A Constitution for a General Federation

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As is the case with all our documents, this document was time stamped with a notary present
Preamble

If in the long collective past of One-Thousand years of experience in the organization of human society we could find the words to tender our sorrows to the millions who suffered, endured and bled for the liberation of the Individual soul we’d offer them here. But the long arm of history yields not the ephemeral liberty so long sought and so nearly obtained for so few, so briefly. If in that time in so vast a store of human spirit and longing should none so virtuous emerge to fall on that vaunted Altar of Freedom - as has for periods of time occurred - these words would simply fade away. But that Glorious Altar is stained with the blood of thousands to ensure that these intrepid words you are about to read shall never again fade from this Earth.
Article 1: Basic Structure of the Federation

Article 1 – Section 1

§ 1.1.1 The Federation shall be organized as a General Federation of Nations. It shall employ the English language for day to day operations and communication.

§ 1.1.2 The political Union herein codified shall be known as “The Federation” or, secondarily, “The General Federation”.

§ 1.1.3 The Federation shall consist of a popular body called the Senate and four separate, distinct Houses chosen in accordance with Article 5 of this Constitution; the Parliament consisting of the House of the Legislator and the House of the Fiduciary, the House of the Executor and the House of the Judiciary.

§ 1.1.4 For the purposes of this Constitution, a “lawful delegate” of the Federation is a lawful delegate of this Constitution and shall thus include any Individual who is a member of an Official Clan or any Individual elected, acceded, employed or otherwise assigned to, or under the Lawful authority of, the Federation or a State, or State subsidiarity within the Federation.

§ 1.1.5 No lawful delegate of the Federation shall associate, be an active participant in or otherwise act as a member of, any organization, club, society or non-governmental organization whose core activities, membership, general agenda or general character is secret or otherwise not publicly disclosed or accessible to public scrutiny. Upon charge by Grand Jury and subsequent conviction by jury of said offense by an acting lawful delegate of the Federation, said delegate shall be speedily impeached – and if found guilty thereof – permanently discharged from public duty as the House of the Legislator shall by Law uniformly regulate.

§ 1.1.6 For the purposes of this Constitution, an “Individual” is to mean any living being within the Federation or subject to Its jurisdiction who is, broadly understood, a phenotypic expositor of the characteristic human traits material to the substantive rights codified in Article 7 of this Constitution and in the complementary responsibilities they invoke.

§ 1.1.7 For the purposes of this Constitution, in any context referring to an institution or entity of a government, unless otherwise specifically stated, the phrase “of the Federation” is the compass of any political division of lawful government within the jurisdiction of the Federation, to include any federal, State or any State subsidiarity entity.
§ 1.1.8 The Federation shall employ as a symbolic graphic a “Crown of Virtue”; that being a graphic symbol consisting of two vertically oriented lines laid symmetric about their vertical axis; the “left” line conforming as nearly as possible using straight lines to the English letter “S”, the size of the upper half thereof being exaggerated one-hundred fifty percent of the lower.

§ 1.1.9 The Crest of the Federation shall be in silhouette and composed of the Crown of Virtue at the top with a two headed Eagle below holding a sword in the right claw and a globe in the left; and it shall have a banner along the bottom that reads “Don’t Tread on Me”.

§ 1.1.10 The flag of the Federation shall be in the shape of a rectangle with a light blue background and a slightly darker blue edge. In the middle shall be the Crest of the Federation.
Article 1 – Section 2

§ 1.2.1 The four Official seats of the Houses of the Federation shall be held each by members of an Official Clan such that there are sitting in each House four Clans unrelated to the extent that none share relatives closer than fourth cousins of zero'th removal. All members of each shall from here on be referred to as Legislators, Fiduciaries, Judges and Executors as the case may be, who in each are composed exclusively of the Clan core; two partners matched one-to-one or any multiple of partners matched one-to-many; all genetic children of the paired partners, all genetic first cousins of zero’th removal of all the children and both parents of the partners. The minimum Clan size eligible for election under this Constitution is one spousal couple and at least four relatives fulfilling the designations in this Section. Either Citizenship by birth in the Federation or by birth in a State that is at the time of succession a member of this Union or accession to a role in an Official House by a prior succession as lawfully provided by this Constitution shall be the minimal qualification for any Individual for membership in any Official Clan of the Federation, in addition to that provided by this Constitution.

§ 1.2.2 The Official Clans of the Houses shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the Federation. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from detention or arrest during their attendance at any Official Session of their House, and in conveyance to and from the same; and for any speech or debate in their House, they shall not be confronted in any other place.

§ 1.2.3 Upon satisfying § 1.4.6 all members of each Official Clan twelve years of age or older shall have one vote within their respective House, and they’re affirmations or negations made public in each instance. In the case of the House of the Executor, the Head of that House may act unilaterally and without consulting other Clan members in any decisions strictly within the role of Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces.

§ 1.2.4 A Clan member may abstain if one prefers, or if one fails to provide a vote within 30 days of the first Clan member vote that was rendered public. If no vote is rendered public within 30 days, the Bill or authorization to act is defeated.

§ 1.2.5 Succession of an Official Clan member shall make upon the death, incapacitation or voluntary resignation of that member or upon the passage of seventy-seven years since that member became one and consisting of a minimum, combined sixty five years of which that member has been a member of any Official Clan or Clans, whichever occurs first, and thence shall the acceding member be defined as the former, and all relations defined herein are then made upon that referent.
§ 1.2.6 For the purposes of this Constitution, an “Exercised Power” is any standing Act or Law created in accordance with and under the lawful authority of this Constitution.

§ 1.2.7 For the purposes of this Constitution, a “Branch” is any one of the four branches of Federation governance authorized under this Constitution; to wit, the House of the Legislator, the House of the Fiduciary, the House of the Executor or the House of the Judiciary.

§ 1.2.8 Each Branch shall, as an exclusive provision for delegation of its powers, at all times employ, maintain, regulate and oversee four separate and distinct branches of a professional, well-disciplined Civil Corps, respectively. The Civil Corps shall be a strictly voluntary public service and the party to account for the creation, issuance and enforcement of all regulations which govern, guide, clarify or expound upon the Exercised Powers of their respective Branch, and such lawful delegates of the Federation shall be the party responsible for the day to day collaboration and cooperation required across the Federation to implement the Exercised Powers of each Branch. The Federation Civil Corps shall provide advice and recommendations to their respective Houses regarding public policy and shall provide a division of personnel for drafting and modifying Bills, opinions, rulings and other artifacts of their respective Houses.

§ 1.2.9 No lawful delegate of the Federation Civil Corps or the Federation Auxiliary Corps shall create, issue or enforce any regulation that violates, contradicts, disfurnishes, undermines or otherwise alters, in practice or in principle, any of the Exercised Powers of their respective Branch, nor shall the same act identically to violate, contradict, disfurnish, undermine or otherwise alter any provision of this Constitution or Standing Statutory Law; and each lawful delegate of the Civil Corps shall thus be bound, charged and restrained to developing regulatory solutions that comply thereby; and regulate within the ambit of the respective, Exercised Powers; excepting as may be minimally necessary under the provisions of § 5.11.6 to § 5.11.12 of this Constitution inclusive; and the House of the Legislator shall enforce such discipline by appropriate legislation.

§ 1.2.10 The Federation Civil Corps may establish any offices, agencies, cabinets or delegates it sees fit in the execution of its official duties, collectively to be known as the Federation Auxiliary Corps; however, no member of the Civil Corps shall enjoy any form of immunity, full or partial, from prosecution or civil liability for the creation, enactment or enforcement of a regulation that violates § 1.2.9 of this Constitution; and Rule of Law shall maintain in all regulatory duties of the Federation Civil Corps and the Federation Auxiliary Corps both for individual members and institutionally; and the application of discretion in any regulatory matter shall make only upon satisfying the condition that it remains in the ambit of a respective, Exercised Power.
§ 1.2.11 The Federation; that is, the federal Courts of the Federation, shall enjoy original jurisdiction in any case alleging Criminal or Civil liability for wrongful acts by any member of the Federation Civil Corps. Liability thereof shall rest on establishment of a valid legal claim for which relief may be granted, damage to the Plaintiff, Next Friend or otherwise Aggrieved, sciente, and a demonstration of sufficient certainty that the wrongful act could conceivably, but not necessarily did, undermine the public confidence in the Federation Civil Corps, whether “public” be defined as Federation-wide or limited solely to the Individuals of the State or States affected by the act; or, exclusive of all else, the act was malicious and aggravated and injured deeply ensconced traditions, religious convictions or cultural mores and which served to shock the conscience of any identifiable group of persons directly affected by the act.

§ 1.2.12 Each Branch shall establish its own standards of qualification and merit for civil servants in the employ of their respective branch of the Federation Civil Corps; however, any candidate for service in the Federation Civil Corps shall at minimum hold what is generally the most advanced degree in at least one chosen field they select for service, have never suffered a criminal conviction in any Court of the Federation and be demonstrated to be mentally sound; however and in any case, no religious or cultural test or affirmation shall be required.

§ 1.2.13 All tasks that derive of the activities of the Federation government; to wit, the four Houses of the Federation, and which are delegated, shall be undertaken by the Federation Civil Corps, the Federation Auxiliary Corps and, should it exist, the Armed Forces of the Federation, and no other Agency, bureaucracy or other entity shall engage any such tasks.

Article 1 – Section 3

§ 1.3.1 All authority under this Constitution to make Law, issue General Equity or to in any manner otherwise exercise authority in deed shall stand or fall at the discretion of the Courts of the Federation of appropriate jurisdiction on the principle of established Fundamental Subject Matter Jurisdiction, as defined in § 1.3.2 of this Constitution.

§ 1.3.2 Fundamental Subject Matter Jurisdiction, for the purposes of this Constitution, shall be defined as that admissible jurisdiction over any event or events affecting in any manner any Individual or Individuals within the personal jurisdiction of the Federation – which is infinite – in which any matters pertaining to this Constitution are at material issue in a case heard in any Court of the Federation.

§ 1.3.4 Each House, the Senate, and any Body or Assembly within the jurisdiction of the Federation authorized under this Constitution to make law, shall determine for each Bill or
Law it passes at the time of passage, by what more general but material law – by what legal predicate – said law is legitimized under this Constitution, reverting directly to this Constitution or to any standing Law or Laws of the Federation existing status quo ante.

§ 1.3.5 No member or members of any Official Clan of the Federation shall issue any Order, edict, rule, or otherwise exercise any authority outside the processes specifically provided for in this Constitution to any Individual within or outside the jurisdiction of the Federation, to any Office or Title of the Federation Civil Corps or any Office or Title of the Federation Auxiliary Corps at anytime, anywhere or for any reason; excepting where provided by the provision of § 2.2.6 of this Constitution and as purely administrative necessity may require.

§ 1.3.6 All legislative Powers herein granted to make Law shall rest jointly and solely and in the manner prescribed herein with the House of the Legislator of the Federation, the House of the Fiduciary of the Federation; excepting that all legislative Powers pertaining to Right of Arms are reserved exclusively to, and are the only law-making legislative Power of, the Senate.

§ 1.3.7 The effect, impact and obligations of all laws passed by the Federation shall be no less predictable than the capacity of a legislature permits; and the Rule of Law which shall work otherwise shall in all places within the Federation be a nullity.

§ 1.3.8 All laws passed by the Federation which shall regulate, govern or otherwise disfurnish the sovereignty of the government of any State of this Union shall be passed if for the one State then for all simultaneously and uniformly.

§ 1.3.9 Any Bill proposed by any Body under The Federation shall suffer full public disclosure in full content and fidelity at least five days before a vote may occur.

Article 1 – Section 4

§ 1.4.1 Official Clan succession of Head of House shall, in all four Houses, and if not determined by the annulment of the Clan’s political powers as provided in § 1.4.7 and § 5.1 of this Constitution, follow the precedence from high to low of eldest extant to youngest extant child of the Head of House, then from eldest to youngest 1st cousins of zeroth removal from the said child’s (hypothetical or real) maternal Clan extant and finally from eldest to youngest 1st cousins of zeroth removal from the child’s (hypothetical or real) paternal family extant. Valid, double-blind genetic testing shall be required and sufficient to validate any succession and the Parliament shall enforce this provision by appropriate legislation.
§ 1.4.2 If the aforementioned succession should exhaust the next candidate therein shall be nominated by the remaining regnant Clans and subsequently chosen by a general election of the Individuals of the Federation, the candidate Clan with the highest vote being confirmed. Should no Official Clan exist (as in ratification), the Senate shall make its own nominations as in § 5.5 of this Constitution.

§ 1.4.3 The Head of House is officially presumed *Primus inter Pares* within that Clan and shall speak for that Clan in all official capacities or where appropriate.

§ 1.4.4 If in any Official vote of any of the four Houses there should be a tie, then the Head of House shall act as the tie-breaker (for an even casting the Head of House’s vote shall count twice).

§ 1.4.5 Should any member of any House procreate with any member of another House, then both parents and children and their descendants shall be stripped of Official status and denied recovery or accession to House member status at any time in the future.

§ 1.4.6 Once every ten years, on a date to be determined by Law, the contemporaneous seniority ranks of the Official Clans shall become vested by Official Clan claims for the House they choose to hold made in the order in which their seniority – or time in service as an Official Clan of any House - ranks them; highest seniority getting first choice and likewise descending, each House selection completing in less than fifteen days. In any case, if any Official Clan surpasses the seniority of the existing House of the Executor Official Clan, then the most senior of all Clans upon vesting shall hence promote to the House of the Executor, and the Official Clan displaced from the House of the Executor shall vest in the former House of the Clan acceding to the House of the Executor. In cases in which selection should fail to complete in fifteen days or Official Clans of equal seniority should present, the Senate shall choose to which House each Official Clan shall vest.

§ 1.4.7 In the event of a full vacancy or failed confirmation in any of the Houses of the Federation the Citizens of the Federation by equal suffrage of all persons twelve years of age or older shall nominate three Clans (or persons for a failed confirmation) for that Office and, upon an absolute majority of the Senate electing one of those three, that one elected clan or Individual shall be the new Clan or Clan member of that House. In the event that all Houses shall be vacant simultaneously, the procedure given in § 5.5 of this Constitution shall be applied.

§ 1.4.8 Wherever a presumptive succession of a Head of House in any House occurs, and should at least one State not exercising its right to append a National Codicil to a Social Contract exist, then an election to confirm the succession by equal suffrage of all persons
twelve years of age or older who are Citizens of the Federation shall perform in the following manner:

§ 1.4.8.1 Beginning within 180 days of the *ipso facto* hereditary succession

§ 1.4.8.2 By a division of the population of Citizens of the General Federation as equally as possible into a whole number fraction of the population of Citizens of the General Federation not less than one-twelfth and into their respective, distinct classes, divided as such geographically; which fraction the House of the Legislator shall set by Law. Each class’ votes shall be by equal suffrage of all Citizens twelve years of age or older in staggered succession every year until said fraction is exhausted and thereby redounding to an election of equal suffrage of all Citizens of the General Federation.

§ 1.4.8.3 A vote of less than one-third confirming the succession shall annul the succession of that member immediately upon certification of the vote. If said confirmation should fail, the precedence of succession shall iterate as provided by § 1.4.1 of this Constitution and the provisions of § 1.4.8 shall thence repeat.

§ 1.4.8.4 If no State without a National Codicil to a Social Contract exists, then no confirmation shall be required.

§ 1.4.9.0 In all elections held for any Office, confirmation or referendum authorized under the authority of this Constitution the means and methods of counting Individual votes shall be truly and fully published in a public venue within twenty-one days of an election employing those means and methods which shall include but not be limited to:

§ 1.4.9.1 Integrated circuitry board blueprints

§ 1.4.9.2 Mechanical counting devices, blueprints and designs

§ 1.4.9.3 Software code in both human readable form and machine code form

§ 1.4.9.4 All procedural and use documentation

§ 1.4.9.5 Any and all real-time machine code data, whether in volatile or non-volatile memory, used during the election itself

§ 1.4.9.6 Any and all computer network traffic in and out of any voting location during the election itself
§ 1.4.9.7 Any and all associated software encryption keys

§ 1.4.9.8 And § 4.3.5 of this Constitution shall not be worked to make any waiver or amendment of this provision.

