

VOTERS POLICY ASSOCIATION HANDBOOK

The reason individuals associate is in order to gain some common objective which would be more difficult, or impossible for them to attain if they worked for it separately. The conviction that by association they can gain the objective they desire brings these individuals together as a group, co-operating to a pre-determined end. This is true of any association of individuals. It is true of a factory, of a temperance league, of a nation, or of society as a whole. To the degree that the individuals forming such associations are convinced that they obtain the objective for which they are associating, the group will function vigorously. It will progress and be successful. But if it fails to yield to its individual members the results which they expect from their association, these individuals will become dissatisfied with the association and the group will tend to break up.

It is the operation of this ever increasing dissatisfaction with the results of the present social system which we are witnessing on every hand - and which is leading to the rapid disintegration of society and civilisation.

L. D. Byrne - Centralism, the Policy of Satanism

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VOTER'S POLICY ASSOCIATIONS – VPAs

Action groups, also known as **Voters' Policy Associations (VPAs)** are basically individuals or small independent units. They are the 'spearhead' of an organic movement which recognizes that it is engaged in a life-and-death struggle. That there is raging throughout the world; highly complex forms of warfare in which politics are a most vital aspect.

1. PURPOSE: The primary purposes of the VPAs are:

- To offer individuals a form of organization in which they can effectively associate to create a strong and effective political force.
- To bring individuals into a form of association where they can gain the increment of association and improve their personal capacity for various forms of action.
- To engage in regular educational programmes of themselves and their electorate.
- To develop a courteous, personal contact with their local Members of Parliament, other public officials and persons in the community.

2. DISCIPLINE: The first essential for successful VPAs is that individuals who are prepared to join must accept the highest form of discipline - self-discipline.

- Individuals who wish to become members of VPAs must agree that they will meet regularly on an agreed day at least once every two weeks. Where a member cannot, because of his occupation or some other valid reason, meet this discipline, he should be regarded as an Associate Member.
- The ideal meeting place is the private home.
- Unless those wishing to form a VPA can make a firm decision amongst themselves about a regular meeting day and place, they are better not to start. An unsuccessful VPA tends to lower morale.

3. VPA SIZE: VPAs can vary in numbers from two upwards. But experience has demonstrated that once a group grows beyond six, careful thought should be given to establishing two groups. Two groups of six will be far more effective than one group of twelve. Those who have done other training courses will understand this principle of association.

4. CHAIRMAN: Each VPA must have a chairman who will be either elected or appointed. In many cases, this appointment will be automatic because of the leadership qualities of the individual.

Responsibilities of the chairman are:

- To arrange regular meetings, frequency, day, time and place and to make sure that all group members are aware of arrangements.
- To prepare an agenda and to run the meeting to achieve maximum benefits and results.
- To complete an assessment-report following each meeting, or to delegate this task to a group member. If of wider interest, it should be circulated to other VPAs.

- The meeting is not a social gathering. The Chairman should discourage all tendencies to go off on side issues and social chatter.
- When the meeting is finished, then is the time for a cup of tea or coffee and informal discussion amongst those who wish to stay. (But even then, please take note of your host's situation, e.g., does the man of the house start work very early? He would want to get to bed at a reasonable time if a mid-week meeting is held).
- The best VPAs are those which get through their programme of work in the shortest possible time.

5. PRAYER: Although the meeting is not a religious organization in the normally accepted sense of the term, it does start from the basis that all political, economic and financial policies must be rooted firmly in moral absolutes. We accept the reality of the spiritual nature of man, and the Christian concept of God. It is therefore requested that VPA meetings start with Prayer, as a continual reminder of this basic principle.

6. AGENDA: The first part of the meeting should be devoted to improving the knowledge of members. There are many different ways of doing this. A regular subject for discussion is set based upon a current issue reported. Each member can take it in turns to give a ten-minute lecturette on a subject (one each meeting). In preparing the notes, the lecturer learns to discipline himself, learns to 'clarify' his thoughts and put them in a logical order for presentation. And, in talking to friends, we learn to better express ourselves.

Or the chairman can select a topic and lead a short discussion on it.

Proper preparation is essential.

7. REGULAR MEETINGS: Meetings should be held at least once a fortnight. If members live close together, weekly meetings can be considered. Members should accept the responsibility to attend meetings without continual reminders. If members cannot accept this basic self-discipline there is little use in continuing as actionists.

