

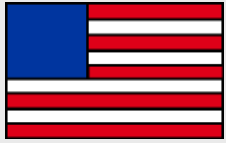
INTRODUCTION TO

tNN



the **NEIGHBORHOODS NETWORK**

PART 2 – THE SOLUTION



SESSION CONTENTS

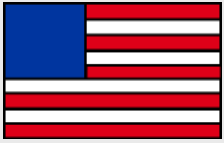
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PART 1 - THE PROBLEM

1. What is Democracy?
2. The American Democratic System.
3. What Happened?

PART 2 - THE SOLUTION

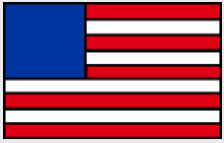
1. The Solution: Organize!
2. A Network of Neighborhoods.
3. tNN is that Network.



ORGANIZE!

tNN

THE SOLUTION: ORGANIZE!



ORGANIZE FOR WHAT?

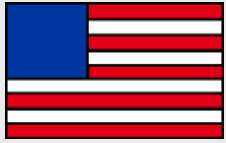
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THE BASIC QUESTION:

1. For what purpose or purposes, specifically, are we to organize?

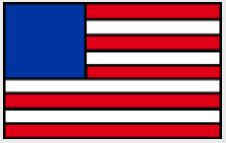
THE GENERAL ANSWER:

1. To **discover** what of a public nature is important to us – that is, the problems, the **issues**.
2. To find **mutually agreed** upon **solutions** to those issues.
3. To **ensure those solutions** are **implemented** by representatives we select and elect.



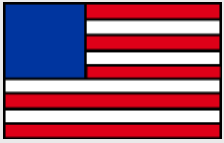
THIS ORGANIZATION MUST tNN

1. Bring all our **citizenry together**.
2. Permit our citizenry to identify and rationally **examine public matters**.
3. Permit our citizenry to **deal in issues**, not ideology.
4. Work incessantly to **identify problems, determine the facts, find solutions and make government implement them**.



THIS ORGANIZATION MUST tNN

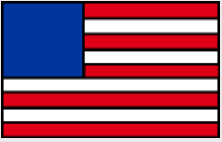
5. Discover our (currently small) common ground.
6. Extend that common ground of issue-solution pairs.
7. Select candidates to run for office.
8. Monitor government and business.



WE MUST REQUIRE IT:

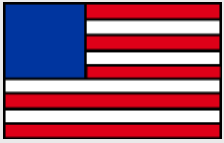
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1. To be highly decentralized, not controlled by any elite.
2. To have a 'flat' structure – no hierarchy, no 'central committees.'
3. To be open to all citizens (but non-disruptive behavior has to be presumed).
4. To consider and impartially examine all viewpoints.
5. To be entirely transparent.



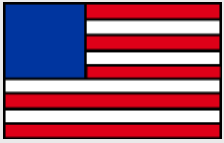
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The SOLUTION – a NETWORK of NEIGHBORHOODS!



A NETWORK OF NEIGHBORHOODS! tNN

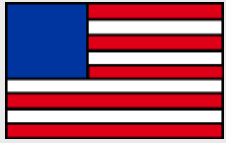
1. Make the **neighborhood** the fundamental unit of organization.
2. Each neighborhood meets regularly (**general meeting**).
3. **Neighbors** regularly polled for issues.
4. Neighborhoods create Work Groups (or **Task Forces**).
5. Neighborhoods **network** with one another.
6. Widely accepted solutions become the **public will**.



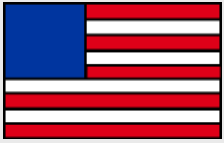
HOW MANY NEIGHBORHOODS? tNN

Number of Neighborhoods per Voting Entity (roughly)

Voting Entity	Nbr.of Neighborhoods	Population
Neighborhoods	1	500
Precinct	30	15,000
Congressional District	900	450,000
Region	2,700	1,350,000
Country	tens of thousands	100's of millions



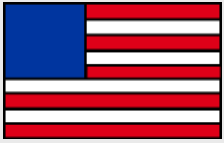
1. Nearby neighborhoods have direct **contact**.
2. All neighborhoods are listed in “**registries**”.
3. Each **election district** has a Registry of neighborhoods.
4. To form **task forces**, nearby neighborhoods cooperate.
5. To build **consensus** – neighborhoods make statistically random contacts with other neighborhoods.
6. To **pursue action** – “relay neighborhoods” facilitate contact to the part of the network composing the appropriate electoral district.