§ 1.4.10 In all elections held for any Office authorized under the authority of this Constitution the vote cast by every Individual voting shall be by secret ballot. And no Individual shall be denied the right to vote who is twelve years of age or older, a Citizen of the Federation and who has not been adjudicated by any Court of the Federation to be mentally defective; and without exception no other condition shall present.

§ 1.4.11 No lawful delegate of the Federation in any election held for any Office authorized under the authority of this Constitution shall by an implicit or explicit action suppress any Individual’s right to vote.

Article 2: The House of the Executor of the Federation

Article 2 – Section 1

§ 2.1.1 The executive power shall be vested in an Executor of the Federation whose Head of Household as defined in Article 1 of this Constitution shall be entitled President of the Federation. The House of the Executor also assumes the title of Its sitting Official Clan, “First Amongst Equals”.

Article 2 – Section 2 Powers of the Executor

§ 2.2.1 The Executor shall be Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces whenever an out of Law regime exists, and of the Militia of all States, when called into the service of the Federation.

§ 2.2.2 The House of the Executor may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive departments of the Federation Civil Corps, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective Offices.

§ 2.2.3 The House of the Executor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Parliament, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls and all other Officers of the Federation Civil Corps, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the House of the Legislator may by Law vest the appointment within the Federation Civil Corps of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President of the Federation alone, in the courts of Law, or in the heads of departments of the Federation Civil Corps.
§ 2.2.4 The House of the Executor may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses of the Parliament or the Senate, or any combination of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, It may adjourn them to such time as it shall think proper.

§ 2.2.5 The Head of the House of the House of the Executor, or any member of said House which the Head of House shall in any given case so officially designate, shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers.

§ 2.2.6 The House of the Executor, acting as one body, shall have the power to issue any and all necessary Orders or Specific Performance agreeable to this Constitution for compelling compliance with the Laws and Economic Plans of the Federation, provided that if Ordered enforced for one then Ordered enforced for all as applicable per case. Nothing in this provision shall be construed to imply that said Executor shall hold any power whatsoever to create any Law. Specifically but not exhaustively, the House of the Executor is expressly denied the power to attach riders, amendments or any content of any sort to any legislation passed by the Parliament or Senate.

§ 2.2.7 The House of the Executor, acting as one body, shall ensure that the Laws of the Federation are as predictable to the Public as possible, that the Laws do not include overly broad definitions or wide variability of consequences for their violation and the House of the Executor shall consult with the House of the Judiciary to ensure that the Courts of the Federation rule in an overall predictable manner.

§ 2.2.8 The Head of the House of the Executor shall periodically give to the House of the Fiduciary information on the State of the Economy and to the Legislators information on the State of the Federation, in a public forum, and recommend to their consideration such measures as It shall judge necessary and expedient.

Article 3: The House of the Judiciary of the Federation

Article 3 – Section 1

§ 3.1.1 The judicial power of the Federation shall be vested in a Supreme Court of twelve Justices of the House of the Judiciary and in such inferior Judiciaries as the House of the Legislator may periodically ordain and establish. The Judges of the inferior Judiciaries, shall retain their Offices upon good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be reduced during their continuance in Office.

§ 3.1.2.0 The House of the Judiciary shall have exclusive power to:
§ 3.1.2.1 Whenever there shall be a vacancy in the Supreme Court the House of the Judiciary shall nominate a replacement who shall, upon confirmation by the Senate, become the new Justice and remain so in good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for his or her services a compensation, which shall not be reduced during his or her continuance in Office.

§ 3.1.2.2 Only upon a written and signed petition from the Executive Authority of a State of this Union to form and delegate the forming of Federation Tribunals and act with zeal as Next Friend of Petitioner or Plaintiff in all Tribunals, call Tribunal jurors and provide for its administrative needs as provided in § 3.3.10 and § 3.3.11 of this Constitution; provided, the Tribunal is called only upon a clear and convincing violation of Article 7 of this Constitution by a lawful delegate of the Federation bearing limited or absolute immunity.

§ 3.1.2.3 Provide the doctrine, means, methods and procedures for compliance with § 3.3.9 of this Constitution in all Courts of the Federation.

§ 3.1.2.4 Ensure the complete and competent education and training of all Judges of the Federation in all provisions of Article 7 of this Constitution, and in the interest of Court efficiency, to the extent and as necessary to minimize the calling of Federation Tribunals by ensuring that violations giving rise to it are minimized.

§ 3.1.2.5 Act as the exclusive trier of fact in all matters of War Crimes or Crimes against Humanity. And the Federation Tribunal shall accept and enter its ruling thereof; considering both it and all matters of Law to issue a final ruling.

Article 3 – Section 2

The judicial power - reserved exclusively to the Supreme Court and not generally to the House of the Judiciary - shall extend:

§ 3.2.1 To all cases, in Law and Equity, including all Trustee relations public and private, arising under this Constitution and the Laws of the Federation.

§ 3.2.2 To all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls.

§ 3.2.3 To all cases of undefined or ambiguously defined jurisdictions.

§ 3.2.4 To controversies to which the Federation shall be a party.

§ 3.2.5 To controversies between two or more States.
§ 3.2.6 Between a State and Individuals of another State.

§ 3.2.7 Between Individuals of different States.

§ 3.2.8 Between Individuals of the same State claiming property under grants of different States, and between a State, or the Individuals thereof, and out of Law regimes; their Individuals or their subjects.

§ 3.2.9 To all cases arising within the Federation Civil Corps involving the escalation of any matter involving the interpretation and application of federal law and Codicil law.

§ 3.2.10 To all cases in which a review of any presumptively lawful statute in force in any place subject to the jurisdiction of the Federation is material, and to render a decision affirming or rendering null any such statute or statutes the Court finds incompatible with any provision of this Constitution; and in the case presenting, wherever such a statute or statutes shall be found null, the Court shall be obliged to disregard said nullity in its finding of law and equity.

Article 3 – Section 3

§ 3.3.1 In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the House of the Judiciary, acting and also known as a Supreme Court, shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction in accordance with § 3.3.9.10 of this Constitution, both as to Law and Fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the House of the Legislator shall make.

§ 3.3.2 The trial of all crimes shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the House of the Legislator may by Law have directed.

§ 3.3.3 All courts under the jurisdiction of the Federation, to include the House of the Judiciary, shall initially set aside principles of equity in law by bias instead for substitution by Rule of Law in the predicate force of any more general law germane to the specific law at hand, as the House of the Legislator saw fit to declare as such and as prescribed in § 1.3.4 of this Constitution; that is, it shall initially seek a finding based solely as a matter of Law with a view favoring Court efficiency, and may restore equity in law should it deem it necessary only upon exhaustion of all such Rule of Law and their predicates in force; and this practice shall maintain in the House of The Judiciary, in all cases of common law, and in
all other courts in the Federation. And the court shall state in its opinion the causes for or against – as the case may be – the substitutions for which it was biased.

§ 3.3.4 Any court of the Federation, to include the House of the Judiciary, shall be obliged in hearing any case in law or equity, to review each Law material to the given case and shall determine that if said Law does not contain the full legal force and character of one or more predicate Laws or fundamental law existing status quo ante, or should said Law be internally inconsistent, then said Law shall be null and shall not exist as Law or Equity within the Federation.

§ 3.3.5 Any court of the Federation, to include the House of the Judiciary, shall be obliged in hearing any case in law or equity, to review both the law or laws in question and the predicates declared for that law; that each predicate is logically general with respect to the law in question, and the set of laws the Court intends to base its decision upon shall be made public and available to all parties before any final ruling. And if the court shall find that the law fails the said test, the law is rendered unconstitutional and is null; notwithstanding the court’s opinion of the law itself. Any equity in law considered by the Court must then proceed to include consideration of the law or laws predicate to said nullified law.

§ 3.3.6 A court or its delegate may re-allocate property of the Public Trust to a new use only upon demonstration that to do so is necessary for the public good, as in the case of the exercise of imminent domain. In any case, no re-allocation of assets may occur without impartial, due process for all organization Officers and Intrepreneurs whose enterprise is thus affected. And should the House of the Fiduciary prevail in said due process then any such Officers or Intrepreneurs shall enjoy the right to compensation for their loss based on fair market value.

§ 3.3.7 A court or its delegate shall re-title all commercial property of newly admitted States to this Union from private title to the Public Trust; however, all Officers and Investors of any such commercial property or enterprise shall enjoy right of status quo ante and shall not be subjected to compensation by productivity, as is provided for in this Constitution, and if not subjected to the same compensation scheme previously, for the duration of their own tenure or vesting in said enterprise property. And no Individual becoming a new citizen of the Federation on account of their State’s new admission to this Union shall be dispossessed of property without the right of profit and income compensation status quo ante here provided. Nothing in this provision shall be construed to grant the Federation the right to re-title any private, non-profit property into the Public Trust on account of the admission of a State to this Union. And any commercial property owner of a newly admitted State who desires to rezone or re-designate a commercial property to private, non-profit use, should
they possess sufficient legal entitlement to do under the laws their State immediately preceding Union, shall, if they satisfy said act as the House of the Fiduciary shall require by law, be provided a reasonable opportunity before Union so to do.

§ 3.3.8 All Executive Officers and Boards of Investors of banks of any newly admitted State shall enjoy first right to placement in another industry in the nearest same role, with favorably biased offers by the Federation made to same for accepting roles in the Public Trust Payroll and Operations Reserve defined in § 4.6.2 of this Constitution, wherever any such Individual shall be appropriately qualified. Regardless of the particular details of such Union with the Public Trust, no person shall be subject to dispossession of personal wealth or property against their will except as may to a small measure incidentally occur as herein and only under fair market value compensation.

§ 3.3.9 All Courts of the Federation and of all States of this Union shall operate:

§ 3.3.9.1 Under conditions of an adversarial system in which the preponderance of evidence proven true and valid in Court shall weigh with equal force as that of all laws considered in the application of equity in law in rendering any decision.

§ 3.3.9.2 By rendering decisions in a standardized, published format to include the formal logic describing how equity in law was applied; including but not limited to, the full description of what was included as a preponderance of evidence and all laws referenced. And no exceptions by case type or kind shall intervene; acknowledging that the value to society of full disclosure exceeds any gain, real or imagined, of any impartiality gained otherwise.

§ 3.3.9.3 Whereby no right, title or role de jure or any other such right by any other name or title shall be construed to grant any power within the jurisdiction of the Federation to, in the Court’s rendering of a decision, contradict, violate, nullify, or substantively or procedurally disfurnish, any provision of this Constitution or standing Statutory law: Equity in Law in the Federation, once first applied introspectively to the body of Statute, shall inform Rule of Law by the color of the instance but shall never violate it.

§ 3.3.9.4 With universal application of double-blind procedure – and without exception – in both the examination of evidence (submitter and examiner) and the hearing of any case (triers of fact on the one hand, parties to the case and their attorneys on the other, and jurors on another); which the House of the Judiciary shall enforce by establishment of Uniform Civil Procedure Rules and Uniform Criminal Procedure Rules which provide for anonymity of Judges, evidence submitters,
evidence examiners, parties to the case, attorneys and jurors; provided that the identities of submitters, examiners, Judges, parties to a case and the jurors shall be published and rendered public immediately as possible after the final ruling is entered; and provided, that any Individual’s identity testifying in accusation against another shall be made known to the latter party at the time of the testimony.

§ 3.3.9.5 Use of a system of objectively random selection of Judges for the hearing of cases from a universe of Judges sufficiently large that professional attorneys cannot likely identify them by their mutual interaction in the presenting matter or in Court alone or by any other lawful ex parte communication. Any communication of information in any setting by a judge or professional attorney that tends to identify any of the parties defined in § 3.3.9.4 of this Constitution shall be mistrial.

§ 3.3.9.6 Where a party’s inference in a Court of the Federation shall not augment less the evidence submitted in support bears substantial probative force by the manner of procedures consistent with the scientific method.

§ 3.3.9.7 In all Courts of the Federation, including all trial courts, with a minimum of three Judges hearing the matter presenting; excepting that wherever justice would otherwise be denied by this provision, fewer shall suffice.

§ 3.3.9.8 With no grant of absolute or other immunity from a Federation Tribunal.

§ 3.3.9.9 Where the gravamen of the test for a limited immunity shall be based on the interference a lack of said limited immunity would cause a lawful delegate of the Federation in the execution of their Official duties; and at minimum it shall be required that all sitting Senators, all regnant members of all Official Houses, all Judges of the Federation and all Executive authorities of all States shall have limited immunity.

§ 3.3.9.10 All Courts of the Federation, to include all appellate Courts, shall conduct trial by jury if so demanded by any of the party’s to the case; excepting that, any appellate Court shall reserve the right to first hear matters strictly pertaining to the lower court’s procedure without a jury, shall be a limited trier of fact with a jury and shall not admit new or previously un-submitted evidence unless such evidence was not previously admitted on account of a procedural error of a lower Court. And the jury shall render the final verdict.

§ 3.3.10 Each year the House of the Judiciary by a majority of House members confirming shall appoint to a pool any number of impartial justices for the hearing of Federation
Tribunals. And the House of the Judiciary shall choose and establish a separate body of nine impartial justices who shall sit in good behavior for hearing en banc all petitions for Federation Tribunals, which shall be known as the Magistrate, and whose subject matter jurisdiction shall be strictly confined to a determination of whether the conditions of § 3.3.11 of this Constitution are met for a Federation Tribunal.

§ 3.3.11 Any Individual may Petition the State Executive authority wherein the relevant offense shall have occurred to, on their behalf, formally petition the Magistrate defined in § 3.3.10 of this Constitution with verifiable documentation offered as evidence for holding a Federation Tribunal to hear any matter involving any violation of said Individual’s rights reposed in Article 7 of this Constitution by any lawful delegate of the Federation bearing any form of partial or absolute immunity. The Magistrate shall assemble a Grand Jury to hear the matter and the Court shall grant the petition if the verifiable evidence shows clearly and convincingly that as a matter of fundamental law any of said Individual’s rights reposed in Article 7 of this Constitution were violated by any lawful delegate of the Federation bearing any form of partial or absolute immunity. And wherever any Petition for a Federation Tribunal shall be granted, a Federation Tribunal consisting of twelve justices randomly selected from the pool defined in § 3.3.10 of this Constitution and a Jury shall be formed to hear the matter and render a final ruling, rendering a verdict that applies the appropriate remedy for said violation but bears no remedy for any other matter; and no appeal of that ruling shall make.

§ 3.3.12 Any part or portion of standing federal, Statutory Law or Laws found relevant to a particular matter heard before any Court of the Federation which shall itself be internally inconsistent or contradict any other standing federal, Statutory Law or Laws all such Law shall be rendered unconstitutional by the same Court before a final ruling in the case presenting shall issue, and said Law or Laws shall thence be null, unenforceable and shall not amount to Law or Equity within the jurisdiction of the Federation.

§ 3.3.13 All attorneys operating in any court within the Federation who, while representing a client, or any judge who, violates any law either in or outside a Court, shall, upon the charge made by any person and upon the presence of sufficient evidence of that crime, shall be prosecuted for that crime. Federal Courts shall exercise original jurisdiction in any case in which such a crime was reported and evidence sufficient to prosecute was present, but for which prosecution did not occur in a timely manner, and shall prosecute the case in federal Court; rendering a ruling for suspension or restriction of liberty for violation of federal law if found guilty thereof and returning to the appropriate State Court for trial and suspension or restriction of liberty, if found guilty, of any violation charged under State law.
§ 3.3.14 Any Individual entering, leaving or conducting business in any Court of the Federation or any of its related annexes at anytime, for any reason and anywhere within the jurisdiction of the Federation shall be free from arrest or detention except wherever the public order and peace or the issuance of a sentence immediately subsequent to a hearing or trial may require it.