8. RECORDS: A filing system should be built up so that group members have ready access to material for letter-writing. Files of "*OnTarget*" should be kept. Government web sites should be regularly checked for further information. A list of good web sites should be built up. If your local Member puts out a regular press release, ask to be placed on the mail out. It is important you know what the local Member is doing and saying and especially how he is voting in the Parliament. Do not underestimate the power of Social Media. Recent election results have been based on skilful manipulation of this medium to the detriment of the freedom movement.

9. REPORTS: One of the most important aspects of the VPA programme is regular communication with other groups. This reporting of activities enables others to build up a picture of what is happening.

- Files on voting patterns and actions of all Members of Parliament can be built up and reported on. Here we again get the increment of association.
- The value of reports cannot be stressed enough, indeed without these reports the VPAs would not be nearly so effective. These reports are produced to help you make your actions really effective and worthwhile.

It is suggested that you read over the reports from time to time so that important points are not overlooked. **It** is also a good guide to gauge how the group is progressing and how effective it is becoming.

- It is essential that the report should be done at the Group Meeting. We have found that by this means the Report produced has the assistance and advice from all group members present and there is less chance of points being missed.
- Speed of reporting is essential if the issue has steam in it and other groups can use the information. The group can assess the tactics and development of the campaign so far, and in consultation with other actionists, offer suggestions based on the information available.
- Constructive criticisms are always welcome as well as suggestions. Many ideas start in the group and are then sent to other groups. This once again stresses the importance of individual initiative and shows the value of the increment of association.
- Reports on other projects are also important as once again we can get ideas. Sometimes it may be necessary to make up a special detailed report on a project, listing how you went about the exercise, where you made mistakes, what factors contributed to its success, etc. Here again we can all learn from one another.

Progress on your continuous campaigning is always of interest and value. This item can often be overlooked when a small point here or there may be able to help boost general morale.

AN IMPORTANT LESSON

The petition which was bound to fail was given publicity. But an idea, i.e. "The GST Sorry Day Coupon" addressed to your Member of Parliament was given the silent treatment.

A few hundred "Sorry Day Coupons" arriving in the mail to any politician would soon bring him to his senses. The Government has generated enormous resentment to its tax policy. Placing the "Sorry Day Coupon" in the hands of the Elector is simply providing him with a tool to channel that resentment in a constructive direction.

"I am sorry you voted for the GST. I am sorry I cannot vote for you again"
Remember, the politician in a marginal electorate needs every possible vote. He wants his three terms in Parliament and his 'payout' at the end of the three terms.

10. FINANCE: Most VPAs build up a small 'bank' by regular contributions at each meeting. The amount contributed is the decision of the group, but for a starting point ten dollars per family or per person is suggested. From

this 'bank' group expenses can be met, such as, stamps, special literature, subscriptions or special projects.

11. REALISTIC OBJECTIVES - CUT THE SUIT ACCORDING TO YOUR CLOTH

"Fix your objectives in relation to your resources".

Each group member should be encouraged to develop individual talents and abilities. It is found that most have talents which have been dormant, and when faced with a challenge, really blossom.

- Members should associate as much as possible, in order to help each other gain a greater understanding of the principles and the issues involved.
- Regular inter-group meetings, once every three or six months, are also of significant benefit.
- An annual Dinner with a guest speaker can also be held.
- VPA's can only be as successful as the enthusiasm shown by its individual members and the leadership given by its chairman. This is a movement in which responsibility is firmly on the individual to achieve the results he wants.
- It must be carefully noted that each VPA member speaks or writes on his own behalf and takes personal responsibility for his comments and actions.

12. PROJECTS: Special Group Projects can be undertaken from time to time, such as conducting an open meeting to which selected people are invited, perhaps to view a DVD/video/YouTube or hear a CD/tape. Debates with other groups could be arranged with a view to improving the ability of members to discuss issues.

Set your sights on issues that already have some 'steam' in them - and there are plenty.

Don't be side-tracked into issues that lead nowhere.

Some people think mass rallies will impress our views on the government. Experience demonstrates this is not so. The politicians hardly stop drinking their coffee while a rally is in progress. Besides, agent provocateurs can easily misdirect a mass rally. Violence is not to be condoned under any circumstances.

While much harder to organize, a roster of ten people waiting on their parliamentary representative, their Member of Parliament, every day indefinitely into the future, would be more effective.

