

Chapter 1 : Florida Attorney General - Citizens

THE CITIZENS MANUAL OF GOVERNMENT AND LAW Download The Citizens Manual Of Government And Law ebook PDF or Read Online books in PDF, EPUB, and Mobi Format. Click Download or Read Online button to THE CITIZENS MANUAL OF GOVERNMENT AND LAW book pdf for free now.

Not only does the United States have nearly million citizens, it has so much territory that most Americans live a long way from the White House. Sure, state and local governments allow many more opportunities to get in touch with government, but in some ways federalism just makes government all the more confusing and unapproachable. Yet a democracy depends for its very livelihood on meaningful contacts between the people and the government. How does this happen in modern America? Although the members of the House of Representatives represent the views of the people, population growth has made it so each member is now responsible for almost 65, citizens. This makes "linkage groups" like political parties and the media vital to keeping people informed and involved. The founders intended for members of Congress to provide the link between citizens and government. James Madison explains in Federalist 10 that public views are refined and enhanced "by passing them through the medium of a chosen body of citizens, whose wisdom may best discern the true interest of their country In the modern United States, four types of groups, known as "linkage" institutions, play a vital role in connecting citizens to the government. They are not officially a part of the government, but without them, a democracy would be very difficult to maintain. These groups in American politics include the following: Political parties represent broad points of view " or ideologies " that present people with alternative approaches to how the government should be run. Each party seeks political power by electing people to office so that its positions and philosophy become public policy. For example, both the Republican and Democratic candidates for President present competing plans for solving a wide array of public issues. People, then, link to their government by identifying themselves as "Democrats," "Republicans," or "Reform" party members, for example. Citizens get the vast majority of their political and governmental information from the media, which includes television, print journalism, radio, and now the Internet. Here, former Independent Prosecutor Kenneth Starr faces the media upon exiting his office. Campaigns and elections involve citizens by reminding them of their ultimate power " the vote. Interest groups organize people with common interests and attitudes to influence government to support their points of view. They generally represent only one issue or a closely related set of concerns. So, people can organize according to their profession, business, corporation, or hobby " yet another way to "link" to government. Here, the symbols of the Democratic and Republican parties engage in some good-natured ribbing. The media play an important role in connecting people to government. The United States is far too large a country to operate effectively as a direct democracy. Even with elected representatives in Washington and in state capitals, it is still difficult for modern Americans to participate in their government in meaningful ways. Democracy still works though, partly because linkage institutions make important connections that allow the government to hear what its people are saying.

Chapter 2 : Citizen's Guide | Office of Congressional Ethics

The citizen's manual of government and law: comprising the elementary principles of civil government; a practical view of the state governments, and statutory law, and of the law of nations.

Maryland government is based on a written compact known as the Constitution of Maryland. The fourth and present constitution was adopted in 1776. It consists of a declaration of rights, the Constitution proper, and those amendments ratified to date. The source of all power and authority for governing the State of Maryland lies with its citizens. To vote, a citizen must register with the local board of elections. A registered voter must be eighteen years of age or older, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Maryland thirty days prior to the date of an election. Believing that it would be too cumbersome for all persons to participate directly in the operation of government, framers of the Constitution followed precedent established in earlier Maryland constitutions by delegating power to elected representatives. They also continued to separate powers of government into three distinct branches which exercise certain checks and balances on each other. The three branches of State government - executive, legislative, and judicial - act to preserve, protect, and extend the privileges and obligations provided to the citizens of Maryland by the State Constitution. All three represent the interests of the citizens of the State in their relations with other states and the federal government, and each works closely with and supplements the services of county and municipal administrations. Checks and balances provided by the Maryland Constitution ensure a certain beneficial degree of tension and proprietorship among the three branches of State government, and each carefully guards its prerogatives. The fundamental goal of State government as a whole, however, is to serve the public interest. Through periodic elections, referenda, and amendments to the Constitution, citizens ultimately determine the policies, functions, and extent of the government of the State of Maryland. Photo by Diane F. It consists of various officers and agencies authorized by the Maryland Constitution and State laws. As commander in chief of the military, the Governor sees that the armed forces of the State are able to meet any emergency. The Governor appoints judges to the State judiciary and may veto legislation passed by the Legislature. The Governor is assisted by the Lieutenant Governor, who is elected on a joint ballot with the gubernatorial candidate. Duties of the Lieutenant Governor are limited to those assigned by the Governor. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor each must be at least thirty years old and a resident and voter of Maryland for the five years immediately preceding election. Other statewide executive officers also are provided for in the Constitution. The Comptroller of Maryland superintends the fiscal affairs of the State. The State Treasurer accounts for all deposits and disbursements to or from the State treasury. The Attorney General serves as legal counsel to the Governor, the Legislature, and all State departments, boards, and most commissions. Voters elect the Comptroller and Attorney General. The State Treasurer is selected by joint ballot of both houses of the General Assembly, and the Secretary of State is appointed by the Governor. Each of these executive officers serves a four-year term. An important agency of the executive department is the Board of Public Works, composed of the Governor, the Comptroller of Maryland, and the State Treasurer. The Board approves all sums expended through State loans, most capital improvements, and the sale, lease, or transfer of all real property owned by the State. Between 1949 and 1950, the executive branch of government was reorganized to bring agencies with related functions together under a new departmental structure. The General Assembly created twelve cabinet-level departments, encompassing nearly separate governmental entities. In order of their creation, the twelve departments were: The State Department of Education became a principal department in 1949, and in 1950, the Department of Employment and Training was created. A second major reorganization of government was enacted by the General Assembly in 1951. In the same year, the Department of the Environment was created to assume those environmental responsibilities previously overseen by the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, and the Department of Natural Resources. In 1952, the General Assembly transferred duties of the Department of State Planning to other agencies and formed a new Department of Juvenile Services. Governmental reorganization continued in the 1950s. Restructured, the latter became the Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation. In 1953, the Department of Personnel was abolished. Its functions were assigned to the