§ 3.3.15 Every Individual who shall retain for their services a professional attorney for any matter heard or disposed in any Court of the Federation shall be entitled to be informed by said attorney of the legal process involved in their case prior to its occurrence, to be afforded the opportunity to make all key decisions in the matters before them and shall not be denied information that could otherwise have significant consequences on the outcome of their case.

§ 3.3.16 Except in the case of the Supreme Court, all Judges of all Courts of the Federation shall be appointed to said Title by selection from a pool of candidates nominated by the equal suffrage of the Citizens of the Federation twelve years of age or older and subject to the jurisdiction of the Court to which that Title belongs. No Official of any Court of the Federation shall be seated in that Title or Office by any form of election, vote or suffrage and all such Officials shall take their Title or Office only upon an appointment made in accordance with Law and from the universe of nominations as provided supra.

§ 3.3.17 In both the House of the Judiciary and the House of the Fiduciary there shall be appointed nine eminently qualified Judicial Professors and nine eminently qualified Fiducial Professors respectively, in both cases by first being nominated by the Head of Household of the respective House and thence appointed by the consent of the House of the Legislator. In both the House of the Executor and the House of the Legislator there shall be appointed nine eminently qualified Professors of Organizational Leadership and nine eminently qualified Professors of Statutory Law and Legislative Process respectively, in both cases by first being nominated by the Head of Household of the respective House and thence appointed by the consent of the House of the Judiciary.

§ 3.3.18 Once appointed Professors as defined in § 3.3.17 shall hold their office until their death or incapacitation or for a period of seventy-seven years since confirmation, whichever occurs first. All members of the respective Official Clans twenty-six years of age or younger shall receive the services of the respective professors of each House for their education in their respective fields, beginning at birth or at the seating of said House member, whichever makes first, for a matriculation of not less than twelve years one-half of full time continuous, and no prior education of any amount or kind or objection to that education in deed or content from any Official Clan member shall intervene.
§ 3.3.19 The House of the Legislator shall by Law establish a National Academy to provide the staff, research, educational and other general resources required for § 3.3.17 and § 3.3.18 as the consensus of Professors shall require.

Article 4: The Parliament of the Federation

Article 4 – Section 1

§ 4.1.1 All Bills proposed which do not exercise Fiduciary power over the Public Trust shall originate with the House of the Legislator and, if approved, shall pass to the House of the Fiduciary for consideration.

§ 4.1.2 Every Bill which shall have passed by majority consent of the House of the Legislator shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the House of the Fiduciary for consideration or, if received of the House of the Fiduciary for consideration, to the Executor of the Federation and, if the Senate at its discretion shall consider the Bill, to the Senate simultaneously, and if both the House of the Executor and the Senate by simple majority vote approve it shall become Law, but if not the House of the Executor shall reject it and/or the Senate shall have considered it and shall reject it. But in all such cases the consents, dissents and abstentions shall be rendered public within 30 days. If any Bill shall not be returned or rejected by the House of the Executor and shall not be considered, returned and rejected by the Senate – or should it be approved by the one and is not returned by the other – within ten days after it shall have been presented to them, the same shall be a Law, in like manner as if the House of the Executor had signed it and the Senate approved it, unless the House of the Fiduciary by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a Law.

§ 4.1.3 Every Order, Resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the House of the Legislator may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the Executor of the Federation; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by it else it shall fail.

Article 4 – Section 2

§ 4.2.1 All Bills of Law proposed which exercise Fiduciary power over the Public Trust shall originate with the House of the Fiduciary and, if approved, shall pass to the House of the Legislator for consideration.

§ 4.2.2 Every Bill which shall have passed by majority consent of the House of the Fiduciary shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the House of the Legislator for consideration
or, if received of the House of the Legislature for consideration, to the Executor of the Federation and, if the Senate at its discretion shall consider the Bill, to the Senate simultaneously, and if both the House of the Executor and the Senate by simple majority vote approve it shall become Law, but if not the House of the Executor shall reject it and/or the Senate shall have considered it and shall reject it. But in all such cases the consents, dissents and abstentions shall be rendered public within 30 days. If any Bill shall not be returned or rejected by the House of the Executor and shall not be considered, returned and rejected by the Senate – or should it be approved by the one and is not returned by the other – within ten days after it shall have been presented to them, the same shall be a Law, in like manner as if the House of the Executor had signed it and the Senate approved it, unless the House of the Legislator by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a Law.

§ 4.2.3 Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the House of the Fiduciary may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the House of the Executor; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by it else it shall fail.

Article 4 – Section 3

§ 4.3.1 The Parliament of the Federation shall consist of the House of the Legislator and the House of the Fiduciary.

§ 4.3.2 The House of the Executor shall appoint an Official Clan to the Official House of the Governor or President whenever a vacancy in any State of the Union shall occur and each Official Clan shall hold their office by for a period of twenty years; provided the appointed Clan is a native of that State and the legislative authority or Senate of that State confirms the appointment with a vote favoring of one-third or greater.

§ 4.3.3 All Governors and Presidents within the Federation shall enjoy under this Constitution a guarantee of his or her right to veto all laws about to be passed in the State of which he or she shall be Governor or President, subject to such qualifications and regulations, as the House of the Legislator shall prescribe. He or she shall in all other respects have the same power only which the fundamental Law of the State does or shall allow to its Governor or President, except as to appointment of Officers of the Militia.

§ 4.3.4 The House of the Legislator shall propose no law fiscally dependent directly or indirectly on the Public Trust, or any State Trust of this Union.
§ 4.3.5 The Parliament shall enact uniform legislation for the purpose affording any Individual the legal protections of copyright and patent, each grant not to exceed a period greater than twenty five years.

Article 4 – Section 4

§ 4.4.1 An enemy combatant of the Federation shall be defined as such under this Constitution upon declaration of the same by the House of the Executor of the Federation provided; the House of the Judiciary of the Federation shall concur and provided; explicit concurrence of the House of the Judiciary shall be required for each Individual designation of enemy combatant the House of the Executor may seek.

§ 4.4.2 Except in cases of enemy combatants, the right to file Writ of Habeas Corpus by any Individual on the grounds of any form of detention or confinement by anyone or any entity within the Federation’s jurisdiction against another’s will for any reason at any time anywhere within the jurisdiction of the Federation and in a timely and non-onerous manner shall not be infringed.

§ 4.4.3 An enemy combatant or prisoner of war to include any such combatant presumed deceased or missing but truly living in a location knowable to the Federation, notwithstanding their status, detained by the Federation, either directly or indirectly at its direction or behest, shall enjoy the basic right of Habeas Corpus limited solely to the right to the notification of the said combatant’s next of kin as to who is detaining them and upon what cause they are being detained wherever, if said combatant is not a citizen of the Federation, a period of two years has elapsed since the Federation gained such custody for the first time or, if a citizen of the Federation, in a deliberately speedy manner after the Federation has gained custody, as the Federation may, under its best effort, effect.

§ 4.4.4 No enemy combatant of any kind or status, in peace or war, shall be made to suffer any cruel, sadistic or unusual punishment against their person mentally or physically or to their consanguinity; excepting cases of the detention of enemy combatants as conviction under laws of military justice and as reasonable forms of punishment as the exigencies of war may require. The Federation shall, up to its best reasonable effort, notify as quickly as possible the next of kin of any enemy combatant killed in action stating the precise time and manner of death and the reasons for the loss as provided for under military law.

§ 4.4.5 No Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law or amnesty Law shall be passed.

§ 4.4.6 No capitation, Income or other direct, tax shall be laid.
§ 4.4.7 No tax on any portion or fraction of the Reserve Account of the Public Trust as defined in § 4.6.13 of this Constitution shall be laid.

§ 4.4.8 No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

§ 4.4.9 All Law under the Federation regulating commerce or revenue shall be, whence enacted for one State, then enacted for all.

§ 4.4.10 No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by Law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be periodically published.

§ 4.4.11 No law, varying the compensation for the services of any House, shall take effect, for a period of five years after enactment.

§ 4.4.12 The House of the Legislator shall guarantee in Law to all Individuals of the Federation the right to vote in elections of the members of the Senate without regard to income, assets, gender, professed gender identity, religion, conscience, beliefs, age, sexual affections, nationality, State, race or ethnicity.

§ 4.4.13 In any election of a Senator the House of the Legislator shall guarantee in Law to all Individuals of the Federation a double-blind count procedure such that any Individual involved in the counting does not know the real or true name or identity of the candidate selection they are counting and that, once a total count is determined, a margin of error is calculated based on actual polling accuracy results and the margin of error is publicly announced.

§ 4.4.14 In any election of a Senator the House of the Legislator shall guarantee in Law to all Individuals of the Federation that the actions required in § 4.4.12 of this Constitution are properly completed before the association of final counts with the true, or real identities of the voters candidate selection is made; and if the margin of error exceeds the difference in the vote count, the House of the Executor shall choose the victor.

§ 4.4.15 The Public Treasury and the Treasuries and accounts of the various States shall be held inviolable and no monies, assets or remuneration shall issue between the Public Treasury and the Treasuries and accounts of the various States; except in such temporary exigencies as the House of the Legislator may, with the concurrence of the House of the Executor, so declare publicly, stating the reasons, duration and extent of issue to be drawn and further excepting that whatever the purpose no consideration of assets or monies – overt or discreet – of the Federation’s Public Treasury in exchange for the judicial rulings,
enactment of laws, passage of Bills, origination of Bills, support for Bills, executive
declarations, fiduciary decisions or other sovereign acts of any State of this Union shall
make.

§ 4.4.16 As exception to the right of unrestricted communication, no Individual shall retain
any right to utter, communicate or convey the following statements in the English language
at any time, for any reason or in any place: “This is the Armed Forces of the General
Federation, present and acting under lawful authority of same”, “This is the Federal Militia of
the General Federation, present and acting under lawful authority of same” or, “This is a
delegate of the General Federation, present and acting under lawful authority of same”; unless that Individual is present and acting as the announcements state and is a delegate
acting directly in the employ and on behalf of federal authority. If there is probable cause to
believe that any recipient of this announcement does not understand English as
communicated in the presenting case, then the same announcements shall be made first in
English and then likewise in the language each recipient is believed to understand. And all
individuals receiving this communication shall be bound thereby to presume it to be factual
on its face and to thence act in accordance with all statutes and regulations pertaining
thereto, challenging its authenticity if they desire only in a Court of law of the appropriate
jurisdiction to hear the matter. And it shall be a High Crime within the Federation or any
place subject to its jurisdiction for any Individual willfully and deliberately and with
malicious design violating this Paragraph for the purpose of impersonating a lawful delegate
of the Federation.

§ 4.4.17 No member, agency or entity of the Armed Forces of the Federation shall be
empowered to detain, arrest, incarcerate or otherwise revoke the general liberties of any
Citizen of the Federation, except as provided for enemy combatants in § 4.4.1 through §
4.4.4 inclusive of this Constitution.

Article 4 – Section 5

§ 4.5.1 No State shall grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex
post facto Law, amnesty Law, or Law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any Title
of Nobility.

§ 4.5.2 Neither the Federation, nor any State, nor any lawful delegate of the Federation
shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation with an out of Law regime.

§ 4.5.3 No State shall, without the consent of the House of the Legislator, lay any imposts
or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it’s
inspection Laws: and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports
or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the Federation; and all such Laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the House of the Legislator.

§ 4.5.4 No State shall, without the consent of the House of the Legislator, keep troops, or militarily armed vessels in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with any other out of Law actor, or engage in war, unless invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

§ 4.5.5 In times of conflict or other conditions of disorder the Federation shall act with deliberate commitment to preserve the integrity of any primary sources, evidence or data that would otherwise be damaged or destroyed and where, were it damaged or destroyed, could cause a significant loss to the technical or academic body of knowledge to which it would otherwise contribute.

§ 4.5.6 All scientific research study reports performed within the Federation shall, upon publication or dissemination in the Federation, be discriminated and identified clearly and prominently as having been submitted with, or as the case may be without, all primary sources and/or any data upon which the methodology/s of the study shall depend or which it shall reference directly or indirectly; and all such sources and/or data shall be disseminated or published or otherwise made available simultaneously with said report.

§ 4.5.7 It shall be a High Crime within the Federation or any place subject to its jurisdiction for any lawful delegate of the Federation – and a crime for any other Individual – to tamper with, alter, damage or otherwise modify from status quo ante any primary sources or primary evidence referenced by any peer-reviewed publication, effort, project or study in a knowing, deliberate and malicious manner in which the intent is to distort the findings of said research where it is intended to be, presumed to be or has been published in peer-reviewed literature; and where such a distortion could be reasonably found to be injurious to the public confidence and general reputation and integrity of the scientific method as cast in publicly available, peer-reviewed material.

Article 4 – Section 6

§ 4.6.1 For the purposes of this Constitution, "Economic Planning" and “Economic Plans” shall have the force of Law.

§ 4.6.2 All remuneration, receipts and operations and expenditure expenses within the Public Trust shall issue from a Fiducial deposit account to be known as the Public Trust Payroll and Operations Reserve established as the exclusive authority to tender and receive same as appropriate, which the House of the Fiduciary shall establish and enforce by
appropriate legislation; and said entity shall further be the clearinghouse for all monetary transactions within or involving any entity within the jurisdiction of the Federation, performing on behalf of exchanging parties all monetary settlements excepting any such exchanges strictly private held between private individuals conducting a private transaction; and all receipts to the Public Trust Payroll and Operations Reserve shall make as quickly and directly as technological limitations and cost feasibility shall allow. For the purposes of this Constitution, the Public Trust Payroll and Operations Reserve shall not be denominated a bank and shall remove all currency denoming capital depreciation losses from circulation.

§ 4.6.3.0 All remuneration, receipts and operations and expenditure expenses within the Public Trust shall issue or increase only upon the submission of sufficient documentation in support, which shall be collected by the House of the Judiciary, as near to real-time as technological and cost feasibility shall allow, which the House of the Fiduciary shall establish and enforce by appropriate legislation. Nothing in this provision should be construed to require the reporting of transactions in which all value considered is private. Sufficient documentation in support shall bear a relational organization, shall make by oath or notary and shall include but not be limited to:

§ 4.6.3.1 By dates and time, all considerable bonds granted, as provided in § 4.6.6.1 of this Constitution.

§ 4.6.3.2 By dates and time, all accounting records of all commercial enterprises of the Federation, as complete as technological and cost feasibility shall allow.

§ 4.6.3.3 By dates and time, all commercial Individual financial productivity records of the Federation, as complete as technological and cost feasibility shall allow.

§ 4.6.3.4 By dates and time, all commercial Individual personal time and cost expense records of the Federation, as complete as technological and cost feasibility shall allow.

§ 4.6.3.5 By dates and time, all commercial valuable consideration records of the Federation, as complete as technological and cost feasibility shall allow.

§ 4.6.3.6 By dates and time, all commercial enterprise, uniquely identified production volume of products and/or services of the Federation, as complete as technological and cost feasibility shall allow.
§ 4.6.3.7 By dates and time, all commercial enterprise, uniquely identified quality control metrics of products and/or services of the Federation, as complete as technological and cost feasibility shall allow.

§ 4.6.3.8 By dates and time, all commercial roles and how many persons filled them at each date and time.

§ 4.6.4 For the purposes of this Constitution, the collective and historical body of information collected as provided for in § 4.6.3 of this Constitution shall be denominated the Federation Fiducial Account, and its creation, maintenance and integrity shall be the responsibility of the House of the Judiciary.

§ 4.6.5 The full record of the Federation Fiducial Account as defined in § 4.6.4 of this Constitution shall be duplicated in whole less any personally identifying information and be published by the House of the Judiciary for public consumption quarterly.