13. JOURNALS: It is recommended that all members subscribe to *"On Target"*. The subject for discussion at the VPAs is often related to a topic in *"On Target"*. It is also suggested that Groups at least have access to *"The New Times Survey"*. This can be done either on a group or individual basis.

14. EDUCATION: The need for continuing education cannot be too strongly emphasised. Education of course, is necessary for a deeper understanding of related aspects of political, economic, social and religious matters as they affect our society.

Education is also a vital factor in maintaining a sense of progress, achievement and in maintaining enthusiasm. A failure to progress always leads to stagnation.

Education is possible in four major ways, through journals, books, DVD's and the On Target Archives on the alor.org/library webpage. At the same time, information gained through these sources must be related to current events so that the individual may decide in his own mind as to the correctness of their approach.

This does require effort on his part and only a few seem willing to make this effort.

Continuous education is to be encouraged. It is recommended that people are not introduced to VPA activities until they have done the "Social Dynamics" school. Experience has demonstrated time and time again, the best actionists have come out of this training course.

15. SOCIAL MEDIA: When used strategically over time - is the most powerful form of information gathering and disseminating the world has ever seen. But it's not a magic pill that grows overnight into success. It's a platform for real work. The art is knowing the best places to put that work so you get the best results. What the internet does change is the pace, scale, and cost of communication. You can send more messages to more people, more quickly and more cheaply, than ever before in history. But what you're going to say doesn't change just because you're using more efficient technology.

Social media is also a tool for listening, not just writing or talking.

Social media demands a huge investment of time.

So to get the best return on that investment, here's where you need to put your focus:

- Remember that full time lobbyists are working against your campaign; so box clever. Individual initiative is your most powerful tool.
- Politicians will only yield to pressure therefore 'pressure your representatives' to firstly do the will of the electorate.
- THIS IS WHAT WE WANT - Politicians and Bureaucrats must be pressured to provide DESIRED RESULTS – don't get caught out suggesting methods. This will only cause division and confusion and be used against you.
- Build your contact lists. This must be something you control, like your blog, or your own domain name or your email list.
- Put a likeable face in your campaign. Remember, you don't have to be perfect, but you do need to preserve your authority by acting with a reasonable degree of dignity. Be someone who can be respected, honest at all times.
- Constantly work on conversion - on taking those contacts and turning them into associates or allies to assist the campaign.

- When you achieve results assess; 'How will this result affect the individual?'
- All effective results WILL ALWAYS decentralise power back to the individual, not hand more power to the government.

16. LETTER WRITING or EMAILS IN SOCIAL MEDIA: Letter-writing is one of the most important aspects of the VPA's activities. The pen is still a powerful weapon if used effectively. And yet, many find it difficult to write letters; but this is because they have never trained for this important aspect of political warfare. It is the regular writing of letters, comparing them with other letters, and discussing the answers, which develops the letter-writer.

VPA's can use their own method of writing letters. Many find it best if letters are written at the meetings so that members can help one another. When members have reached a high degree of trained discipline they can write them outside of the meetings.

It is important to realise that every letter written and read has an effect on the person reading it. The letter that is not written because it is argued that "my one little letter will not make much difference" will influence no one.

It is the regularity of constructive action that is important. A person who writes on the average of only one letter a week has at the end of twelve months fired 52 'letter bullets'. If there are six members in the group and each does likewise, that is more than 300 letters in a year. That is significant 'fire-power' to direct upon carefully selected targets. But good letter writers should set a personal target of more than one letter a week.

In written form, the seasoned letter-writer includes two or three separate letters on different subjects or issues in each envelope and often the editor of the newspaper will use them all over a period of time. Editors also accept them in email form. Writing letters is something which comes with practice, experience and knowledge. Shy, hesitant, letter writers should, to begin with, confine their letters to simple topics or to asking questions.

It is a great help to discuss proposed letters at a VPA meeting. When replies are received it is necessary to analyse these to make sure that a satisfactory reply is made. If not, follow it up.

Points for Letter Writing:

1. Keep them short and simple
2. Be courteous, but firm.
3. Ask questions to: -
 - Gain information.
 - Find out what your recipient knows.
 - Find out official policy and personal views.
 - Make recipient find out information he does not know.
4. Don't tackle a topic until you feel confident and have sufficient knowledge.

5. Write in your own style.
6. Don't be disappointed with 'official' type replies. Press for an answer, clarification or further information.
7. Praise where praise is due (this also shows you are following what is going on).
8. Always remember that very few leaders will do an 'about face' unless sufficient pressure is exerted upon them.
9. Always be sure to use the correct form of address when writing your letters.

