

## **Minutes of the Libertarian Party of Massachusetts state committee Meeting, from July 13th, 2022.**

The meeting was held electronically via ZOOM at 8:00 PM Eastern Time on Wednesday, July 13th, 2022, as described in the call for the meeting sent to the committee members via direct email. An agenda, attached to these minutes, was distributed.

state committee members present: Jason Brand, Dave Burnham, Andrew Cordio, Thomas Eddlem, Brodi Elwood, Dan Garrity, Scott Gray, Janel Holmes, and Ann Reed.

Also present: Aimee Brigham, Mike Brigham, Patrick Douglas, Patrick Garrity, Paul Lynch, and Brian Zakrajsek.

Called to order by Andrew Cordio.

**The Committee reviewed minutes of the State Committee meeting of June 8th 2022, presented as Appendix A in the agenda.**

Upon motion duly made and seconded

The minutes for the meeting of the State Committee, of June 8th, 2022, were APPROVED.

**The State Committee Considered the status of two defunct affiliates.**

Upon motion duly made by the State Committee at it's meeting on June 8th and promulgated, the meeting considered the following motion

To revoke the charter for the Greater Boston Libertarian Party on the grounds that the organization is defunct or uninterested in remaining an affiliate. PASSED.

Upon motion duly made by the State Committee at it's meeting on June 8th and promulgated, the meeting considered the following motion

To revoke the charter for the Berkshire County Libertarian Party on the grounds that the organization is defunct or uninterested in remaining an affiliate. PASSED.

**The State Committee considered three resolutions presented to it by Dan Garrity.**

Upon motion duly made and seconded, the following motion was considered.

To adopt the resolution concerning emergency mandates, as amended on the floor, attached to these minutes as Appendix A. PASSED.

Upon motion duly made and seconded, the following motion was considered.

To adopt the resolution concerning gun control, as amended on the floor, attached to these minutes as Appendix B. PASSED.

Upon motion duly made and seconded, the following motion was considered.

To adopt the resolution concerning civil asset forfeiture, attached to these minutes as Appendix C. PASSED.

**The floor was opened to other business:**

**The Committee of the Whole to present By-Laws has asked for the regular SC to call its next meeting, in order to maximize attendance of those interested.**

The Meeting moved to discuss finances and Campaign Finance.

The sense of the meeting was that we will wait for public comment, before calling another meeting of the Committee-of-the-Whole.

Upon motion duly made and seconded the following motion was considered.

To set our next regular meeting for Move: To set our next regular meeting for 8:00 PM Wednesday, August 24th, 2022. PASSED.

There being no further business, and upon motion duly made and seconded, a motion to adjourn was presented and PASSED.

ADJOURNED

A True Record

Attest:



Scott David Gray, Secretary

July 13<sup>th</sup>, 2022

## Appendix A

Whereas: Article 19 of the Massachusetts Constitution, in the Declaration of the Rights of the Inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, recognizes the right to request of the legislative body, by the way of addresses, petitions, or remonstrances, redress of the wrongs done them, and of the grievances they suffer.

Whereas: Article 20 of the Massachusetts Constitution, in the Declaration of the Rights of the Inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, recognizes that the power of suspending the laws, or the execution of the laws, ought never to be exercised but by the legislature, or by authority derived from it, to be exercised in such particular cases only as the legislature shall expressly provide for.

Whereas: Article 28 of the Massachusetts Constitution, in the Declaration of the Rights of the Inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, recognizes that no person can in any case be subject to law-martial, or to any penalties or pains, by virtue of that law, except those employed in the army or navy, and except the militia in actual service, but by authority of the legislature.

Whereas: Article 30 of the Massachusetts Constitution, in the Declaration of the Rights of the Inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, provides that in the government of this commonwealth, the legislative department shall never exercise the executive and judicial powers, or either of them: to the end it may be a government of laws and not of men.

Whereas: Article 6 paragraph 2 of the United States Constitution reads: This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

Whereas: Article 6 paragraph 3 of the United States Constitution reads: The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

Whereas: The 1st Amendment of the United States Constitution reads: Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

Whereas: The 9th Amendment of the United States Constitution reads: The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Which includes – the right to self-determination, the right to bodily autonomy, the right of consent, the right of association.

Whereas: The 14th Amendment to the US Constitution provides that no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Whereas: Title 18 U.S. Code § 242 – Provides punishment for deprivation of rights under color of law or all in the employment of government.