Department of Budget and Fiscal Planning, which reorganized that year as the Department of Budget and Management. Restructuring of Maryland government still continues. In , the Office of Planning reorganized as the Department of Planning , and, in , the Department of Juvenile Justice resumed its earlier name of Department of Juvenile Services. On July 1, , information technology functions from the Department of Budget and Management organized into the Department of Information Technology , and in October , the Department of Business and Economic Development was renamed the Department of Commerce. Now, within the executive branch are twenty principal departments. Each, except for Education, is headed by a secretary , who serves at the pleasure of the Governor and is appointed by the Governor with Senate consent.

Chapter 3 : How Do Citizens Connect With Their Government? [blog.quintoapp.com]

The Citizens' Manual of Government and Law: Comprising the Elementary Principles of Civil Government; a Practical View of the State Governments, and.

I might not, on the next few pages, convince you that state Citizens are not US citizens. Here are the basics: You do not need to be a citizen, but if you are a citizen, there are only two kinds of citizenship: Those who reside in federal territories or receive federal benefits are federal citizens. Citizens give up natural rights in exchange for political privileges. State citizens have political rights, such as the right to run for President, and such as the protections acknowledged by the first eight amendments. Alternatively, Federal citizens cannot have political rights. Federal citizens are subjects on the federal plantation. Federal people cannot have political rights, and cannot run for President. State citizens created state governments. State citizens are masters of their servants. An association of these servants who once called their association "The United States in Congress Assembled" became your federal government. Your US Constitution Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17, granted your federal servants exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over the District of Columbia. DC residents and Fourteenth Amendment citizens are subject to the servants of the servants of the state citizens. They are not state citizens. These servants and sub-servants cannot grant rights. You cannot be granted rights you already have. Appendix D covers the distinction between the term "person" and the term "sovereign. I want to introduce you to the sovereign power that you gave up when you consented to be governed. Sovereignty is delegated from God to you, and it is up to you to keep it. After the Revolutionary war, Ben Franklin led a delegation to negotiate the Treaty of Paris, which was signed September 3rd This document is what gives America the right to exist. King George signed over to all Americans the rights of the sovereign, except those that he retained. All Americans understood, at that time, exactly what power they had. US Supreme Court in *Lansing v. Smith* 4 Wend. Herkimer, 4 Cowen NY , Acts of limitation do not bind the King or the people. The people have been ceded all the rights of the King, the former sovereign It is a maxim of the common law, that when an act is made for the common good and to prevent injury, the King shall be bound, though not named, but when a statute is general and prerogative right would be divested or taken from the King [or the people] he shall not be bound. Your birthright means you are not bound to statutes that take away your rights. Unless, of course, you signed something to give up your birthright. Notice that the word "bind" is used in the Bible to refer to a mark that is both on hands and foreheads. A pledge of allegiance is an oath to be bound, and is symbolically a mark on your hands and forehead. Study the terms "Liberty" and "Liberties" in the Law Dictionary. Nebraska, US , The term Liberty " Notice that protecting public interest is not a function of government, at least according to your Supreme Court. Your government was instituted among men to protect the rights of the innocent. Ben Franklin said that those who would give up liberty for safety deserve neither. Thomas Jefferson said that the Tree of Liberty must be periodically fertilized with the blood of patriots and tyrants. There are no sovereign rights in Washington DC. The Presidency is an office of servitude, not an office of authority. Unless, of course, you signed something to make you subordinate to his authority. President Jefferson was sworn into office, and went home to his boarding house for lunch. All seats at the table were occupied, and no one offered their seat to the civil servant, so he ate his inauguration day lunch alone in his room. Without a confession, you might be able to retain basic human rights, such as the right to own property and the right to earn wages. Article IV of the Articles of Confederation extended privileges of citizenship to mere inhabitants, with this phrase: Congress did not forget the proper use of English. The other is a word for government property. Which one are you? The 14th Amendment created a new class of citizenship. Originally intended for the 4 million freed slaves who had no means of support, it allowed for federal ownership of those who needed federal entitlements in order to survive. As previously explained, it "is an absurdity" to think that your Constitution would ever be interpreted to provide welfare to individuals. Under your Constitution, welfare for individuals is not possible without ownership because welfare is the responsibility of owners, church and family. Equal protection under the law? Lawyers will tell you that the 14th Amendment was the great equalizer. They will tell you that your rights to equal protection