NOTE: The local press and Social Media can be used to carry on inter-group correspondence. In this way, it is possible to make contact with others and also to establish support for a particular issue.

VPA members are encouraged to write on any subject, outside the group meetings.

17. PAMPHLETS and SOCIAL MEDIA: Action groups should be constantly engaged in local mailing programmes designed to discover more potential supporters in the local community. One member of the group can take on the task of contacting letter-writers to the newspapers. Another to contact writers to Bulletin Boards or other Social Media. This is one way of recruiting or just letting the person know his comment was appreciated.

18. SAMPLE AGENDA: The following is a suitable agenda as a guide for a Group Chairman to follow:

- 1) Meeting opens with Prayer.
 - 2) Discussion for 15-20 minutes on some topic set and prepared by appointed person/s beforehand.
 - OR**
 - 3) Lecturette by a member on subject set at previous meeting
 - OR**
 - 4) Individual member reads aloud from some basic book, etc.
 - 5) Chairman asks for reports on letters written at previous meeting and any answers received. These may be discussed.
 - 6) Chairman reads out topic or target for the night's action and asks for comments.
- Letters are then written by the members.
- 7) Any Group projects planned that needs further discussion, planning and direction are also covered.
 - 8) Regular financial contributions to be collected (these are optional and merely to cover expenses of Group's operations).
 - 9) Meeting closed with reminder of next meeting and any action to be taken in the meantime. Chairman to fill out report himself or one member may be appointed for this duty. **It** is suggested a duplicate note-book be purchased for the task.

19: CONTACTS: Build upon your own Group mailing list. Ask folk if they want to be notified of further activity by your group. Always record in your 'group records' names, emails and addresses of interested persons. If you call this issue to the attention of members at meetings it is surprising how you can build up your own group's contacts. This list will be invaluable when you have a mailing campaign or when you are organizing a public meeting in your region.

20. FOCUS ON POLITICAL ACTIVITY: Action should be directed towards the Member of Parliament representing your electorate - giving service, acting as a representative, not as a party politician. Educational work and campaigning should be aimed at this principle.

Don't make the mistake of wasting your time and resources. There are three factors that rule the success of political campaigns:

1. Do the people want it?
2. Will the people work for it?
3. Will they know what they have achieved if they win?

THE CAMPAIGN

- a) should have the potential to be self-funding.
- b) should have the potential to have an effect on the future voting pattern of electors.
- c) should advocate correct principles to ACHIEVE DESIRED RESULTS. They (the public servants) are the experts. Let them figure out HOW TO DO IT.

ALL CAMPAIGNS MUST BE DIRECTED TOWARDS ACHIEVING 'DESIRED RESULTS', NOT 'METHODS' - DEBATE ABOUT METHODS WILL BE USED TO DIVIDE AND CONFUSE

REMEMBER

A submission to the Government Committee is not the same thing as pressure applied to the individual Member. Submissions to a Government Committee do not target specific Members. The pressure is not on them; there is no sanction inferred; no votes to be lost during the election campaign, therefore, no threat to seats and no threat to the benefits the elected Member would receive.

21. PLANNING EFFECTIVE ACTION

It must be remembered that while you may have a good grasp of the present world situation, knowledge alone is not enough; knowledge has to be applied effectively.

The steps in "Planning effective action" can be stated as:

Knowledge - Concept – Action

KNOWLEDGE:

While the need to update your knowledge and understanding of a particular issue is important, it is not so much how broad your understanding of the issue is but how effective you are in applying the knowledge you have into action.

CONCEPT:

The concept is the realization of what you are attempting to accomplish.

ACTION:

Action is the mechanics to reach the desired objective.

Limited understanding by the application of the right techniques upon the right target can achieve an effective result.

An agreed limited objective can include working with other like-minded groups or individuals, for an agreed, limited objective. Here the 'increment of association' comes into effect, not only in reaching the objective, but the formation of a close bond of fellowship in having a common purpose.

This move requires certain basic rules to obtain the objective:

- First be quite clear in the objective. i.e., **the desired result.**
- As with letter-writing, always bring the debate back to the issue at stake. Do not be led into side-issues such as "How is this to be done?" - a politician's weapon and a fatal error for actionists.
- It is the developing of initiatives that will bring the greatest rewards in terms of human satisfaction.