§ 4.6.6 Any Individual, Individuals, corporation or other appropriate enterprise within the Federation may at their discretion submit for consideration a for profit enterprise proposal to an appropriately designated delegate of the Federation Civil Corps for the House of the Fiduciary, which division of such delegates the House of the Fiduciary shall establish by Law, and which shall have substantively the following form:

§ 4.6.6.1 A request to increase the Federation currency of any form or type in circulation by an amount denominated for the purposes of this Constitution as a “considerable bond”.

§ 4.6.6.2 Combined with statistical data composed of prior proposal performance provided by the House of the Fiduciary, sufficient information regarding the enterprise proposed to reliably perform credible actuarial and risk analysis.

§ 4.6.6.3 Combined with statistical data composed of prior proposal performance provided by the House of the Fiduciary, sufficient information regarding the enterprise proposed to reliably perform a calculation of the ratio of the most probable value of the wealth immediately generated by the proposed application of the considerable bond and the value of the considerable bond.

§ 4.6.6.4 Combined with statistical data composed of prior proposal performance provided by the House of the Fiduciary, sufficient information regarding the enterprise proposed to reliably perform a calculation of the ratio of the most probable value of the wealth generated over time by the proposed application of the considerable bond in
addition to earnings in the operation of the enterprise over time and the value of the considerable bond.

§ 4.6.6.5 An organizational plan consistent with best practice which shall include a full and detailed resume with verifiable data and references for each Officer – each of whom shall be named and identified - of the enterprise applying for the considerable bond, a consent in writing to perform a legal and economic background check on each Officer, any licensure or legal qualifications required of a Trustee by standing Statute should such Statutes exist and any other material and best practice requirements that the House of the Fiduciary shall authorize and require by Law.

§ 4.6.6.6 Whereby the criteria established by the House of the Fiduciary by Law shall be applied to perfect a decision. If upon standards set by Law the enterprise meets all conditions and requirements, the House of the Fiduciary shall issue the considerable bond; provided, the enterprise proposed is consistent with the standing economic plan of the House of the Fiduciary.

§ 4.6.7 Upon approval of a considerable bond as in § 4.6.2, by contract the party or parties who submitted the proposal referenced therein shall make haste to abide the binding proposal, shall be denominated an Intrepreneur and shall operate as a Trustee and Fiduciary of the Public Trust to the extent that any wealth acquired by consideration of the considerable bond is purchased and owned by the Public Trust.

§ 4.6.8 The Public Trust shall consist of one unbreakable, public, discretionary and irrevocable Trust composed of all commercial, for profit wealth within the jurisdiction of the Federation and any currency that represents it; excepting such wealth as is necessarily and exclusively for government use in discharging its duties and all wealth held privately and not in use for profit or commercial gain.

§ 4.6.9 Each Fiduciary shall act as such; to wit, a Trustee of the whole of the Public Trust, together with all other Fiduciaries as one upon the consensus of the House of the Fiduciary as provided by this Constitution. And any knowing or grossly negligent breach of that Fiduciary or Trustee trust shall be a crime and which the federal Courts shall have original jurisdiction and who shall be obliged in all such cases to prosecute same.

§ 4.6.10 All natural resources within the jurisdiction of the Federation, to include all elements of the periodic table of elements and all other materials formed by purely natural processes from said elements which shall be found in any commercial space or real estate shall be titled to the Public Trust.
§ 4.6.11 For the purposes of this Constitution, and as an elaboration of § 4.6.6.1 of this Constitution, a considerable bond shall be defined as any lawful authorization to increase currency, in any form or kind, which shall specify the amount of the increase and the time interval over which it is authorized, the specific identity of the Federation payor and the identity of the payee/s.

§ 4.6.12 A considerable bond may be either public or private, differentiated by their required use such that a public considerable bond is a considerable bond whose full use and tendering is exclusively reserved for commercial use. A private considerable bond is thence differentiated from its other number as being a considerable bond tendered exclusively for non-commercial, private use.

§ 4.6.13 All private considerable bonds issued by the Federation shall be used exclusively for private use and shall have no commercial interest nor realize any commercial gain. And all such private considerable bonds shall be subject to periodic value settlement on account of appreciation or depreciation of the wealth generated thereof, requiring payment from or to the recipient of the private considerable bond as the case may be. The issuance of a private considerable bond shall occur in cases where the capacity of the intended recipient/s to purchase the new wealth sought is impractical due to its high cost and shall be approved only upon the intended recipient demonstrating a personally productive normative need for the new wealth the private considerable bond is intended to create and shall as condition of issuance solely be applied to create. All new wealth generated by any private considerable bond shall as a matter of fundamental law be titled to the Public Trust. The portion of the Public Trust consisting of all such wealth generated as indicated shall be denominated the Reserve Account of the Public Trust and shall be applied for public or commercial use only upon a national exigency the House of the Legislator shall declare by law. The frequency, manner and conditions of periodic bond settlements shall be further defined and regulated by the House of the Fiduciary by appropriate legislation.

§ 4.6.14 All Power of Appointments for Fiduciaries in the Public Trust shall be strictly limited to, and shall not occur without, the concomitant act of naming and designating any new Trustee of all the wealth and currency generated consequent to a considerable bond; and the commissioning of such Trustees shall be done in every case in which a considerable bond is approved.

§ 4.6.15 The House of the Fiduciary and its publicly employed lawful delegates shall be the sole and exclusive party to account for the establishment, minting and emitting of Federation currency and the House of the Fiduciary shall not delegate, in whole or in part, any such responsibility to any other party public or private; no other currency or instrument of monetary exchange shall exist in the Federation or any place subject to its jurisdiction;
all monetary exchange instruments created under the authority of this Constitution shall be legal tender for all debts public and private; and all currency minted shall deposit directly to the Public Trust Payroll and Operations Reserve as provided in § 4.6.2 of this Constitution. And any currency minted shall be in the amounts and at the times provided for by this Constitution and no newly minted currency shall circulate from same unless and until a valid and appropriate corresponding increase in the market value of the Public Trust is shown true and realized by documentation upon oath or notary, which the House of the Fiduciary shall enforce by appropriate legislation.

§ 4.6.16 The House of the Fiduciary shall have exclusive power to formulate economic plans and originate them in a Bill for passage into Law; excepting that the House of the Fiduciary shall neither originate nor pass any Bill for the purpose of economic planning with respect to valuable consideration or price fixing or controlling; and the right of any Individual to choose their exchange and to therein engage freely in their own consideration of value and to set or control prices upon that consideration shall not be infringed.

§ 4.6.17 The House of the Fiduciary shall have exclusive power to raise Bills exercising trustee powers over the Public Trust and to establish decision criteria in Law as provided in § 4.6.2 of this Constitution.

§ 4.6.18 No bank, fractional reserve institution, interest bearing scheme or contract, Ponzi, pyramid or arithmetically exploitative speculation schemes shall exist within the Federation or any place subject to its jurisdiction. And no bank or similar institution or enterprise whose products or services involve speculation or unsecured vehicles of any kind which shall require repayment in interest on principal shall exist in the Federation or any place subject to its jurisdiction; nor shall the Federation, through any of its lawful agents or entities, issue personal loans to any person or entity.

§ 4.6.19 The House of the Fiduciary shall propose no law fiscally dependent directly or indirectly on the Public Treasury, or any State Treasury in this Union.

§ 4.6.20 The House of the Fiduciary shall have exclusive power to raise Bills establishing the form and manner of transaction in and out of the Public Trust Payroll and Operations Reserve as provided in § 4.6.2 of this Constitution; however, the House of the Fiduciary shall ensure that all remuneration therein is calculated as the sum of

§ 4.6.20.1 The personal time and personal expense an Individual expends in a productive role,

§ 4.6.20.2 Individual financial productivity and
§ 4.6.21 The quantities identified in § 4.6.20.1 and § 4.6.20.2 of this Constitution shall be defined by the relations:

§ 4.6.21.1 For the purposes of this Constitution, inhered labor shall be defined as the proportion of a product or services value attributable to the total value of the labor applied to introduce it for, and whose value is determined solely by, valuable consideration, which, in the case in which the product or service is used commercially for generating additional, dependent products or services, we here denote $x_r$. The currency used to measure it we denote $x_c$. In the case in which the product or service is consumed for private use we denote inhered labour $y_r$. And the currency used to measure it we denote $y_c$. We cast these values as those fractional values attributable to one Individual in a productive role vis-à-vis one production or service unit. We further cast all these values as observed over a fixed time interval, $t$.

§ 4.6.21.2 For the purposes of this Constitution, Individual financial productivity shall be defined as the inhered labor in a given set of products and/or services per unit time $t$, attributable to a single Individual in which a given quality control standard which the House of the Fiduciary shall set by law is met for all such labor contributed.

§ 4.6.21.3 For the purposes of this Constitution, we shall designate the value measured by currency and exchanged as such in valuable consideration for one unit of product or service produced as $m_g$.

§ 4.6.21.4 We denote the gross, fractional operating expenses – which includes the fractional cost of the minimum wage provided for in § 4.6.15.1 of this Constitution - required to introduce the fraction to exchange as $m_c$, and define a variable $m_v$ as:

§ 4.6.16.5 $m_v = m_g - m_c$

§ 4.6.16.6 Then, we define the total gross market appreciation of the Public Trust due to the perfection of valuable consideration in $m_v$ per unit $w$, which we’ll denote $A_w$, and we let $f, g$ and $h$ be sets of functions that are continuous on the appropriate time and depreciation intervals.

$$A_w = \frac{f_0(t_w \slash t_0)}{f_1(t_w \slash t_0)} \cdot g_0(X_0t) \cdot m_r - h_0(d_{0tw}) \cdot m_r$$

$$+ \frac{f_1(t_w \slash t_0)}{f_2(t_w \slash t_0)} \cdot g_1(X_1t) \cdot m_r - h_1(d_{1tw}) \cdot m_r$$

$$+ \cdots$$

$$+ \frac{f_{n-1}(t_w \slash t_0)}{f_n(t_w \slash t_0)} \cdot g_{n-1}(X_{(n-1)}t) \cdot m_r - h_{n-1}(d_{(n-1)tw}) \cdot m_r$$

$$+ \frac{f_n(t_w \slash t_0)}{f_{n+1}(t_w \slash t_0)} \cdot g_n(X_nt) \cdot m_r - h_n(d_{ntw}) \cdot m_r$$

$$f_n(t_w \slash t_0) = 1.$$
§ 4.6.21.7 Where $d_{tw}$ is the fractional depreciation in the capital of each step and $n$ is the total number of steps in the production chain. And the relation show above is the general, canonical relation, by which the House of the Fiduciary shall approximate as closely as practicality shall allow.

§ 4.6.22.0 Any role in the Public Trust for which the holder shall bear responsibility for others shall be compensated on the basis of Individual financial productivity using the following relation:

\[ \ln(\eta / e) = nx. \]

§ 4.6.22.1 Where $\eta$ is the sum of the Individual financial productivity of said bearer of responsibility and of all those for whom the bearer is responsible. $n$ is the number of Individuals for whom said bearer is responsible and $nx$ is the Individual financial productivity fraction of the bearer alone, all based on a hypothetical mean, non-managed productivity of those for whom the bearer is responsible of 1. The relation show above is the general, canonical relation, by which the House of the Fiduciary shall approximate as closely as practicality shall allow.

§ 4.6.23 Nothing in this Constitution shall be construed to grant any lawful delegate of the Federation the power to transfer, barter, assign, or confiscate wealth or legally tender instruments for use by any entity within the Public Trust and all entities within the Public Trust shall obtain resources as needed by valuable consideration in the marketplace via the vehicle of lawful currency, whether originating from within the Public Trust or from outside it.

§ 4.6.24 Any economic entity or Individual operating a business or proprietorship whose profits are paid in whole or in part to Individuals outside the jurisdiction of the Federation, and which proposes to market goods or services within the jurisdiction of the Federation shall, for the purposes of this Constitution, be denominated a foreign enterprise.

§ 4.6.25 Any presumptive foreign enterprise whose business model is to market products or services within the jurisdiction of the Federation which do not manifestly serve the public good or whose effect on the physical and psychological health of Individuals is unfavorable to the Individual shall not exist or operate within the jurisdiction of the Federation. The House of the Fiduciary shall establish in Law the standards by which the House of the Executor shall enforce these provisions.
§ 4.6.26 Any foreign enterprise which is not a foreign free market entity, that is, is owned in whole or part by an out of Law State regime or government, shall not operate within the jurisdiction of the Federation.

Article 4 – Section 7

§ 4.7.1 The Public Trust of the Federation shall be held inviolable and no assets, remuneration or monies of the same shall issue between the Public Treasury and the Public Trust for any reason; or from the Public Treasury to a Trustee of any State or its inferior Trustee bodies.

§ 4.7.2 No money or assets shall exchange into, within, or out of the Public Trust, but in consequence of lawful economic transactions and by and through the Public Trust Payroll and Operations Reserve as provided in § 4.6.2 of this Constitution; and a full accounting statement of the Public Trust Payroll and Operations Reserve shall be published quarterly.

§ 4.7.3 The Public Trust shall have the following attributes:

§ 4.7.3.1 A Discretionary, Irrevocable, Public Trust whose Grantor are The People who at the time this Constitution is ratified become Citizens of the General Federation.

§ 4.7.3.2 A non-governmental legal personality whose Trustee is the House of the Fiduciary of the General Federation acting as the sole initial Trustee of the Public Trust exercised *jus fiduciarium* and backed by the full faith and credit of Federation Rule of Law.

§ 4.7.3.3 A Power of Appointment of the House of the Fiduciary that is non-transferable.

§ 4.7.3.4 Public Trust beneficiaries are solely each and every living Citizen of the General Federation, held *jus praesens*.

§ 4.7.5 Any remuneration within the Public Trust shall be derived of observed and documented valuable consideration at market exchange and shall not issue on the basis of speculation or anticipation of future events; excepting that remuneration for minimum wage as provided by § 4.6.11 of this Constitution shall be independent of valuable consideration. The House of the Fiduciary shall enforce this provision by appropriate legislation.

§ 4.7.6 Sufficient documentation by oath or notary that associates all remuneration with its associated source at market exchange shall be recorded independently and, less personally
identifying information, be available at all times in the public record and which the House of the Fiduciary shall publish quarterly. The House of the Fiduciary shall enforce this provision by appropriate legislation.

§ 4.7.7 The House of the Judiciary shall audit the records provided for in § 4.7.5 and § 4.7.6 of this Constitution in a timely manner and, should probable cause exist for any breach of Fiduciary trust be found, prosecute the matter in federal court.

§ 4.7.8 It shall be a High Crime for any Individual, group of Individuals or otherwise entity or party other than the House of the Fiduciary or its publicly employed, lawful delegates to engage in any act with respect to the minting and emitting of Federation currency or any other instrument, real or presumed, of monetary exchange.

Article 5: The Senate

Article 5 – Section 1

§ 5.1.1 The Individual and the rights retained by them shall enjoy Official representation by the Senate which is the sole Constitutional authority to delegate or annul at its will the seating and authority under this Constitution of Officials of the Branches of the Federation government.

§ 5.1.2 No Bill for the creation of Law shall originate in the Senate except Bills specifically and exclusively pertaining to the Powers granted the Senate by Right of Arms and as provided in § 5.3.3 of this Constitution. The Senate shall consist of Senators chosen directly by equal suffrage of all Individuals of the Federation aged twelve or older; provided, no person not a Citizen of the Federation by birth shall cast a vote for any Senator who has not been twelve years a Citizen of the Federation.

Article 5 – Section 2

§ 5.2.1 The Senate shall be composed of members aged twenty-four years or older divided as equally as possible into twelve classes, each class chosen in staggered succession every year and thereby redounding to an election for all Senate Seats within twelve years. No Senator shall serve in that Office for more than a total of twelve years.

