sometimes amendments to a motion are put forward. Only after the amendments are debated and voted upon can the revised substantive motion be brought to the vote.

ANY OTHER BUSINESS:

When all items on the agenda have been debated, the Chairperson may call for items not listed in General Business.

- It is at this point in time, that the members are able to raise issues they feel are important.
- These include any items which were not listed on the agenda.
- No extremely important or complex issues should be raised unannounced during this part of the meeting.
- If an urgent matter must be dealt with by the meeting, the Chairperson should be informed before the meeting begins. A revised agenda can then be drawn up in the time that remains before the meeting is due to begin. If the Chairperson feels that any of the issues brought up for discussion are too complex or troublesome, he may call for another meeting to discuss the issue or alternatively, put it on the agenda for the next scheduled meeting.

SUBJECT OF FOCUS - SCHEDULED GUEST SPEAKER OR TOPIC FOR DISCUSSION

QUESTION AND ANSWER

CLOSE OF MEETING:

Once all the issues have been put forward and discussed, the Chairperson advises members of the date and time of the next meeting. The meeting is now officially closed.

MEETING MINUTES HOW TO

WHY MEETING MINUTES MATTER

Don't give up, meeting minutes are important. They capture the essential information of a meeting – decisions and assigned actions. They keep attendees on track by reminding them of their role in a project and clearly define what happened in a group session. How many times have your colleagues been confused or in disagreement about what happened in a meeting? With minutes to refer to, everyone is clear.

What most people don't know is that meeting minutes shouldn't be an exact recording of everything that happened during a session. Minutes are meant to record basic information such as the actions assigned and decisions made. Then, they can be saved and used for reference or background material for future meetings relating to the same topic.

The following instructions will help you take useful and concise meeting minutes.

BEFORE THE MEETING:

If you are recording the minutes, make sure you aren't a major participant in the meeting. You can't perform both tasks well. Create a template for recording your meeting minutes and make sure you leave some blank space to record your notes. Include the following information:

- ▶ Date and time of the meeting
- ▶ The purpose of the meeting

- ▶The meeting lead or chair's name
- ▶Assigned action items
- ▶Decisions made

Before the meeting, gather as much information from the host as you can. Ask for a list of attendees, as well as some information on the purpose of the meeting. This way you won't need to scramble to understand what's going on while you're recording notes.

Decide how you want to record your notes. If you aren't comfortable relying on your pen and notepad, try using a tape recorder or, if you're a fast typist, take a laptop to the meeting.

DURING THE MEETING

As people enter the room, check off their names on your attendee list. Ask the meeting lead to introduce you to meeting attendees you aren't familiar with. This will be helpful later when you are recording assigned tasks or decisions.

Don't try to record notes verbatim – it's not necessary. Minutes are meant to give an outline of what happened in the meeting, not a record of who said what. Focus on understanding what's being discussed and on recording what's been assigned or decided on. Record action items and decisions in your template as they happen – don't wait until after the meeting to pull them out of your notes or you could make a mistake. If you don't understand exactly what decision has been made or what action has been assigned, ask the meeting lead to clarify.

AFTER THE MEETING:

Review the notes and add additional comments, or clarify what you didn't understand right after the meeting. Do this while the information is fresh in everyone's mind. Type your notes out in the template you created before the meeting – this will make the notes easier for everyone to read and use.

When you're writing out your notes, use some of the following tips from the International Association of Administrative Professionals (IAAP).

- ▶Number the pages as you go so you aren't confused later. Remember, though, that the minute-taker is responsible for providing good flow. Don't force yourself to write the minutes in the actual chronological order of the discussion - it may not work.
- ▶Focus on action items, not discussion. The purpose of minutes is to define decisions made and to record what actions are to be taken, by whom and when.
- ▶Be objective. Write in the same tense throughout and avoid using people's names except for motions or seconds. This is a business document, not about who said what.
- ▶Avoid inflammatory or personal observations. The fewer adjectives or adverbs you use, the better. Dull writing is the key to appropriate minutes.
- ▶If you need to refer to other documents, attach them in an appendix or indicate where they may be found. Don't rewrite their intent or try to summarize them.

When you finish typing the minutes, ask the meeting lead to review the document for errors. Send the final copy of the minutes to attendees right away. Keep a copy of the notes (and the template) for yourself in case someone wants to review them later.

Recording meeting minutes ensures that the decisions and actions resulting from a meeting aren't lost or forgotten. By taking the time to record proper meeting notes you'll make sure the time and effort that goes into a meeting isn't wasted.

BEFORE THE MEETING

Choose your tool: Decide how you will take notes, i.e. pen and paper, laptop computer, or tape recorder.

- Make sure your tool of choice is in working order and have a backup just in case.
- Use the meeting agenda to formulate an outline.

DURING THE MEETING

- Pass around an attendance sheet.
- Get a list of committee members and make sure you know who is who.
- Note the time the meeting begins.
- Don't try to write down every single comment -- just the main ideas.
- Write down motions, who made them, and the results of votes, if any; no need to write down who seconded a motion.
- Make note of any motions to be voted on at future meetings.
- Note the ending time of the meeting.

AFTER THE MEETING

- Type up the minutes as soon as possible after the meeting, while everything is still fresh in your mind.
- Include the name of organization, name of committee, type of meeting (daily, weekly, monthly, annual, or special), and purpose of meeting.
- Include the time the meeting began and ended.
- Proofread the minutes before submitting them.

PUTTING OUR PRIORITIES INTO PERSPECTIVE

Unconstitutional actions by those who are running our government

CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS

- The systematic subversion of our Republic while calling us a Democracy
- Assassinations
- Open borders
- 13th Amendment, 16th Amendment, 17th Amendment
- Habeas corpus
- War powers act
- Patriot act
- Martial law
- Refuses the peoples right for redress of grievances
- 10th Amendment crisis

ECONOMIC CRISIS

- Destroyed our manufacturing base
- Spent us into bankruptcy
- Taxed us beyond our means
- The fed

HEALTH CRISIS

- Neurodegenerative systemic degenerative diseases [laboratory diseases] such as Alzheimer's – Bi-polar – Crohns – Colitis – Chronic fatigue syndrome – Diabetes – Dystonia – Fibromyalgia – Huntington's – Lupus – Lyme disease – Multiple sclerosis – Parkinson's – Schizophrenia ... to name a few:
- FDA

- Deadly drugs [pharmaceutical companies] – deadly food – deadly household products

ENVIRONMENT CRISIS

- chemtrails
- deep oil drilling
- fractured drilling

EDUCATIONAL CRISIS

- Removed from our schools the teaching of - God –our Constitution –the committeeman process –common law studies – ethics – our Republic – morals
- Rewritten history

WORLD CRISIS

- Military Industrial Complex
- Wars
- Nation building
- Oil crisis
- Dollar crisis

MEDIA CRISIS

- Licensing [permission] media
- Allowing only media's that are controlled by one of six elitist owned corporations
- News black outs

THE CAUSE - progressive movement

THE SOLUTION – end the fed, become a committeeman, team watch & prepare for the inevitable collapse.

TO SURVIVE – We need to become educated in all the issues above including food storage, self-defense fortifying our immune system, homeopathy, communications, etc.

WHAT CAN YOU DO? To be active and effective member of meeting, you must:

- Be well prepared
- Make sure you have read the agenda
- Be aware of the topics that will be discussed
- Be involved
- Be a good listener

THERE ARE FOUR STEPS TO GOOD LISTENING.

- Hearing - receiving the sound
- Attending - focusing on what you are hearing
- Understanding - interpreting and evaluating what you listen to
- Remembering - storing the information

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