A NETWORK OF NEIGHBORHOODS

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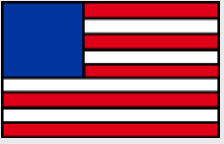
TASK FORCES



TASK FORCES

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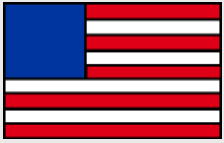
1. **Created by** neighborhoods at their general meetings.
2. Do the “**heavy lifting**” of investigating & coordinating.
3. Each TG given a **charter** describing its purpose.
4. Each **staffed by** volunteers from tNN neighborhoods.
5. Each **chooses a lead** and co-lead to coordinate & report.



TASK FORCES

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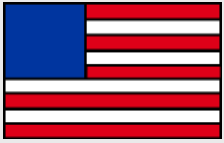
1. Can be formed **jointly** by many neighborhoods.
2. **Report regularly** to the neighborhoods via web material & presentations to the general meetings.
3. **Experts**, professors, and others are consulted.
4. Also called: ‘work groups,’ or ‘work teams.’



TASK FORCES NEEDED TO:

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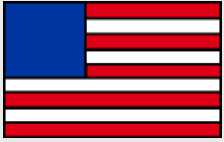
1. **Poll** the neighborhoods for concerns, issues, etc.
2. **Research:** government, budgets, taxes, education, economics, current problems, foreign affairs, ...
3. Maintain the **Registries** of tNN neighborhoods.
4. **Champion** important action items.



TASK FORCES NEEDED TO:

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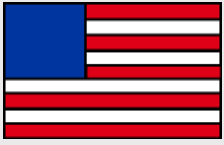
5. Maintain the **Neighborhood Information Network**.
6. Describe **public offices**: powers, limitations, activity.
7. “Harmonize” **mandates** for each public office.
8. Coordinate **candidate selection**..



A NETWORK OF NEIGHBORHOODS

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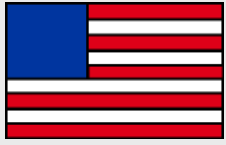
BUILDING CONSENSUS



BUILD CONSENSUS BY RANDOM CONTACT

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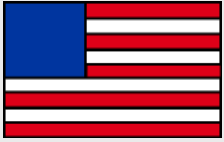
1. For “Presidential” polling, **only 1,000 people** are interviewed, yet the results are accurate. (Because the **range of political views** is quite limited, 1,000 random data points provide hundreds of points for each of perhaps 4 views.)



BUILD CONSENSUS BY RANDOM CONTACT

tNN

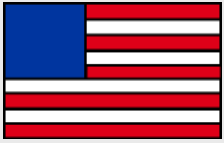
2. Thus, to build consensus, we can collaborate with a small but **truly representative** and **random sampling** of neighborhoods.
3. Proposals (for legislation and for executive action) so formed will “**resonate**” with a vast majority of our citizenry.
4. We can **distribute** those proposals to the full network of neighborhoods in the appropriate election district (where they will be accepted or rejected).



A NETWORK OF NEIGHBORHOODS

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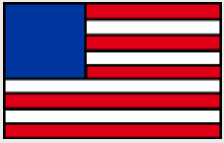
PROPAGATE PROPOSALS



PROPAGATE PROPOSALS

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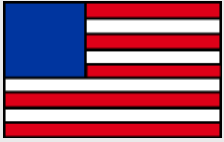
1. **To distribute** “well-formed” and “very popular” proposals to an entire set of neighborhoods – we use “**relay neighborhoods.**”
2. Relays can distribute information to **huge numbers of neighborhoods.**
3. However, relays can handle only a **small number** of very high quality and urgent messages.