§ 5.2.2 No Individual shall become a Senator who shall not have been twelve years a Citizen of the Federation.

§ 5.2.3 Senators shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of Individuals in each State. The actual
enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Senate and
within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as the Parliament shall by Law
direct. The number of Senators shall not exceed one for every one-thousandth of the total
population figure of the Federation as enumerated by the most recent Census, but each
State shall have at least two Senators.

§ 5.2.4 Each State of this Union shall enact and enforce State law to qualify each Senator
elected from each respective State. Such qualification shall be limited strictly to the moral
and ethical standing of the Senate candidate; derived of whatever moral standards the
Individuals of that State find appropriate. No other State, nor the Federation itself, shall
have any authority to challenge this qualification.

§ 5.2.5 When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive
authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such vacancies.

§ 5.2.6 The Senate shall choose their Elder Senator and other Officers.

Article 5 – Section 3

§ 5.3.1 The Senate shall have exclusive power to exercise Right of Interdiction. Upon a
four-fifths majority of members of the Senate favoring the rejection of any Bill, and if
rendered during but not after the 10 day period in which the House of the Executor may
consider a Bill for veto, said Bill is defeated and shall not become law regardless if it is
vetoed, not at the time signed or signed in the affirmative at any time by the House of the
Executor.

§ 5.3.2 The Senate shall have exclusive power to exercise Right of Conquest. The right to
annul all political powers delegated to an existing Official Clan by force if necessary is a right
unto which all Individuals are entitled under this Constitution if, before any action to annul
said powers, dissolve, impede or remove any Official Clan from power, it is executed upon
the conditions provided in § 5.4 of this Constitution.

§ 5.3.3 The Senate shall have exclusive power to exercise Right of Arms. The Senate shall
retain exclusive powers to regulate, define, classify or otherwise create Law pertaining to
crewed and Individual, combat arms – to include all such arms which the Federation may
obtain by purchase or other means and which the Federation may employ, military or
civilian; and to include any and all arms, personal or used in an Order of Battle, in the
possession of or otherwise borne by the Armed Forces of the Federation and/or the Federal
Militia. Any Bill exercising these powers shall be enacted and obtain in Law by a two-thirds
majority vote of the Senate, any other organ or House of the Federation or any other authority in the jurisdiction of the Federation notwithstanding.

Article 5 – Section 4

§ 5.4.1 The Right of Conquest, if and when exercised, shall proceed as follows. A vote to annul the delegation of political power to an Official Clan by The People may be proposed by a concurrence by Petition of one-half of the States of this Union or upon a referendum of the Citizens of the Federation in which at least one-half favor. In the case of a Citizen Referendum, the actual voting shall be staggered over a period of twelve years and one election of the equal suffrage of 1/12 of the population shall thence occur each year; and no Individual shall vote more than once. In the case of a Petition by a majority of States, the aforementioned concurrence of one-half of the States shall be weighted by the relative size of their respective Public Trusts, or alternatively, the total wealth compromising the respective States economy, whichever figure proves more accurate, and which the House of the Fiduciary shall in a manner prescribed by Law compute and publish annually; by the ratio of wealthiest to poorest as twelve votes to one vote respectively, and all other States receiving a number of votes greater than one and less than twelve proportionate to that open interval. Within 90 days of the full completion of said passage of Petition by States or by Citizen Referendum, as the case may be, the Senate shall vote on the matter holding in that period whatever hearings as are necessary for the defense of the Official Clan in question. The Official Clan shall enjoy the right of discovery for a period not to exceed 90 days and to be established in public procedure by the Senate. If the annulment is passed by a two-thirds majority of the Senate and no other annulling against an Official Clan lays unresolved at the time of the vote, the annulment is promoted to an Order to Surrender the House at the Will of the Senate. If the annulment is not so passed or the Senate fails to vote within 90 days of the conclusion of discovery, it is defeated.

§ 5.4.2 Within ninety days of the completion of the discovery provided for in § 5.4.1 of this Constitution, should an Order to Surrender the House at the Will of the Senate as provided in Paragraph § 5.4.1 of this Constitution still stand unheeded all other Houses shall either concur or dissent in the matter of annulment and render their decisions public. If they all concur, the Official Clan so Ordered and their heirs shall be permanently denied all powers enumerated under this Constitution and shall permanently remove from office, fully surrendering their Official Status under this Constitution and vacating all government premises. If not, the Order to Surrender the House at the Will of the Senate is challenged for further review. Failure to provide a response within the allocated period between the issuance of said Order and the next nearest election of Senators plus ninety days shall count as concurrence of the House failing to respond.
§ 5.4.3 If an Order to Surrender the House at the Will of the Senate is challenged – vetoed – by an Official Clan other than the one so Ordered by same and within the allocated period between the issuance of said Order and the next nearest election of Senators plus ninety days as provided for in Paragraph § 5.4.2 of this Constitution, the Senate shall vote on whether to override all Houses and confirm the Order to Surrender the House at the Will of the Senate with an absolute majority vote of the Senate favoring the Order to Surrender the House at the Will of the Senate. If the Order is thusly confirmed, the Official Clan so Ordered and their heirs shall be permanently denied all powers enumerated under this Constitution and shall permanently remove from office, fully surrendering their Official Status under this Constitution and vacating all government premises. If not, the Order is reversed and the Clan so charged prevails and retains all Constitutional powers status quo ante.

§ 5.4.4 If any Official Clan upon full confirmation as supra of the Order to Surrender the House at the Will of the Senate shall fail to do so in deed within 30 days of final confirmation, the Senate shall lay all other matters aside and vote as soon as circumstances allow to exercise Right of Conquest. Upon a one-tenth minority favoring, Right of Conquest shall perform under the leadership and control of the Senate Elder in consultation with the House of the Executor – if and only if the House of the Executor is not the one in defiance of the Order – by any means the Senate Elder may choose. No appeals, delay or alternative actions, including any action on the part of the House of the Judiciary, shall intervene. The Senate shall then Officially Issue the Order to Surrender the House at the Will of the Senate to the Federal Militia provided for in § 5.4.9 of this Constitution; and each person of such removed Official Clan who has surrendered as combatant shall enjoy immunity from further prosecution, punishments or detention and/or confinement and shall enjoy the same rights and privileges of any private Individuals as guaranteed by this Constitution. However, nothing in this Section shall be construed to establish any restriction on the amount of force, including lethal force and property destruction, required by the Officials commissioned by the Senate, and where necessary in their judgment, to compel compliance with the Senate’s Order.

§ 5.4.5 Should the House of the Executor be one of the Houses convicted and stripped of its powers, command of the Armed Forces of the Federation, and all Executive Authorities granted under this Constitution, shall be deduced in the following order of precedence to the first regnant House; the House of the Judiciary, the House of the Legislator, the House of the Fiduciary and then to the Elder Senator.

§ 5.4.6 In any case, neither the Senate nor any other Individual or entity shall be required to provide any reason, other than the fact that Constitutional procedures require it, for the
issuance of an Order to Surrender the House at the Will of the Senate or for the initiation of annulment proceedings.

§ 5.4.7 For the purposes of this Constitution, the Controlling Generation of an Official Clan of any House of the Federation shall be defined as that generation whose Head of House is the great grandparent of the earliest ancestor whose ancestral designation is biologically accurate — of the current Head of House of that Official Clan.

§ 5.4.8 Upon passage of any annulment of delegated political powers of an Official Clan of any House of the Federation, or upon any enforcement of Senate Orders provided for in this Section, it shall be the Fundamental General Order to the Armed Forces of the Federation, without explicit Order given, but rather given by this Order reposed in this Constitution, to cease and desist in all actions real, imagined, verbal or actual, lawful or unlawful, regarding any matter associated with this Section of the Constitution. And all Officers of the Armed Forces shall, upon commission, swear upon Oath to uphold and defend this Constitution and specifically, to make Oath of obedience and loyalty to this Fundamental General Order to the Armed Forces of the Federation.

§ 5.4.9 The Federation shall at all times maintain a Federal Militia whose members are chosen by random lot from the entire population of the Federation — the number from each State being proportional to its population — and who, if they voluntarily accept their commission or enlistment, shall be counted as a servicemember of same. The Federal Militia shall determine its own procedures, rules and methods of operation. Each State of this Union shall provide, in proportion to the number of servicemembers it provides, from its respective Treasury, to the extent it is financially able, appropriate funding for the Federal Militia. The Federal Militia shall regulate and retain control of access by its servicemembers to all equipment and arms for the exercise of their duties. The Senate Elder shall be Commander in Chief of the Federal Militia and shall appoint its Officers. The Federal Militia should not be confused with the General Militia, or secondarily, the Militia, who are servicemembers in the service of individual States.

Article 5 – Section 5

§ 5.5.1 Upon any case held in the House of the Judiciary or any of its inferior courts, any Individual party therein shall retain sole and unilateral, total defense by Right of Challenge; to wit, the Individual right to challenge any portion of Law not favorable to their defense which they charge was fashioned with the assistance of any delegate of the House of the Legislator, the House of the Fiduciary, the Senate or any combination thereof and where in the opinion of that court said portion in question shall contradict, undermine or extend beyond the Exercised Powers so delegated by any of the Houses, Senate or any combination
thereof in the original drafting of that portion; and where such content is precisely defined as in §1.3.4 of this Constitution. And if in that case the charge shall, in the opinion of the court in question, sustain victory in Right of Challenge, that portion of Law and any other portions necessarily conjoined under compliance to that portion, shall be null and rendered unconstitutional, shall have no standing in the case presenting, and shall not thence exist as Law or Equity in the Federation or any place subject to Its jurisdiction.

§ 5.5.2 Wherever not diminishing or exceeding the force or effect of § 4.3.1 and § 4.3.2 of this Constitution, the Federation shall enjoy all immunities and privileges which pertain strictly to the formal form and function of a central federalist system – its general supremacy of legislative sovereignty over any State.

§ 5.5.3 Any entity seeking the ratification of a social contract that conforms to General Federalism and this Constitution shall do so by holding a general election to elect all members of the Senate as prescribed in this Constitution; which they may stagger over a period not to exceed twenty four years, as they see fit. Within thirty days of the election of the full Senate the Senate shall nominate – and within thirty days following – shall elect the Clan of the House of the Judiciary.

§ 5.5.4 The House of the Judiciary shall exercise the corresponding Powers enumerated in this Constitution during the nomination and election of the remaining Houses.

§ 5.5.5 The House of the Judiciary shall, within thirty days of being seated, nominate exactly five candidate Clans for the House of The Executor. The Senate shall elect the House of The Executor from the nominations provided within thirty days of their nomination. The House of The Executor shall exercise its Powers enumerated in this Constitution during the nomination and election of the remaining Houses.

§ 5.5.6 The House of the Judiciary shall, within thirty days of being seated, nominate exactly five candidate Clans for the House of The Legislator. The House of the Executor shall, within thirty days of being seated, nominate exactly five additional candidate Clans for the House of The Legislator. The Senate shall elect the House of The Legislator from the candidate Clans nominated by both regnant Houses within thirty days of their nomination. The House of The Legislator shall exercise its Powers enumerated in this Constitution during the nomination and election of the House of the Fiduciary.

§ 5.5.7 The House of the Judiciary shall, within thirty days of being seated, nominate exactly five candidate Clans for the House of The Fiduciary. The House of the Executor shall, within thirty days of being seated, nominate exactly five additional candidate Clans for the House of The Fiduciary. The House of the Legislator shall, within ninety days of being
seated, nominate exactly five additional candidate Clans for the House of The Fiduciary. The Senate shall elect the House of The Fiduciary from the candidate Clans nominated by all three regnant Houses within thirty days of their nomination.

§ 5.5.8 All powers granted by this Constitution to each House shall be delegated in trust thereto by the Senate, as if the Senate were such House, and the Senate shall initially act with those powers enumerated in this Constitution as that House, until such time as that actual House shall be elected, confirmed and seated, as the process may require. All Senate elections of House candidate Clans described in this Section shall elect the candidate of the greatest numeric vote of all nominations presenting.

Article 5 – Section 6

§ 5.6.1 Should expansion of jurisdiction to a sovereign State be proposed by any House, the House of the Legislator shall approve or disapprove on the basis of an absolute majority and majority consent by the sovereign State’s legislature and its institutional form adequate to comply with this Constitution and upon re-titling of property to the Public Trust in those cases requiring it and as provided for in this Constitution is satisfied, shall be sufficient for its inclusion as a State of the Federation.

Article 5 – Section 7

§ 5.7.1 This Constitution, and the Laws and Economic Plans of the Federation which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all Official consensus with out of Law regimes, or which shall make, under the authority of the Federation, shall be supreme Law sans pareil; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

§ 5.7.2 The Senators and members of the Houses before mentioned, and the members of all the State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the Federation and of all States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious or cultural test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the Federation.

§ 5.7.3 No lawful delegate of the Federation, excepting those exercising the powers specifically enumerated in this Constitution and granted to the Clans of the four Houses, to include all Courts of the Federation and the Senate, shall exercise any discretion in official matters of law, economics, enforcement or equity and all official acts and duties thereof shall attain but by authority of Rule of Law; excepting such cases where discretion is specifically provided for in law, stating each action and circumstance under which that
discretion is permissible, the practical constraint that requires it and specifically stating who
is to be legally accountable for any acts of said discretion.

Article 5 – Section 8

§ 5.8.1 The Senate, whenever it shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this
Constitution upon a two-thirds majority favoring, or, on the application of the Legislatures of
three fourths of all States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in
either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when
ratified by the Legislatures of four fifths of all States, or by Conventions in four fifths
thereof, as the one or the other mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Senate, and
further if confirmed by at least one Official House of the Federation; for a period of fifty
years from the date of ratification, after which time the amendment is null and no longer a
part of this Constitution and shall have effect as if no such amendment had attained;
excepting any other limitations in this Article. In any case, results of Ratification shall be
rendered public within 30 days of its conclusion and before it may take effect.

Article 5 – Section 9

§ 5.9.1 The Senate, as with any other Bill, may exercise Right of Interdiction for any
Amendment or alteration of this Constitution as a result of Convention or Senate vote and
shall, regardless of circumstance, possess legal standing for the same. Nothing in this
section should be construed to grant amendment, modification, rescinding or otherwise
change in this Constitution consequent to the Senate’s exercise of the Right of Conquest.
Upon successful exercising of Right of Conquest, this Constitution shall apply status quo
ante.

Article 5 – Section 10

§ 5.10.1 No Convention or Senate vote for the purpose of Amendment shall have
jurisdiction extending to § 5.8.1 or § 5.10.1 of this Constitution, or to any jurisdiction or
issue beyond that which it shall publicly state in the proposal to amend as cause for
Convention or Senate vote. The House of the Judiciary shall have sole power to resolve
jurisdictional consistency between those amendments proposed for Convention or Senate
vote and the conclusions of any Convention or Senate vote and; this Constitution status quo
ante shall prevail over any conclusions of Convention or Senate vote if said Judicial review
should not complete within 30 days of Convention or Senate vote or if the Judicial Review
shall dissent. And the Amendment shall pass if the Judicial Review shall return in 30 or
fewer days and shall concur.
§ 5.10.2 Not the Federation nor any of its entities or agents shall hold direct entitlement to
ownership, or the rights attached thereto, of anything of valuable consideration in the
marketplace; except that said entities may own such wealth as is necessarily and
exclusively for government use in discharging its duties and not intended for profit and
which is funded solely of the Treasury.

Article 5 – Section 11

§ 5.11.1 Recognizing the necessity of a Constitutional Margin for the appreciation of deeply
ensconced historical diversity whose mechanism extends deeper and farther than that of
doctrine alone, any State of this Union may append to this Constitution an equitable
instrument called a National Codicil to a Social Contract bearing legal force and effect only
within said State’s jurisdiction as set by the Federation by Law; provided each Individual
subject to the jurisdiction of that Codicil, acting freely of duress of the State, attach their
willful and non-coerced signature thereto; and excepting that the General Federation, under
the circumstances given in § 5.11.14 of this Constitution, may designate a given State as
declining this provision.