under the law come from the 14th Amendment. They will then ask you why you would question such strong protections? Compare the following two quotes that acknowledge equal protection under the law: The 14th Amendment, Section 1: New Orleans stated that your Constitution is not redundant. They mean different things. Recommended reading on the topic of the 14th Amendment: Turner, P2d Supreme Court ruled on the meaning of the first sentence of the 14th Amendment in Elk v. The term "citizen" as used in government laws In Powe v. Supreme Court in US v. Cruikshank, 92 US Franks 7 SCt , ; US , found that: It is so used in section 1 of article 14 of the amendments of the constitution US, 12 SCt , Manuel 20 NC Rhodes, 27 Federal Cases , CIO, US , Harvey US , clarified that rights of state citizenship are in contradistinction to the rights of US citizenship: Harvey then concluded that the right to trial by jury and the right to bear arms are not guaranteed to 14th Amendment citizens. Merely reciting which kind of citizen you are, is admissible by anyone taking you to federal court. Be careful about checking a box on a form claiming US citizenship. Constitution Article 4, Section 2 guarantees "privileges and immunities" to Citizens of each state. If you claim to be a US citizen, you are claiming that you are not entitled to the privileges and immunities of a State Citizen a right guaranteed by Article 4, Section 2. You are not protected by your U. You have no rights. Like Esau, you sold your birthright. See to it that no one is profane, like Esau, who flippantly sold his birthright. If you are a citizen, it is because you have voluntarily submitted to the dominion of your political community. Whether you like it or not. No matter how evil. US Supreme Court in the case U. Cruikshank 92 US They are the people who compose the community, and who, in their associated capacity, have established or submitted themselves to the dominion of a government for the promotion of their general welfare and the protection of their individual as well as their collective rights The citizen cannot complain, because he has voluntarily submitted himself to such a form of government. He already has a King. He already has a citizenship. They stand as they did before the adoption of the fourteenth amendment and are fully guaranteed by other provisions. Supreme Court case Calder v. Bull, 3 Dallas The purposes for which men enter into society will determine the nature and terms of the social compact; and as they are the foundation of the legislative power, they will decide what are the proper objects of it: The nature, and ends of the legislative power will limit the exercise of it.

Chapter 4 : Maryland State Government

The citizen's manual of government and law: comprising the elementary principles of civil government, a practical view of the state governments and of the government of the United States, a digest of common and statutory law and of the law of nations, and a summary of parliamentary rules for the practice of deliberate assemblies /.