PROPAGATE PROPOSALS

tNN

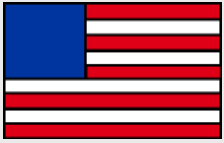
Relay Configuration	Number of Neighborhoods	Approximate Population Served
One relay to 100 neighborhoods	100	50,000
100 relays, each reaching 100 neigs.	10,000	5,000,000
100 relays, each reaching 100 relays, each of which reach 100 neighborhoods	1,000,000	500,000,000



A NETWORK OF NEIGHBORHOODS

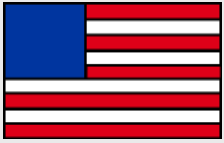
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IDEALIZED GENERAL MEETING



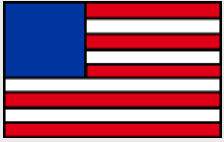
IDEALIZED GENERAL MEETING tNN

1. Meeting agenda and materials are put on the **web-site** before the meeting.
2. Neighborhood **votes**, on the web-site, to determine the priority (order) in which the issues are to be discussed.
3. People of the neighborhood **meet** at the regular time and place.



IDEALIZED GENERAL MEETING tNN

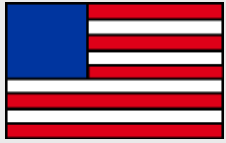
1. Task Force “leads” give quick **summaries** of progress.
2. One TF is selected to present in detail - thus becomes the “**special topic**” of the meeting. TF representatives are questioned by the neighborhood membership.
3. Alternatively, an **invited Expert** gives a presentation.
4. The **prioritized items/** proposals are **discussed** – in priority order – until time expires.
5. Members **vote** on any proposals.



A NETWORK OF NEIGHBORHOODS

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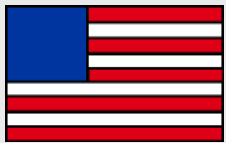
GROWING THE NETWORK



GROWING THE NETWORK

tNN

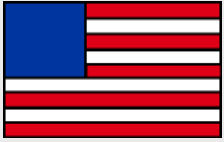
Number of Doublings	Number of tNN Neighborhoods	Number of People in tNN Neighborhoods	Time
0	1	500	0
1	3	1,500	0.5 year
2	9	4,500	1.0 year
3	27	13,500	1.5 years
4	81	40,500	2.0 years
6	729	364,500	3.0 years
8	6,561	3,280,500	4.0 years
10	59,049	29,524,500	5.0 years
12	531,441	256,720,500	6.0 years



GROWING THE NETWORK!

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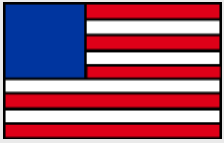
1. Expect that growth **will not proceed so orderly**.
2. At times, growth will be **slow** – as tNN neighborhoods struggle to learn how to operate and cooperate, as the number of neighborhoods becomes huge, and to overcome obstacles.
3. When people are clicking and results good – growth may be **phenomenal**.
4. The notion of geometric progression applies to the tNN. **A good concept multiplies** as it propagates.



A NETWORK OF NEIGHBORHOODS

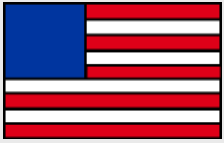
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STARTING A NEIGHBORHOOD



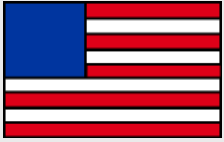
STARTING A NEIGHBORHOOD tNN

1. A **small core** of interested people in the neighborhood meet.
2. They **find a place** for the neighborhood to meet regularly.
3. They create a **pamphlet** which briefly describes the tNN and establishes the time and place of the first neighborhood meeting. These are passed out door to door.



STARTING A NEIGHBORHOOD tNN

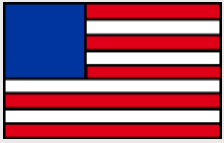
4. The **slides** in this presentation are presented at the first meeting, and the **web-sites** of several tNN neighborhoods are visited.
5. Arrangements are made for the **second meeting** at which further slides and discussion take place.
6. A “pair of **coordinators**” is chosen by the neighborhood to arrange for, and moderate the next several meetings.



A NETWORK OF NEIGHBORHOODS

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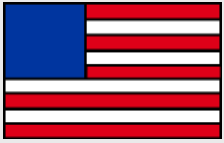
IT'S UP TO US!



ITS UP TO US!

tNN

1. If selfish people can get together to accomplish their ends, why cannot good men and women work together to accomplish theirs?
2. Nothing good happens until you and I make it happen.
3. The tNN is nothing more than you and I accepting our responsibilities as mature adults.



ITS UP TO US!

tNN

END OF SESSION