22. TIPS FOR PUBLIC MEETINGS

You are going to hold a public forum for the public to assess the candidates for the next election. Below is a sample of the questions framed for such a forum. The questions were submitted to the candidates in advance for them to consider where they stand on such issues and in order for them to prepare their answers. You will also advise them that their answers will be published within the electorate newspaper/s or Bulletin Boards before the election takes place.

Questions submitted to candidates in your electorate:

1. Salaried position: As you are applying for the position of representing our electorate, are you satisfied with the present rate of salary for the position?
2. Immigration and related issues: Will you give an assurance that you will press for a moratorium on immigration and push for the Australian people to have a referendum on a number of issues relating to the issue of immigration?
3. Inflation: Despite what we are fed by the government and media, Australians know inflation is whittling away the purchasing power of

their money. What are you prepared to do as regards inflation? Have you considered inflation can be stopped?

4. Indirect taxes: Do you agree that indirect taxes are very inflationary? Will you press for a reduction in over-all taxes and insist on no tax rises for the next three years?

5. Citizen's Initiative and referendum: Will you push for Citizens' Initiative and Referendum if you are elected to parliament?

PUBLIC MEETING CANDIDATES FOR ELECTION
THIS MEETING IS RUN BY THE ELECTORS (VPA NON-PARTY). EACH
CANDIDATE CAN ANSWER EACH OF THE FIVE QUESTIONS
(QUESTIONS OVERLEAF)

THE PROCEDURE WILL BE:

- CANDIDATES WILL DRAW FOR PLACES
 - EACH CANDIDATE HAS THREE MINUTES TO ANSWER EACH QUESTION
 - QUESTIONS WILL THEN BE TAKEN FROM THE FLOOR SPONSORED BY THE LOCAL VPA (NON - PARTY)
- A COLLECTION WILL BE TAKEN UP TO HELP COVER EXPENSES
AUTHORISED AND PRINTED BY:

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS ARE WELCOME IN THE LOCAL VPA.
\$20 PER ANNUM.

NAME-----

ADDRESS -----

-----POSTCODE. ----

23. MEET YOUR MEMBER

YOUR MEMBER REPORTS TO A PUBLIC MEETING

AGENDA:-

1. speaks for 15 min.
2. Discuss questions **agreed to** prior to the meeting
3. Question time.

This is your opportunity to talk to the man who represents you - whether you voted for him or not.

Literature available

Collection

Bring your friends.

SPONSORED BY THE LOCAL VPA (NON-PARTY)

24. HOW TO RUN A BUSINESS BREAKFAST or LUNCH

1. Aim to impart basic information to the business community.
2. Needs to be undertaken on the back of previous local campaigning on one or more issues.

3. The function will be more successful if there is some rapport with the business people.
4. Pick the slackest day business-wise in that town.
5. Pick a venue in a central location.
6. The room needs to be self-contained and away from outside noise such as poker machines or other meetings etc.
7. Survey a sample of business people re- suitable time of starting and stopping.
8. Select a suitable menu at a sensible price.
9. Make a booking at a conservative venue. Some venues charge for the number booked and quoted for, even if this number don't come. N.B. You can easily increase the number booked if necessary. Book 3 or 4 less than you have.
10. Check if a room hire charge applies and factor this into the price, plus any postal costs, etc. it is easy to be out-of pocket if these items are not accounted for.
11. Sell the tickets in advance. Payment on the day is a trap if large numbers book and don't turn up.
12. At the function have the member speak either before or after the meal so that the function is short, to the point, and then the business people can get off to work. This approach will ensure that they come again.
13. Ensure that the PA system used is adequate.

25. OUR POLICY

To promote service to the Christian revelation of God, loyalty to the Australian Constitutional Monarchy, and maximum co-operation between subjects of the Crown Commonwealth of Nations.

To defend the free Society and its institutions — private property, consumer control of production through genuine competitive enterprise, and limited, decentralised government.

To promote financial policies which will reduce taxation, eliminate debt, and make possible material security for all with greater leisure time for cultural activities.

To oppose all forms of monopoly, either described as public or private.

To encourage all electors always to record a responsible vote in all elections.

To support all policies genuinely concerned with conserving and protecting natural resources, including the soil, and an environment reflecting natural (God's) laws, against policies of rape and waste.

To oppose all policies eroding national sovereignty, and to promote a closer relationship between the peoples of the Crown Commonwealth and those of the United States of America, who share a common Heritage.