To preserve and transmit the blessings of civil and religious freedom, is the declared object of the people of the United States, in establishing their present form of government. The question, Will our liberties endure? It is generally conceded, that no other system of govern. The grand element of its strength, is the public virtue and intelligence. Education is an interest of high importance to the people under any form of government; but it is more especially so in this country, where the people are not only in theory the source of power, but in practice are actually called upon to take an efficient part in constituting and administering the government. The exercise of political power ought to be directed by an enlightened judgment. The right of suffrage can scarcely be esteemed a privilege to him who is incapable of exercising it with discretion. In accordance with this sentiment, much has been done in this country to diffuse the benefits of useful knowledge. Improved systems of education have been established, and provision has been made, in every state, to instruct the people at the public expense. And to increase the efficiency of the schools, many useful sciences, not formerly taught, have been introduced. It is admitted, however, that the course of instruction is still materially defective. It does not sufficiently contemplate our youth as soon to become invested with the powers and privileges of freemen. To qualify them expressly for the discharge of their political duties, is not, to any considerable extent, made a special object of school instruction. Even in most of our seminaries, the science of civil government either finds no place in the course of study, or is regarded only as of secondary importance. The study of the Grecian and Roman antiquities, in many academies, supersedes the study of the principles of our own government. The constitutions, laws, manners and customs of Greece and Rome, are made subjects of regular study, while the study of the practical subjects of our own constitutional law, and the principles of our civil jurisprudence, which are applicable to the common concerns of life, is not admitted as a part of the academic course. A similar defect exists in our common schools. To gratify a pride of learning, or a taste for philosophical inquiry, some of the more abstruse and speculative sciences are introduced. For the same reasons, or from a wrong estimate of its relative importance, the study of government is kept out of the primary schools, in which nineteen-twentieths of our citizens receive all their education. Various portions of arithmetic, the higher mathematics, and certain other branches, are of far less practical benefit to the citizen, and can be better dispensed with, than a knowledge of his political rights and duties. For some years past, however, this subject has received the attention of the friends of education; and considerable progress has been made in this department of educational improvement, by the preparation and introduction of elementary treatises on civil government. To this object, the writer has devoted several years of arduous labor. Yet, a long time must necessarily elapse before the study of political science shall occupy its proper place in the educational course. It has occurred to the author, that, while this study is thus gradually making its way into the schools, much may be done in another direction for the general diffusion of political knowledge. The young men who have completed their school education, and commenced, or are about to commence the business of life, constitute a large and interesting class of American citizens. Upon the manner in which they shall discharge their political duties, depends, in a great measure, the future destiny of this great and growing republic. A work especially adapted to their wants appears to be a desideratum; to supply which, is the primary design of this volume. Surely, every young man inspired with a just degree of patriotic pride, must desire to qualify himself for the intelligent discharge of his duties and responsibilities, whether as an elector or private citizen only, or as one called to take a more direct part in the administration of the government. It is certainly to be lamented, that so many should have become invested with the rights of freemen without an adequate knowledge of. The exercise of the elective franchise is not merely a right; it is a duty. The theory of free government is, that the people are associated for the common good. Hence every citizen is bound to every other citizen, to exercise his political power, and to do it in such a manner as to promote the best good of the whole. He should