§ 5.11.2 Any State exercising their right to append to this Constitution a National Codicil to
a Social Contract as in § 5.11.1 of this Constitution shall enjoy the following rights and
privileges for a period of twelve years from the date said State ratified this Constitution: all
privately owned or publicly traded commercial assets, to include financial institutions, may
continue to operate as such, whether simply continuing to operate during this period or if
created during this period and; said State’s currency status quo ante may continue to emit
and circulate for the full duration of said twelve year period; elaborating that outside this
provision no State of this Union may emit or circulate currency. Nothing in this Section shall
imply that the Federation cannot circulate or emit a federal currency within said State
simultaneously or that the Federation cannot operate the Public Trust in said State.

§ 5.11.3 Any State exercising their right to append to this Constitution a National Codicil to
a Social Contract as in § 5.11.1 of this Constitution shall enjoy the following rights and
privileges for a period of fifty years from the date said State ratified this Constitution:
whenever any substantive provision of this Constitution shall place any Individual with
significant ties to said State out of compliance with the statutes or fundamental law of that
State, and should that State assert its sovereignty in that matter, said Individual shall have
the right to invoke the original jurisdiction of the General Federation, forcing the removal of
the matter to federal Courts, and the State shall have the commensurate right to:

§ 5.11.3.1 Render any such Individual persona non grata in their jurisdiction.
§ 5.11.3.2 Require of that Individual compensation for the loss of financial productivity their departure from that State will cause, if it should cause any; and the Court of the Federation of appropriate jurisdiction, that is, a federal Court, shall determine the amount, if any, owed.

§ 5.11.3.3 The General Federation shall reserve the right to:

§ 5.11.3.4 Deliver up and send Marshals of its Courts with the power of arrest and detention anywhere in the jurisdiction of the Federation to any State affected to locate, recover and remove any Individual so affected without hindrance, detention, arrest or interference of any kind by any actor of said States; extending, if it be the Courts determination, to any Individuals consanguinity as well.

§ 5.11.3.5 If any Citizen of the Federation declares their right of removal to federal Court, the State in which they reside shall cease and desist in any action related to that matter. It shall be sufficient in all law and equity in all courts within the jurisdiction of the Federation for such an Individual wishing to assert authority under this provision to proclaim one and only one sentence upon entering any court of the affected state; “Under authority of the National Codicil to a Social Contract I assert the Original Jurisdiction of the General Federation now and without qualification”, at which time all State proceedings shall cease. The House of the Legislator may, at its discretion, provide some standardization of this procedure by enactment of Law.

§ 5.11.4 Any resident of any State bearing a National Codicil to a Social Contract shall retain the Right of Special Challenge for which federal courts shall have original jurisdiction; that is, the right to challenge any federal Statute, being a case bearing on a federal matter, should a court of the appropriate jurisdiction find that said law is an offensive shock to the conscience of the Individual so aggrieved on account of deeply ensconced religious, moral, cultural, national or ethnic beliefs sincerely held by the Individual.

§ 5.11.5 All Courts and Laws of the Federation, by Law and Equity, shall render full faith and credit to each State’s National Codicil to a Social Contract; provided the parties affected are valid signatories to that Codicil and § 5.11.3 of this Constitution does not apply.

§ 5.11.6 Any State of this Union bearing a current and valid National Codicil to a Social Contract substantially impacted by decisions rendered regarding the execution of federal Law shall, if the State bearing the National Codicil to a Social Contract desires, be interpreted in that given instance as a matter of equitable determination between the Law to be enforced and the laws of said State. A lawful delegate of the appropriate Federation House of the Civil Corps shall represent the Federation in such matters.
§ 5.11.7 If a State bearing a current National Codicil to a Social Contract does not offer a counterpart to the Federation Civil Corps for the determination of equity between the Federation and State, then the Laws of the Federation stand absolute as if no incongruity existed.

§ 5.11.8 If a State bearing a current National Codicil to a Social Contract provides a counterpart to the Federation Civil Corps for the determination of equity between the Federation and State, then said representative shall carry out his or her duties in the employ of the Federation on behalf of the State affected, shall work in the same space as his or her counterpart in the Federation Civil Corps, and shall, anytime while on duty, have the means to conduct real-time communication with his or her counterpart.

§ 5.11.9 The House of the Legislator shall determine by Law what means of appeal shall be available should a State representative and counterpart to a Federation Civil Corps lawful delegate be unable to reach an equitable resolution to any given instance. In any case, that process of appeal shall be solely through and by the Federation Civil Corps; excepting that, once said appellate process is exhausted, or upon a *sua sponte* determination, the federal Court of appropriate jurisdiction shall thence remove the case and hear the matter and shall apply only the Laws of the Federation in their determination of equity in law in that instance. Once normal procedures of federal appeal are exhausted or foregone, the decision is final.

§ 5.11.10 Any counterpart offered by any State bearing a current and valid National Codicil to a Social Contract whose role is to determine equity between State and Federation law by working in consultation with a lawful delegate of the Federation Civil Corps shall be a native of the State he or she is chosen to represent, shall be at least 24 years of age, possess what is generally the most advanced degree in a relevant subject matter and shall be legally bound upon oath or affirmation to represent the interests and laws of his or her native State.

§ 5.11.11 Any lawful delegate of the Federation Civil Corps who shall make determinations of equity in Federation and State law in consultation with a State representative whose State bears a current and valid National Codicil to a Social Contract, shall be a Citizen of the General Federation, shall not be a native or resident of the State whose laws the lawful delegate shall be finding equity, shall be at least 24 years of age, shall demonstrate the ability to be able to communicate real-time in the primary language of the State in question, possess what is generally the most advanced degree in a relevant subject matter, be educated and professionally trained in law and economics, and shall be legally bound upon oath or affirmation to represent the interests and laws of the General Federation.
§ 5.11.12 Wherever the House of the Fiduciary shall devise a metric for the assessment of financial productivity for any lawful delegate of the Federation Civil Corps who shall make determinations of equity in Federation and State law in consultation with a State representative whose State bears a current and valid National Codicil to a Social Contract, the House of the Fiduciary shall weigh the financial productivity impact across the entire Federation for this role of comity which serves to both bring, presently or at a future date, a State’s entire economy into the Public Trust and maintains the comity that financial durability requires.

§ 5.11.13 The House of the Legislator shall define by Law a Regional boundary which includes two or more States, whenever it deems it appropriate, whose boundaries shall not cross the interior geographical boundaries of any State of this Union; however, should there exist more than twelve States within the Union, the Federation shall create Regional boundaries with a minimal permissible division of twelve States to a Regional boundary.

§ 5.11.14 Membership of any State in a Regional boundary shall be established by its nearest geographic neighboring State which has declined to exercise the right of attaching a National Codicil to a Social Contract. If no such State exists, or such a State is outside a Legally defined Regional boundary, the Federation shall assign by Law one State within this Regional boundary as one declining § 5.11.1 of this Constitution. Should there exist more than one State having declined the right to exercise a National Codicil to a Social Contract in a Regional boundary defined by Law, then the Federation shall select by Law one of the qualifying States to act as a regional authority for that Regional boundary. In any case, such a State shall be denominated a Regional Authority or, secondarily, a Region.

§ 5.11.15 A Regional Authority shall in Law and Equity be the least inferior political subdivision within the General Federation and all appeals to Acts, Courts, Laws and lawful authority within the jurisdiction of the Federation shall make through it; as if the Regional Authority were a State. As in the case of the various States of the General Federation, each Regional Authority shall render full faith and credit to the Acts, Laws and Equity of every other Regional Authority; including the National Codicil to a Social Contract wherever Individual signatures thereto wax relevant.

§ 5.11.16 Each Regional Authority shall retain the power to make Law, issue Acts or enforce law anywhere within the boundaries of the Region; provided the subject matter presenting pertains only to clear and convincing inter State matters confined strictly to that Region.

§ 5.11.17 As is the case for the General Federation, each Region and State may, at its discretion, create a Regional or State Civil Corps.
Article 6: The Nations of the Federation

§ 6.0.0 All powers not delegated to the Federation or the individual Nations - also called States - by this Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the Individual and the enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by Individuals.

Article 6 – Section 1

§ 6.1.1 Full faith and credit shall be given in each Region and State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other Region and State. And the House of the Legislator may by general Laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

§ 6.1.2 States shall have exclusive power vested in their Executive Authority to initiate a Federation Tribunal by Petition to the House of the Judiciary for the purposes and under the provisions given by § 3.1.2.2, § 3.3.10 and § 3.3.11 of this Constitution.

Article 6 – Section 2

§ 6.2.1 If any privileges and immunities of Individuals shall exist in one Region or State then they shall exist identically in all.

§ 6.2.2 An Individual charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be returned to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

Article 6 – Section 3

§ 6.3.1 New States may be admitted by the House of the Legislator into the Federation; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the House of the Legislator. In any case, the Federation shall establish in law the rules by which State boundaries upon admission to this Union shall be altered or modified as above to ensure unitary representation of identifiable religions, cultures and ethnicities in Statehood, in the geographic and economic scale associated with a State; including admission of States de novo.

§ 6.3.2 The House of the Legislator shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the Federation;
and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the Federation, or of any particular State.

§ 6.3.3 The House of the Fiduciary shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property value represented in the Public Trust; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the Federation, or of any particular State to the same rights to its State Trust.

Article 6 – Section 4

§ 6.4.1 The Federation shall guarantee to every State in the Federation who have not appended a National Codicil to a Social Contract to this Constitution a general federalist subsidiary form of representative government and all States shall in their governance establish and maintain a national legislature for the passage of Law and a House of the Executor whose head of house shall be entitled Governor or President and which shall be held by one Individual and shall be that States true executive authority.

§ 6.4.2 Any State of this Union may secure the protection of the Federation upon invasion or public disorder, upon application of that State’s legislature.

§ 6.4.3 Any State, upon becoming a new State of the General Federation, may present a National Codicil to a Social Contract, as described in Article 5 of this Constitution, in which all Individuals of that State at the time of admission are presumed signatories, and those signatures shall have the force of Law indicated by this Constitution.

§ 6.4.4 Upon ratification of this Constitution and subsequently every ten years thereafter, each State of this Union shall submit information providing the exact location and spatial extent of a region equal to or greater than the spatial extent required by the House of the Legislator by Law for the purposes of establishing a Capitol city of the General Federation; and the General Federation at any given time shall have three such Capitol cities capable of acting redundantly and independently as such, but whose normal operation shall be to conduct the business of approximately one-third of the Federation’s affairs at any given time, the specific types and nature of affairs assigned to each Capitol to be determined by the House of the Legislator by Law.

§ 6.4.5 Every ten years the Federation shall hold a random computation to identify three locations from the Universe of all locations provided by the States of this Union which it shall by Law designate as the Capitol cities of the Federation for a term of ten years. And the random process shall occur prior to the actual time of transition to provide sufficient
time for the construction of all facilities and related things each Capitol shall require to operate as such and for the transfer of all three Capitol’s to their new locations.

Article 7: The People of the Federation

§ 7.1.0 The People of the Federation consist of all Citizen Individuals of the Federation and all non-Citizen Individuals whose habitual place of abode is in any place subject to the jurisdiction of the Federation. Where acting in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, Citizens of the Federation, by virtue of their role, retain the highest authority of the land and under all law, sans pareil, to delegate and annul political power; neither of which requires cause. The Senate is the official and lawful instrument through and by which said power is exercised. All lawful delegates of the Federation, in all acts of commission or omission, shall comply with all provisions of this Constitution and shall, wherever it becomes necessary, inform and interpret Articles 1 through 6 of this Constitution inclusive by application of Article 7 of this Constitution.

Article 7 - Section 1

§ 7.1.1 Neither the Senate nor the Parliament shall pass any Law modifying or replacing, to the extent of their generality in Rule of Law, the understood definitions, syntactical meanings or grammatical meanings within this Constitution as informed by the present standards of the English language such as to adversely prejudice the rights enumerated to or otherwise held by any Individual under this Constitution. Stare decisis notwithstanding, all Equity in Law and Economics issued within the Federation shall bias to the favor of Individual rights and liberties wherever an alternative may present.

§ 7.1.2 No favorable act of any lawful delegate of the Federation shall be held in abeyance of any Individual right real or implied in this Constitution.

§ 7.1.3 A period of twelve years having elapsed since at least one of the indicated events during which time residence within the jurisdiction of the Federation was continuous shall be necessary and sufficient to establish Citizenship of the General Federation:

§ 7.1.3.1 Birth within what was the jurisdiction of the Federation at the time of the birth in which at least one biological parent was lawfully present at the time of birth within what was at the time of birth the jurisdiction of the General Federation.

§ 7.1.3.2 Physical arrival to a location within what was the jurisdiction of the Federation at the time of arrival where no less than twelve years after the event an application is tendered requesting Citizenship and approved according to Law; an
application process the House of the Legislator shall devise and standardize by Law
or,

§ 7.1.3.3 Citizenship in the General Federation for any Individual proving Citizenship of a
State at the time a State joined the Union or a stateless person who was residing in said
State at the time of Union, shall accrue immediately at the time of ratification of the Union.

§ 7.1.3.4 Without exception, no mechanism other than those provided by this Provision,
including an Act of Parliament or any other House, shall be sufficient to obtain Citizenship in
the General Federation.

§ 7.1.4 Every Individual born within the jurisdiction of the Federation or within any State
which shall subsequently join this Union shall upon attaining the age of twelve years
receive, at no cost or obligation, a quitclaim of deed of a property suitable for establishment
of a habitual place of abode, which the House of the Legislator shall enforce and regulate by
appropriate legislation; and in all cases all such habitual places of abode shall stand in law
and equity as fully private property a priori to social contract.

§ 7.1.5 The right of every Citizen of the Federation to abide solely the Rules of Law and
Equity; that is, to be free of any Law or Equity which, as a matter of one or the other alone,
lacks the predictable characteristics of specificity, clarity, definition and sufficiently fixed and
narrow ranges of consequences and obligations to which a Citizen may be thereby bound,
shall not be infringed.

§ 7.1.6 The Senate shall pass no Law, nor shall any lawful delegate of the Federation take
any action of commission or omission, infringing upon the right of any Individual to keep
and bear Individual, combat arms of a kind and type appropriate for Right of Conquest; and
which shall, at the Individual’s discretion, be of precisely the same make, type and lot as
the arms in common combatant use, or in use by the Federal Militia defined in § 5.4.9 of
this Constitution, or would likely be in common combatant use, by the real or hypothetical
Armed Forces of the Federation.

§ 7.1.7 Law and Equity under the Federation and within its jurisdiction shall uniformly
neither furnish nor disfurnish any particular spiritual, religious, ethnic, nationalist,
ideological, cultural or traditional conviction or belief system; nor shall any communication
between two or more Individuals, whether simplex or multiplex, be disfurnished, frustrated
or denied by any lawful delegate of the Federation. And the right of any Individual to
communicate or receive any content of any kind shall not be infringed; excepting that any
content which clearly and convincingly shall cause an immediate breach of the peace or
considerable public hazard may be regulated by the House of the Legislator by Law.
§ 7.1.8 In all elections held under the authority of this Constitution suffrage shall strictly abide Rule of Law; to wit, it shall be a High Crime for any candidate for any Office or Title under the Federation or any Individual already holding an Office or Title under the Federation to be lobbied, petitioned, assisted financially for political campaigns or otherwise assisted in any tangible manner for the purpose of securing or maintaining their role or influence in said Office or Title or for any other non-humanitarian reason; regardless of whether said Individual actually received any favor, emolument, gain, or otherwise assistance of any kind. Nor shall any assets of the Public Trust be used in any matter whatsoever related to political campaigns or the lobbying or petitioning of any government or the Senate regardless of purpose. Nothing in this provision shall be construed to deny any Individual, acting solely and independently as such, to lobby or petition the government as a collective body, such as by addressing any of the four Houses, the Senate, the Armed Forces, the Federation Civil Corps, or any singular government agency, for a redress of grievances.