Now, Therefore: The Libertarian Party of Massachusetts, also known as the Libertarian Association of Massachusetts, proclaims that the practice of mask, vaccine or lockdown mandates issuing from the orders of any Executive Branch office, town, or county government, is null, void, notwithstanding and absolutely forbidden within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and that any government official issuing mask, vaccine & lockdown mandates henceforth by its name or other imagined usurpation of the people's rights shall be understood to be in violation of her or his oaths of office, shall be given no deference by the party, and that the Libertarian Party of Massachusetts shall offer support to those who act against and to nullify these unjust practices.

## Appendix B

Whereas: Article 17 of the Massachusetts Constitution, in the Declaration of the Rights of the Inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, recognizes that the people have a right to keep and to bear arms for the common defense.

Whereas: Article 6 paragraph 2 of the United States Constitution reads: This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

Whereas: Article 6 paragraph 3 of the United States Constitution reads: The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

Whereas: The 2nd Amendment to the US Constitution reads: A well-regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

Whereas: The 9th Amendment to the US Constitution reads: The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Which includes – the right to self-preservation, preservation of property & preservation of rights.

Whereas: Title 18 U.S. Code § 242 – Provides punishment for Deprivation of rights under color of law or all in the employment of Government.

Now, Therefore: The Libertarian Party of Massachusetts proclaims that the practice of Gun Control null, void, notwithstanding and absolutely forbidden within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and that any government official practicing Gun Control henceforth by its name or other imagined usurpation of the people's rights shall be understood to be in violation of her or his oaths of office, shall be given no deference by the party, and that the Libertarian Party of Massachusetts shall offer support to those who act against and to nullify these unjust practices.

## Appendix C

Whereas: Article 12 of the Massachusetts Constitution, in the Declaration of the Rights of the Inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, recognizes that no subject shall be held to answer for any crimes or offense, until the same is fully and plainly, substantially and formally, described to him; or be compelled to accuse, or furnish evidence against himself, that every subject shall have a right to produce all proofs, that may be favorable to him; to meet the witnesses against him face to face, and to be fully heard in his defense by himself, or his council at his election, and no subject shall be arrested, imprisoned, despoiled, or deprived of his property, immunities, or privileges, put out of the protection of the law, exiled, or deprived of his life, liberty, or estate, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

Whereas: Article 14 of the Massachusetts Constitution, in the Declaration of the Rights of the Inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, recognizes that every subject has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches, and seizures, of his person, his houses, his papers, and all his possessions, and that all warrants, therefore, are contrary to this right, if the cause or foundation of them be not previously supported by oath or affirmation; and if the order in the warrant to a civil officer, to make search in suspected places, or to arrest one or more suspected persons, or to seize their property, be not accompanied with a special designation of the persons or objects of search, arrest, or seizure.

Whereas: Article 15 of the Massachusetts Constitution, in the Declaration of the Rights of the Inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, provides that in all controversies concerning property, and in all suits between two or more persons, except in cases in which it has heretofore been otherways used and practiced, the parties have a right to a trial by jury; and this method of procedure shall be held sacred.

Whereas: Article 106 of the Massachusetts Constitution, in the Declaration of the Rights of the Inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, recognizes that all people are born free and equal and have certain natural, essential and unalienable rights; among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties; that of acquiring, possessing and protecting property; in fine, that of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness, and that quality under the law shall not be denied or abridged because of sex, race, color, creed or national origin.

Whereas: Article 6 paragraph 2 of the United States Constitution reads: This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to

the Contrary notwithstanding.

Whereas: Article 6 paragraph 3 of the United States Constitution reads: The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

Whereas: The 4th Amendment to the US Constitution recognizes that the fundamental right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Whereas: The 5th Amendment to the US Constitution recognizes that the fundamental right of each individual shall not be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, nor shall (they) be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Whereas: The 6th Amendment to the US Constitution recognizes that the fundamental right In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed; which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Whereas: The 14th Amendment to the US Constitution provides that no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Whereas: 18 U.S. Code § 242 – Provides punishment for Deprivation of rights under color of law or all in the employment of

Now, Therefore: The Libertarian Party of Massachusetts proclaims that the practice of Civil Asset Forfeiture is null, void, notwithstanding and absolutely forbidden within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and that any government official practicing civil asset forfeiture henceforth by its name

or other imagined usurpation of the people's rights shall be understood to be in violation of her or his oaths of office, shall be given no deference by the party, and that the Libertarian Party of Massachusetts shall offer support to those who act against and to nullify these unjust practices.