therefore act intelligently. No citizen has a moral right to jeopard the interests of a whole community by a random vote. It is his duty to make up his own mind on all the great questions that arise in administering the government, and to bring to the settlement of these questions the aid of an enlightened judgment. Although this work is especially commended to the attention of young men, adults also will find it adapted to their use. It contains much information on the various subjects of which it treats, to which the mass of our adult citizens have not hitherto had ready access. In the selection and preparation of the matter, the object has been to condense, within a suitable compass, the greatest possible amount of information on the subject of the rights and duties of citizens; and to make the work emphatically what its title imports, a " Manual of Government and Law. It has long been considered a striking defect in our system of education, that females are not more generally instructed in matters of business. Although they do not take an active part in public affairs, they would, if rightly, educated, exert a far more powerful and salutary influence upon our national character and destiny. For the better illustration of the principles of civil government, and to show, by contrast, the superiority of our own government, an outline is given of the forms of government of the principal countries of Europe, and some of the ancient republics. To young persons generally, and to adults of limited historical reading, this part of the work will be read with interest. The Law of Nations, also, is a subject with which few of our citizens are familiar, owing, chiefly, to their not having ready access to treatises on international law. The principal laws which regulate the intercourse of nations being deemed interesting and useful, as well as appropriate in a work of this kind, a digest of the same is given. Another addition is the summary of Parliamentary Rules for the government of deliberative assemblies. As almost every citizen participates in the deliberations of public meetings, this part of the work can scarcely fail to meet with general favor. A prominent feature of the present edition is its historical reference to the national constitution. A history has been given of the principal causes and the successive steps which led to its formation, with sketches of the debates of the convention of framers, presenting the various and conflicting views entertained in that body on some of the more important provisions, especially those known as the " great compromises " of the constitution. Appended to the body of the work are copious Notes, supplementary to the several chapters referred to. The sketch of Political Parties, will especially interest young readers and others who are not familiar with the political history of this country. The body of the work is divided into chapters and sections of suitable length, to increase its convenience for reference. These divisions also adapt it for use in schools. Although not designed as a class-book, it may be studied in academies and high schools generally, to advantage. That it is free from errors, is hardly to be presumed; it is believed, however, that they are few and unimportant. If any shall be discovered, they will be corrected in future editions. Different forms of Government: Government of Great Britain,-. A just Government founded upon the Consent of the People. Causes of the Revolution, and of the Establishment of our present Form of Government, State Legislatures; how constituted, Assessment and Collection of Taxes, -. Banks and Insurance Companies,. Power of Congress in Relation to Commerce,. Amendments to the Constitution -. Leases; or Estates for. BY civil government is meant that form of rules by which the conduct of men in civil society is to be regulated; or it is the authority exercised in controlling or regulating the social actions of men according to certain established rules. A society is a number of persons united for some purpose; as a Bible society, a temperance society, an agricultural society. But the term civil society is applied to the inhabitants of a state or nation in their associate capacity. A nation or state is a large society of men united for the purpose of promoting their mutual safety and happiness. And in order the more effectually to carry out their purpose, they agree to be governed by certain rules. This agreement between the people of a state, is sometimes called the civil compact; the word compact signifying contract or agreement. The nature of this agreement is, that each individual of the society shall do for the others everything which their necessities require, and which he can perform without neglecting the duties he owes to himself. I rules of any kind; civil society is generally considered to exist only where the people are in a civilized state, or state of social improvement, and are governed by established written rules and regulations. By civilization and social improvement is meant refinement-of manners and advancement in knowledge. The rules by which the conduct of men in civil so. A law is therefore a rule prescribing what men are to do, or forbidding what they are not to do; and implies the right and authority of those who govern to make the law,

and the duty of the governed to obey the law. The necessity of civil government arises from the nature and condition of mankind. Man is a social being; that is, he is fitted by nature for society. The Creator has given to all men a disposition to associate with each other, and made their happiness depend, in a great measure, upon such association. They derive from the social state a degree of pleasure which they could not enjoy if each one lived by himself. But man is so formed as to. We can hardly imagine how a person could procure the necessaries of life without such assistance. But men have the gifts of reason and speech. But although men need the assistance of each other, they are so formed that each must have the care of himself. From this arrangement comes the right of property. But if each is to provide for himself, he must have a right to appropriate the fruits of his labor to his own use. Again, all men in society have wants; but these wants can be rightfully gratified only so far as it can be done consistently with the rights of others; for it is a fundamental principle in civil society, that the rights of all are entitled to equal respect. Hence we see the necessity of some established rules by which every man may be protected in the free enjoyment of whatsoever justly belongs to him. We see also that men are fitted for civil government and laws. They have power to discern their own wants, and the wants of their fellow-men; to perceive what is right and what is wrong; and to know that they ought to do what is right, and forbear to do what is wrong. Their reason enables them to understand the meaning of laws, and to discover what laws are necessary to regulate the actions of men. Hence we conclude, that, with the best intentions of men to do right, laws would be necessary to declare what shall be considered just between man and man, and to enforce obedience to those laws. To give force to a law, it must have a penalty. Penalty is the pain or suffering inflicted upon a person for breaking a law; as, imprisonment or a fine is the penalty for stealing; hanging is the penalty for murder. If no penalties were annexed to laws, men could not be compelled to obey them; bad men would commit the worst crimes without fear; life and property would be unsafe; and government. A right is the just claim or lawful title which we have to anything. Hence we say, a person has a right to what he has earned by his labor, or bought with his money. Having thus acquired it, it is lawfully and justly his own, and no other person has a right to it. We have also a right to do as we please, and to go where we please, if in so doing we do not trespass upon the rights of others: The being free to enjoy what belongs to us, or to do as we please, is called liberty.