§ 7.1.9 No lawful delegate of the Federation, nor any candidate for any Office or Title under the authority of this Constitution, shall receive any emolument, gift, consideration or campaign support from any entity other than through the impartial and equitable use of the Public Treasury which the Parliament shall provide by Law as provided for in § 7.1.8 of this Constitution.

§ 7.1.10 Any Individual who shall enter any Court of the Federation for any reason shall enjoy the right to a finding of General Equity by a jury of their peers; and wherever the physiological characteristics of one’s sex shall solely wax material, by a likewise, subject matter limited, same-sex jury of their peers.

§ 7.1.11 No Court of the Federation shall instruct, guide, require, or compel any juror to reckon, calculate or think contrary to any conscience of belief they hold, regardless of the Laws of the Federation or the provisions of this Constitution.

§ 7.1.12 All Juries in all Courts of the Federation shall be composed of twelve Individuals, three of whom are chosen by a double-blind, random process wherein the selection of the Juror is immutable, and whose universe for selection shall be defined solely on the basis of the full extent of the given Court’s physical jurisdiction. The remaining nine members shall be chosen in a like manner initially, after which they may, if the Court agrees, be struck from the Jury and replaced by another Juror chosen in like manner, and this process may repeat, provided the first three selected, immutable Jurors remain. Nothing in this provision shall be construed to deny the Court the option of replacing any one or combination of the initial, immutably selected Jurors if, for any reason outside the Juror’s and Court’s control, that Juror is not able to serve in said capacity, or if serving in that capacity would deny that
Juror’s rights under this Constitution; and provided, the same selection process is employed for each replacement. In any case, no Court or lawful delegate of the Federation shall tamper in any manner with the composition of a Jury so as to disfurnish this provision.

§ 7.1.13 No Court operating within the Federation or any place subject to its jurisdiction shall fashion rules, doctrine, process or equity whose impact clearly and convincingly tends to deny an Individual in question access to a jury for the hearing of their cause. Any law, procedure, doctrine, rule or process that bears on access to a jury in any manner or form shall be subject to special scrutiny.

§ 7.1.14 No Individual shall be held to answer for a crime for which they may be detained or lose liberties without first being indicted by a Grand Jury, excepting such cases arising in the Armed Forces of the Federation, nor shall any Individual be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of detention or loss of liberties whether explicitly or by being convicted of a violation of two or more laws of similar nature.

§ 7.1.15 No Individual shall be compelled to suffer any financial loss on account of being charged with a crime or misdemeanor in any court of the Federation if they are duly found innocent of the charge that directly or indirectly caused the loss. Any valid loss suffered in such a case shall enjoy automatic full legal remedy and compensation.

§ 7.1.16 In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed the product of the smallest current Federal currency and 10,000, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the Federation, than according to the rules of the common law. In any case, any common law within the Federation or any place subject to Its jurisdiction shall bias initially to be a matter of first impression upon the court, and only secondarily shall precedent wax material.

§ 7.1.17 No Individual shall be made to suffer the loss of liberty, be detained or otherwise held against their will on account of becoming or being a borrower or debtor or on account of an inability to satisfy any financial obligation, regardless of to what party the obligation pertains, including obligations created by an Order of any Court of the Federation; excepting that a non-excessive bail or fine may, if the Court so Orders, be imposed in the case of any Individual charged with, or who has been previously convicted of, a violent crime, breach of public safety or a violation of the security of the Federation.

§ 7.1.18 No lawful delegate of the Federation in the execution of Official duties shall act as to furnish nor disfurnish any cause or purpose other than an Official duty and not by necessity or practical gain associated with said Official act.
Article 7 – Section 2

§ 7.2.1 No lawful delegate of the Federation shall trespass, enter upon, intrude, or otherwise extract information from within, the habitual place of residence of any Individual for any reason, at any time or under any circumstances unless:

§ 7.2.1.1 A lawful delegate of the Federation acting upon probable cause of the commission of an ongoing crime requiring entry or trespass and where a lawful delegate is thence committed upon active pursuit of an Individual or Individuals he or she shall, under exigency, reasonably surmise to be a danger to the rights of another Individual as enumerated in this Constitution

§ 7.2.1.2 A court of the appropriate jurisdiction shall issue an Order to protect an Individual’s rights under this Constitution and who, it is found under oath or affirmation, is presently located therein the residence and is presently in danger of serious emotional or physical injury or death or is held against their will.

§ 7.2.1.3 And any act to evade justice by exercise of an Individual’s sovereignty of abode supra shall, in all cases, prejudice their guilt in absentia for any crime for which they might be charged.

§ 7.2.2 Only upon probable cause and upon a private property not serving as any habitual place of residence shall any lawful delegate of the Federation trespass, enter upon, intrude or otherwise extract information from within, any such private property subject to the jurisdiction of the Federation; provided that probable cause is supported upon an oath or affirmation and that, exclusive of all else, the actions to be taken upon entry, things to be examined or observed, or things to be held temporarily by authority as according to Law, are clearly listed thereon.

§ 7.2.3 No lawful delegate of the Federation shall act upon any oath, affirmation, or order of a court, until the Individual or their interest of who is the object of the oath, affirmation or order has the means and time, within a reasonable standard set by Law, to learn its content and verify its authenticity as having been issued by legitimate authority.

§ 7.2.4 No lawful delegate of the Federation may knowingly engage in deception of any Individual when executing any official act by deliberately misrepresenting any provisions of this Constitution, standing, Statutory law whose jurisdiction lies in whole or part within the jurisdiction of the Federation generally, their legal rights, their legal status or any other legal matter unless authorized by an Order of the court of appropriate jurisdiction where the deception regarding Rule of Law is to occur and stating what deception regarding Rule of
Law is to be used and providing the investigative or legal necessity for such action; and further that no such Order shall be valid, either on its own or in succession of other Orders of like kind, for a period exceeding thirty days. In any case, any clear and convincing demonstration in Court of causation between said deception and any crime for which an Individual so deceived is charged shall be an absolute defense against conviction for same.

Article 7 – Section 3

§ 7.3.1 Any and all forms of punishment or torture by any lawful delegate of the Federation, to include all forms of Capital punishment or penalties of death, shall not exist in the Federation or any place subject to Its jurisdiction; except as the House of the Legislator may by Law direct death or injury be lawful as an act not of punishment but of clear, present and exigent necessity for the security of the Federation or for the public order wherever said circumstances do not admit of any lesser application of force.

§ 7.3.2 The right of any Individual to obtain necessity in absolute defense to prejudice bias for life generally, whether acting Officially or privately, secondary to bias for the lives of themselves or their consanguinity shall not be infringed.

§ 7.3.3 Nothing in this Article should be construed to deny any lawful delegate of the Federation, in a manner prescribed by law, the right to confine for any period of time any Individual adjudicated and convicted in a court of law of the Federation as a threat to the public safety, to themselves, the Federation or any other protected entity, object or property as may be defined by Law.

§ 7.3.4 Nothing in this Article should be construed to make unlawful any acts of physical or psychological harm to an Individual that may present as a minor and reasonable but practically necessary consequence to arrest, detention, confinement, questioning or medical treatment; nor shall injuries or deaths consequent to physical resistance or a presenting threat to authority acting in Rule of Law be necessarily contrary to this Constitution.

§ 7.3.5 The right of every Individual within the jurisdiction of the Federation to freedom of movement shall not be infringed.

§ 7.3.6 The right of every Individual within the jurisdiction of the Federation not to be expelled from their home territory shall not be infringed.

§ 7.3.7 The right of every Individual within the jurisdiction of the Federation to be free of arbitrary arrest or detention shall not be infringed; and no civil contempt of any Court of the Federation shall result in more than twelve hours of arrest or detention.
§ 7.3.8 The right of every Individual within the jurisdiction of the Federation to privacy generally, to include but not be limited to, personal privacy, personal data, inviolability of the home, inviolability of communication, inviolability of thought, inviolability of emotion and inviolability of one’s consanguinity, shall not be infringed.

§ 7.3.9 The right of every Citizen of the Federation twelve years of age or older to vote in any lawful election shall not be infringed.

§ 7.3.10 The right of every Individual within the jurisdiction of the Federation to peaceably assemble in any public place, anytime and in any manner, without detention, arrest, retaliation, harassment, provocation or bodily injury from any lawful delegate of the Federation shall not be infringed.

§ 7.3.11 The right of every Individual within the jurisdiction of the Federation of free association shall not be infringed.

§ 7.3.12 The right of every Individual within the jurisdiction of the Federation to form any political party or group, and to peaceably participate in any related, lawful activities, without detention, arrest, retaliation, harassment, provocation or bodily injury from any lawful delegate of the Federation shall not be infringed.

§ 7.3.13 No Individual shall be denied any right under this Constitution generally held by any other Individual of the Federation on account of race, place of origin, ethnicity, education, intelligence, social status, caste, tribe, religion, belief/philosophical conviction, political preference or opinion, economic status or property ownership, ancestry, nationality, disability, age, sexual orientation, language and/or medical or health condition.

§ 7.3.14 The right of every Individual within the jurisdiction of the Federation to Artistic and/or scientific freedom and the exercise thereof shall not be infringed.

Article 7 – Section 4

§ 7.4.1 The right of the Individual to be secure and safe in their sexual and/or emotional affections – regardless of their nature – and to privacy in their residences in their sexual, medical and psychological behaviors, features, passions, conditions, beliefs, conscience, and words shall not be infringed – or otherwise held against them in abeyance of certain rights or privileges of Law – by any lawful delegate of the Federation.

§ 7.4.2 The right of the Individual to create a natural family or clan, and to procreate in any biological manner, with anyone of their choosing who consents in free will, without interference, and to, under the law, enjoy the presumption of protections necessary for the
maintenance and health of their family or clan, shall not be infringed; excepting the provisions given in §7.4.4 of this Constitution.

§ 7.4.3 The right of any Individual to have and to hold any sexual relationship, up to and including any sexual act which might derive of it, as in a relationship between two Individuals or as in a group of Individuals, with any other Individual or Individuals, regardless of their legal, social, biological, generational, religious or general relationship to that person, shall not be infringed.

§ 7.4.4 As exception to §7.4.2, the House of the Legislator shall exercise sole power, to specifically exclude individual States, to regulate the number of offspring any one Individual may knowingly produce, but if so regulating for one then for all Individuals in the jurisdiction of the Federation likewise and if for one State then for all. Notwithstanding this Section, the Federation’s power to limit one’s count of offspring shall extend to no fewer than two surviving offspring per biological couple.

§ 7.4.5 The right of the Individual to eschew procreating or partnering free of discrimination for same shall not be infringed. The right of any Individual to consensually utilize means of influencing natural consequences to the sexual act, to include means of preventive birth control, shall not be infringed. The right of any Individual to procreate without a traditional family or clan and with the presumption of the same protections necessary for the maintenance and health of their partner or partners and their consanguinity, shall not be infringed.

§ 7.4.6 The right of the Individual, and of any Individual, to proclaim and bear out a union with any other Individual or Individuals, regardless of their biological capacity to procreate, and to enjoy the same uniform presumption of protections which existed naturally before the union and are necessary for the maintenance and health of that union in Rule of Law in the Federation, shall not be infringed.

§ 7.4.7 The power to establish in Law responsibilities in any declared union or family, upon the one or one’s making the union, an exigible of union or family wherever those responsibilities are not modest, reasonable and manifestly and scientifically pertinent to the health and durability of the family or union, shall not exist within the Federation or to any place subject to Its jurisdiction.

§ 7.4.8 No individual subject to the jurisdiction of the Federation shall be made to suffer the loss of physical or legal custody of their natural child provided; the court of proper jurisdiction can find no overwhelming, incontrovertible moral necessity to do so. In cases of
mother and father residing separately, both mother and father shall thus be presumed to have equal custodial rights, including equal physical exposure and time with the child.

§ 7.4.9 The right of any Individual to alter or modify their sex, whether by natural or unnatural means, and without discrimination, and upon the cause of their genuine conscience of gender wherever they so aver, shall not be infringed.

§ 7.4.10 The right of any Individual who is twelve years of age or older to obtain full standing in Equity and Law as bearing full legal capacity in all matters of Law and Economics shall not be infringed. Nothing in this Section shall be taken to construe that legal guardians of the same may not make motion to the Court of appropriate jurisdiction to constrain the presumption of legal capacity for any such Individual less than sixteen years of age or who, for reasons other than chronological age and/or maturity, is found by a jury of their peers to lack capacity.

§ 7.4.11 No Individual who has attained the age of twelve years or greater, and who shall not be found by a jury of their peers to lack capacity, shall be denied the rights guaranteed generally by this Constitution, nor shall any age of any Individual greater than twelve years – to explicitly include any advanced age – be held in abeyance of any rights or privileges guaranteed under this Constitution. In accordance with this provision, the Federation shall act uniformly not to disfurnish the means of any Individual twelve years of age or greater – to again explicitly include any advanced age – to earn a respectable living, engage in commerce, found a home, enter personal relations of any kind, pursue an education or otherwise realize the same pursuits generally guaranteed to any other Individual. Nor shall any female be denied the same rights, privileges and presumptions of worthy pursuits on account of the pregnancy, early care or other legitimate obligations to her consanguinity.

§ 7.4.12 Any Individual who, prior to having attained the age of sixteen years, was found to lack capacity by a jury of their peers, shall, by dint of this provision, be recognized as bearing full legal capacity in all Law and Equity in the Federation upon attaining the age of sixteen years. Nothing in this provision shall be construed to deny any Court of the appropriate jurisdiction the authority to revoke the legal capacity of an Individual after attaining the age of sixteen years if so determined by a jury of their peers.

§ 7.4.13 No mother or father shall be denied the rights guaranteed under this Constitution on account of the pregnancy, in the case of a female, or the early care of their consanguinity in the case of both males and females.

§ 7.4.14 Any Individual within the jurisdiction of the Federation who shall have suffered a clear and present loss or denial of General Equity as determined by a Court of the
appropriate jurisdiction on account of their sex, shall be entitled to full legal remedy for the same from the tortfeasor as said Court may find.

§ 7.4.15 The Parliament shall pass no Law nor shall any court of the Federation issue Equity denying any Individual the right join or partake in any family unit or clan abiding this Constitution, regardless of social structure, to include all voluntary associations of Intentional Communities or other communal arrangements. Should a public need for the temporary care of children by persons other than the children’s natural parents, as the obligations of the parents may from time to time or with scheduled frequency require, be identified, the Federation shall promote the non-discriminatory use of private, Intentional Communities as the preferred solution. To the extent that such actions comply with rights provided for in Article 7 of this Constitution, the Federation shall impartially and uniformly promote the use of Intentional Communities generally.

§ 7.4.16 No Court or lawful delegate of the Federation shall revoke or diminish legal or physical custody of any Individual’s natural child without first granting the Individual the right to join, and to likewise surrender the custodial rights withdrawn from the parent by the Court, to an Intentional Community whereupon the custodial rights of parent and Community can be shared; provided, proper redundant oversight for the safety and health of the child can be assured, the association made is voluntary between Individual and Community, and the program of the Intentional Community has been approved by the Court of appropriate jurisdiction, either by a ruling or by the issuance of Fieri Facis. In any case, the courts of the Federation shall in all such cases involving a removal, reduction or otherwise disfurnishing of custodial rights of any parent operate with deliberate prejudice to transfer those custodial rights lost to an agent, Individual or entity that is fully independent of any governmental or public agency or authority.

§ 7.4.17 No Individual shall be dispossessed of private property by the forfeiture thereof on account of being convicted of a crime in which no physical violence occurred.