Chapter 5 : Appendix C - The Government's Definition Of The Word Citizen - Mark of the Beast

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Office of Congressional Ethics The OCE is an independent, non-partisan entity charged with reviewing allegations of misconduct against Members, officers, and employees of the House of Representatives, and referring matters to the House Committee on Ethics when the OCE Board determines such review is warranted. Board members are private citizens, cannot work as lobbyists or be employed by the federal government and must agree not to run for federal office. The Board includes six voting members and two alternates. The Speaker of the House appoints three members and an alternate, designating one Board member as Chairman. The minority leader appoints three members and an alternate, and designates one Board member as Co-chairman. The OCE staff consists primarily of lawyers and other professionals with expertise in ethics law and investigations. The OCE staff is impartial in its investigations and collects all relevant evidence, whether it proves or disproves an allegation of misconduct. Those rules can be found here. Information about alleged violations comes to the Board from a range of sources, including the public. After completing the time allowed for its investigation, the OCE Board decides what to recommend to the Committee on Ethics: The Committee on Ethics then decides whether to conduct further investigation, impose sanctions, or dismiss the matter.

Two-Stage Review There are two stages in the investigative review process: At the end of each stage, the Board must vote to decide whether to proceed to the next phase of review or dismiss the matter. The preliminary review is limited to 30 days, during which the OCE staff investigates whether a violation may have occurred. A second-phase review is initially limited to 45 days, with the option for the Board to extend it by an additional 14 days. At any point during the preliminary review, four members of the Board may vote to terminate a review. All evidence received and interviews conducted by the OCE staff are subject to the False Statements Act, which provides for criminal penalties when witnesses falsify evidence or make false statements during a federal government investigation. The OCE provides notice to the subject of a review at each stage of the review process. If the Board authorizes a preliminary review, the subject of the review is notified and provided with a statement of the nature of the review. The OCE also gives notice to the subject if the Board decides to initiate a second-phase review. If the Board votes to terminate an active preliminary, the subject of the review is notified of this decision. Such a determination does not constitute a finding that a violation has actually occurred.

Second-Phase Review After the preliminary review stage, the evidence that has been developed is again presented to the Board. In the case of a tie vote, the Board may send the final report to the Committee with the matter unresolved. The Board may also decide that information about the allegations should be referred to another government commission, office, or authority for appropriate action. The report includes the identity of the subject, the nature of the allegation, and the number of votes in favor and opposed. Separate from the report, the Board may also include findings of fact, a description of information that the OCE could not obtain, a recommendation for the use of subpoenas, and citations to relevant law, rules, regulations, or standards or conduct. A copy of the report is also provided to the subject of the review. All information obtained during investigations is confidential unless and until the Committee on Ethics releases an OCE report to the public. The OCE does not make public statements identifying the subjects of its ongoing investigations. The OCE staff does not identify the subject of an investigation when contacting third-party witnesses. Public release is required within 45 days, unless the Committee votes to extend this period by an additional 45 days. The release of the report and findings can also be delayed if the Committee decides to create an investigative subcommittee to investigate the matter. In that case, the OCE report must still be released within a year. If the Board recommends dismissal and the Committee also votes to dismiss the matter, the report does not have to be made public. Release of an OCE report may also be delayed when a law enforcement authority that is taking action in the matter requests that the Committee defer the public release.

Submissions to the OCE The OCE accepts submissions from the public about alleged violations of ethics rules and laws by Members, officers, and employees of the House of Representatives. A submission only prompts a

preliminary review if it describes a violation that is within the jurisdiction of OCE and the OCE Board determines if there is sufficient basis to authorize a preliminary review. Pursuant to House Rules, all investigations are confidential and the OCE does not comment regarding any pending investigation. Information on what should be included in a submission to the OCE is outlined here.

Chapter 6 : Civil Government and Law

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Chapter 7 : Open Government | Washington State

The citizen's manual of government and law: comprising the elementary principles of civil government; a practical view of the state governments, and of the government of the United States; a digest of common and statutory law, and of the law of nations; and a summary of parliamentary rules for the practice of deliberative assemblies.

Chapter 8 : Publications - First Amendment Foundation

The citizen's manual of government and law, comprising the elementary principles of civil government; a practical view of the state governments, and of the government of the United States: a digest of common and statutory law, and of the law of nations; and a summary of parliamentary rules for the practice of deliberative assemblies.

Chapter 9 : the_citizens_manual_of_government_and_law

The Citizen's Manual of Government and Law: Comprising the Elementary Principles of Civil Government; A Practical View of the State Governments, and o (Paperback or Softback) Item Description Author: Young, Andrew W.