§ 7.4.18 The Parliament shall pass no presumptuary law whose furtherance of the public good cannot be scientifically established, nor shall Law, Equity or Specific Performance make within the Federation or any place subject to its jurisdiction which redounds to a de facto presumptuary Act whose furtherance of the public good cannot be scientifically established.

Article 7 – Section 5

§ 7.5.1 The right of every Individual to life, liberty and the general pursuit of happiness and contentment shall not be infringed.
§ 7.5.2 The right of every Individual to have the reasonable expectation that the Laws which shall apply to them shall result in reasonably predictable outcomes shall not be infringed; and wherever they are not predictable, to be provided a full explanation for the circumstances that justified the action.

§ 7.5.3 The right of every Individual abiding in Law and Equity to be secure in all their general liberties shall not be infringed.

§ 7.5.4 The right of every Individual to commit any act of commission or omission which does not disfurnish the natural rights of others shall not be infringed or regulated.

§ 7.5.5 All Individuals shall be presumed eligible – without condition – for elected office but for want of talent or virtue.

§ 7.5.7 The right of every Individual within the jurisdiction of the Federation to appeal a case to which they are party to a higher court shall not be infringed.

§ 7.5.8 The right of every Individual within the jurisdiction of the Federation to a public trial shall not be infringed; and no lawful Court operating within the jurisdiction of the Federation shall hold any hearing or trial in any measure of secrecy unless specifically provided for in this Constitution.

§ 7.5.9 The right of every Individual Defendant or Respondent within the jurisdiction of the Federation to a timely trial shall not be infringed.

§ 7.5.10 The right of every Individual Defendant or Respondent within the jurisdiction of the Federation to obtain professional counsel in any matter in any Court of the Federation; and any Individual shall retain the right in any such matter to represent In Propria Persona with the same rights, privileges and courtesies of a professional attorney, shall not be infringed.

§ 7.5.11 The right of every Individual within the jurisdiction of the Federation to a communication of their rights by any lawful delegate who intends to detain or arrest them before such detention or arrest shall make anytime, anywhere or for any reason, including upon any detention or arrest for contempt of Court, shall not be infringed; and that communication of rights shall be, “My name is ________ , my service number is __________ and I am a delegate of the General Federation present and acting under lawful authority of same. I am now detaining/arresting you upon my reasonable and informed suspicion that you have committed a crime. The specific, exhaustive allegation/s against you is/are ___________. You reserve the right to decline communication without harassment, intimidation or retaliation, to be free of any form of punishment for the sake
thereof and I caution that anything you do communicate can and will likely be used against you in a Court of law. You have the right to legal counsel and to have them present for all hearings and trials in this matter. If you wish to utilize the services [of the Federation Civil Corps legal counsel | of a public defender] for representation without charge, you may do so.

§ 7.5.12 The right of every Individual within the jurisdiction of the Federation to present a defense whenever accused shall not be infringed.

§ 7.5.13 The right of every Individual within the jurisdiction of the Federation to decline self-incrimination shall not be infringed.

§ 7.5.14 The right of every Individual within the jurisdiction of the Federation to be presumed innocent until proven guilty, with all the rights and privileges of the innocent, shall not be infringed.

§ 7.5.15 The Federation shall guarantee to all Individuals in all law and equity the presumption of equal standing under the law and full legal capacity – with all the rights implied or codified in this Constitution – unless and until a feature other than income, assets, gender, religion, conscience, beliefs, chronological age, sexual affections, race or ethnicity is proven and adjudicated by a jury of their peers to qualify them as unequal or lacking capacity under the law.

§ 7.5.16 The right of the Individual to have and to hold private property shall not be infringed.

§ 7.5.17 The right of the Individual to be free of coercion or undue influence in relinquishing private property to public use, shall not be infringed. This shall not be construed to preclude the exercise of imminent domain for worthy public use and wherever it entails no coercion or undue influence.

§ 7.5.18 Neither primogeniture as a practice nor dynastic inheritance of property, rights or privileges not granted Individuals uniformly shall exist within the Federation or any place subject to Its jurisdiction. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to deny the designation of an Individual, if that designation be the only thing inherited, as a member of any House of the Federation as provided in this Constitution.

§ 7.5.19 Excepting the provisions of §1.1.4, the right of free association shall not be infringed.
§ 7.5.20 Any order issued by any Court within the Federation or any place subject to its jurisdiction shall be valid and legal for all intents and purposes for no more than thirty days if no meaningful hearing with all affected parties present occurs before then. Nor shall any Individual be denied the equal protection and process of law accorded any similarly situated Individual.

§ 7.5.21 Any law enacted within the jurisdiction of the Federation which shall specify a range of permissible consequences for the conviction of some referenced act or offense in which the maximum consequence provided is disproportionally larger than the minimal consequence provided measured by its personal impact on the Individual or Individuals so convicted shall be at all times null and shall not exist in the Federation or any place subject to its jurisdiction.

§ 7.5.22 No Individual acting through legal counsel or In Propria Persona shall be denied access to an impartial Court of the Federation or to an impartial jury of their peers; nor shall there be any omission of pertinent information necessary to gain said access.

§ 7.5.23 Any Individual who enters any Court of the Federation for any reason and at any time shall have the right to be confronted with the witnesses against him or her, whether the case be civil or criminal.

§ 7.5.24 Any Individual Defendant or Respondent who enters any Court of the Federation for any reason and at any time shall have the right to require compulsory process to obtain witnesses, circumstantial evidence or information in his or her favor.

§ 7.5.25 The Federation Civil Corps shall provide competent, professional legal counsel to any Individual Defendant or Respondent who requests it and shall levy no charge, fee or other condition for the service.

Article 7 – Section 6

§ 7.6.1 Any act of the Federation requiring discretion shall be fully documented and recorded securely and independently in a manner to be determined by Law; and recorded as near to real-time as technological limitations allow. The Senate, once every ten years, shall initiate, and by and with the concurrence of the House of the Judiciary, an examination of these records to recommend to the House of the Legislator that they be made public if it deems proper; which the House of the Legislator may so do by appropriate legislation wherever it sees fit.
§ 7.6.2 Upon disclosure of acts of the Federation deemed discreet to the House of the Judiciary, the House of the Judiciary shall review those records for probable cause of a crime. If probable cause makes, the House of the Judiciary shall hold hearings as it deems proper to prosecute said crimes. The House of the Judiciary shall establish a special court of discretion – enjoying immunity from public observation – to prosecute the crime, should secrecy still be required. In any case, wherever secrecy is required, those proceedings shall likewise be recorded as in § 7.6.1.

Article 7 – Section 7

§ 7.7.1 Any form of slavery generally defined as any valuable consideration in speculation of the future performance of a human being, coerced or voluntary or implicit or explicit; shall not exist within the Federation, or any place subject to Its jurisdiction.

§ 7.7.2 Except in private transaction, monetary loans requiring repayment of principal or interest shall not exist within the Federation, or any place subject to Its jurisdiction.

§ 7.7.3 Employment, or status in employment, conditioned upon any act of commission or omission of the employee which manifestly contributes not to the employees legitimate organizational financial productivity in their role of employment shall not exist within the Federation or any place subject to Its jurisdiction.

§ 7.7.4 No law of the Federation or lawful delegate of the Federation shall prejudice remedy by dint of natural economic acts outside a Individual’s control, in whole or part, on behalf of said Individual’s right to Equity in Law, Equity in Economics or General Equity.

§ 7.7.5 It shall be sufficient but not necessary to prove fraud in any Court of the Federation wherever the tortfeasor shall have clearly and convincingly possessed information regarding a transaction, product or service which was not provided or in the possession of the victim and, should that knowledge have been made available to the victim, would have clearly and convincingly resulted in a failure to consummate the fraud; and that further any clear and convincing indication of trickery or deceit in such a matter shall suffice to meet the clear and convincing condition on all counts.

Article 7 – Section 8

§ 7.8.1 No Individual shall be denied access to any mental health services for any reason if the service is professionally indicated and is feasible to provide. And any Individual involuntarily separated from employment more than five times within any five year period due to insufficient productivity shall receive a direct, confidential offer for mental health
services without charge or onerous condition from a lawful delegate of the Federation as the House of the Legislator shall provide by law.

§ 7.8.2 Any Individual unemployed or lacking sustained productive work, as the House of the Legislator shall define by Law, for a period exceeding two years shall be subject to placement and, if needed, re-placement, in employment roles for a period of five years according to the needs of the Federation and in accordance with that Individual’s qualification, interests, talent and best likelihood for achieving maximum productivity. And no employer may deny or frustrate such placement. The House of the Legislator shall standardize this process by appropriate legislation.

§ 7.8.2.1 If the Federation is unable to place an Individual in gainful employment by the means given due to a lack of available roles, then the Federation shall initiate any worthy effort or project within the Federation Civil Auxiliary, defined in § 1.2.10 of this Constitution, to employ all Individuals residing in the jurisdiction of the Federation who could not otherwise be placed.

§ 7.8.3 As any Individual subject to the jurisdiction of the Federation is asked for their consent to the social contract thus executed, the Federation is obligated to reciprocate with their basic needs in emergency. The Federation shall provide healthy comestibles and dignified housing to any Individual within the jurisdiction of the Federation if they are, and for the duration of they shall remain, unemployed. Nothing in this provision shall deny or disfurnish the right of the Federation to require treatment for lack of productivity of any unemployed Individual who, after five years of placement in employment by the Federation as provided in § 7.8.2 of this Constitution, remained unemployed for an aggregate total time of five years within the period of time of seven years past to the present; excepting that this provision is null in such cases as may arise within any State which bears a current and valid National Codicil to a Social Contract; and excepting that the means, methods and facilities devised and applied wherever treatment for lack of productivity is required shall:

§ 7.8.3.1 Be solely of the capacity and for the purpose of treating lack of productivity and no other condition.

§ 7.8.3.2 Guarantee any treated Individuals the normative right to freedom of communication and association with any other Individual.

§ 7.8.3.3 Retain in a timely manner all its records in true duplicate form excepting only that all identifying information is removed and for which the general public shall have unlimited access.
§ 7.8.3.4 Be burdened with the standard of demonstrating in a court of law in each
individual case that any given Individual has demonstrated a pattern of deliberate
refusal to treatment by manner of tardiness or absence wherever their presence is
required for said treatment; before, if a Court Order authorizing it shall issue,
restricting for a limited time said Individual’s freedom of movement. And no
Individual treated for lack of productivity shall be housed, institutionalized or
otherwise have their residence or allowed movement determined by such a scheme
unless publicly disclosed evidence is released before any action is taken and it
demonstrates in a clear and convincing manner that said burden has been overcome
and that any restrictions on movement or residence are for a brief, limited time.

§ 7.8.3.5 Without exception, no Individual treated for lack of productivity shall be
punished or treated differently than any other person similarly situated. Nor shall the
privacy of any such Individual be violated or otherwise abused by any lawful
delegate of the Federation.

§ 7.8.4 The Federation shall provide educational services for all Individuals, up to and
including the highest standardized degree of education in an Individual’s native State, with
all resources for operation provided by the Federation. No publicly funded school, college or
University of the Federation shall levy any charge to any Individual for any reason; nor shall it
deny public access to its records, academic findings, research results and other
information favorable to the public good provided; the Federation resources required to comply are insufficient to appreciably undermine the institutions further capacity to function as that institution operating with its given budget.

§ 7.8.5 The Federation shall guarantee to each citizen a core education leading to the
highest competence in; their spoken native language, English, Mathematics, Physics,
Chemistry, Biology, Law and Economics; up to each Individual’s personal capacity. Basic
functional literacy, tested or observed degree of comprehension of content notwithstanding,
in the language grammar of English and Mathematics shall likewise be assured.

§ 7.8.6 Not less than ten percent of all time consumed in the education of all Individuals of
less than twelve years age and within the jurisdiction of the Federation shall be allocated for
education in any matter of that Individual’s guardian’s discretion, which the Federation shall
provide in a strictly neutral and egalitarian manner as the House of the Legislator shall
determine by Law.

§ 7.8.7 The Federation shall provide no education in any subject matter beyond that
provided by § 7.8.4, § 7.8.5 and § 7.8.6 of this Constitution for any Individual less than
twelve years age.
§ 7.8.8 The Federation shall, before an Individual's residence in the Federation shall have exceeded twelve years continuously, guarantee and require for and of all such Individuals an impartial, exhaustive education in the standing statutory Code of the Federation, standing federal civil procedure and their local rules, the rights, responsibilities, methods and techniques of litigation *In Propria Persona*, the principles of virtue as understood in General Federalism, and the legal processes and principles of this Constitution of the Federation.

Kir Komrik

Victor Van Houten

John Manley

Frieda Fromm

et al.

Addressed to the Nations of the World

Abkhazia – Republic of Abkhazia

Afghanistan – Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

Albania – Republic of Albania

Algeria – People’s Democratic Republic of Algeria

Andorra – Principality of Andorra

Angola – Republic of Angola

Antigua and Barbuda

Argentina – Argentine Republic

Armenia – Republic of Armenia

Australia – Commonwealth of Australia

Austria – Republic of Austria

Azerbaijan – Republic of Azerbaijan

Bahamas – Commonwealth of The Bahamas
Bahrain – Kingdom of Bahrain
Bangladesh – People’s Republic of Bangladesh
Barbados
Belarus – Republic of Belarus
Belgium – Kingdom of Belgium
Belize
Benin – Republic of Benin [Note 9]
Bhutan – Kingdom of Bhutan
Bolivia – Plurinational State of Bolivia
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Botswana – Republic of Botswana
Brazil – Federative Republic of Brazil
Brunei – State of Brunei, Abode of Peace
Bulgaria – Republic of Bulgaria
Burkina Faso [Note 12]
Burma – Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Burundi – Republic of Burundi
Cambodia – Kingdom of Cambodia
Cameroon – Republic of Cameroon
Canada [Note 14]
Cape Verde – Republic of Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad – Republic of Chad
Chile – Republic of Chile
China – People’s Republic of China [Note 15]
China, Republic of (Taiwan) ?
Taiwan
Colombia – Republic of Colombia
Comoros – Union of the Comoros
Congo, Democratic Republic of the (Congo-Kinshasa)
Congo, Republic of the (Congo-Brazzaville)
Cook Islands – Cook Islands
Costa Rica – Republic of Costa Rica
Côte d’Ivoire – Republic of Côte d’Ivoire (Ivory Coast)
Croatia – Republic of Croatia
Cuba – Republic of Cuba
Cyprus – Republic of Cyprus
Czech Republic [Note 22]
Democratic People’s Republic of Korea
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Denmark – Kingdom of Denmark
Djibouti – Republic of Djibouti
Dominica – Commonwealth of Dominica
Dominican Republic
East Timor – Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste
Ecuador – Republic of Ecuador
Egypt – Arab Republic of Egypt
El Salvador – Republic of El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea – Republic of Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea – State of Eritrea
Estonia – Republic of Estonia
Ethiopia – Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
Fiji – Republic of Fiji
Finland – Republic of Finland
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Kazakhstan
Kenya – Republic of Kenya
Kiribati – Republic of Kiribati
Korea, North – Democratic People’s Republic of Korea
Korea, South – Republic of Korea
Kosovo – Republic of Kosovo
Kuwait – State of Kuwait
Kyrgyzstan – Kyrgyz Republic
Laos – Lao People’s Democratic Republic
Latvia – Republic of Latvia
Lebanon – Lebanese Republic
Lesotho – Kingdom of Lesotho
Liberia – Republic of Liberia
Libya
Liechtenstein – Principality of Liechtenstein
Lithuania – Republic of Lithuania
Luxembourg – Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
Macedonia – Republic of Macedonia
Madagascar – Republic of Madagascar
Malawi – Republic of Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives – Republic of Maldives
Mali – Republic of Mali
Malta – Republic of Malta
Marshall Islands – Republic of the Marshall Islands
Mauritania – Islamic Republic of Mauritania
Mauritius – Republic of Mauritius
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**Finali Ordo Seclorum**

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