

Democratic Constitution

Introduction (model name: D.A.V.I.D.)

Presented below is the text of a Constitution (the fundamental law for a Nation). This system is worked out in several sizes of the text, to make reading, debating and ratifying possible. The smaller Constitutions focus on the essence, whereas the larger Constitutions are an attempt to delay the attempts of the corrupt to subvert the Nation.

A Constitution is a special kind of law. Although the emerging classes of the bureaucracy, Representative and others may start to believe that they own the Constitution, it is the law that the People in general force these classes to obey to, or should. This in contrast with the regular laws, from traffic law to contract law to criminal law and so on, which is a law that is in practice typically created only indirectly by the people, and enforced by the law enforcement system unto the People ~ seemingly from the top down.

The essential task of a Constitution is no more than to create an entity which can make further law. A Constitution is a way to approach the need for law making in writing. If everyone behaves fine and is capable in the moment to create enough cooperation with each other creatively, then there would be no need for laws or Constitutions. However once a mode of living together has emerged it could then be written down, resulting in an informal version of what is the constitution of the nation. Because the nations of the world do not live well enough together, in peace and happiness, this Constitution has been created. It does not necessarily need to be ratified in whole. It is not a tightly integrated system that require all components to function precisely as described. This Constitution is comprised of various ideas about varying topics (mainly Government and economics), which could be reworked, added to existing practices, or taken out. A wise way of ratifying this Constitution, is to take a component that seems promising, then rework it to fit in the existing model and see if it is useful. Nevertheless the Constitution here presented is designed to work as the Constitution of a serious Nation with millions of people. One reason is to present a coherent model as a theoretical example, and another is to be immediately ready in case a Nation is in Revolutionary turmoil, which is the key moment a Nation might choose a new Constitution. Such moments are rare and fleeting, for which one should be as prepared as can be to make the most of it.

It is a common misconception that law is repressive. In a lawless violent environment, the word of the strongest meany is the law. The meek may combine themselves to overthrow their tyrants, and pass a law against violence that they decide to keep together by virtue of outnumbering the violent and acting as one. This is a law that creates freedom from oppression, it creates happiness for many, while doing no more than reasonably restrain the excessively violence; even they may not need to be hurt by the law, or repressed by it in a meaningful way. The Constitution is the discipline of the household of the Nation, the way by which all join hands. Bad and excessively long laws are repressive, they choke the nation. Laws must be written short, sweet, elegant and to the point, especially Constitutional law which is the one system the vast majority should be able to understand easily.

Why is the longest law presented here in the order of some 300 articles, if law must be short and elegant? A nation is not a simple matter. Everything will have to be defined from scratch in this Constitution, or else it will have to be created by the law maker therein defined. That leads to the first line of assault of the power hungry: abusing their power to get more power. Therefore these largest Constitutions are so detailed: they are a cage and a maze that is designed to splinter the power of the corrupt, and give the power to the People by virtually any means undersigned could imagine. Nations that are exceedingly well behaved may not need to pass all these laws, as their Governments could be loyal with fewer laws restraining them. The longest laws here are so large that it becomes unreadable ~ but so is the technical manual of just about every technological contraption build by humanity. A manual is read by paging to the part you will need or that is of interest, this is also the way to approach these larger Constitutions below. It has taken years to put this Constitution together, taking days, weeks or even months and more of thinking about what may be no more than one article. Presumably it will take a similar effort for those who never thought about these problems, to make up their minds about what should be in their Constitution.

With a Constitution comes the need to make it happen in reality. For this has also been proposed roughly 9 ways of activity. These 9 ways are outlined in 'Revolution & Reform ~ manual and law' (by same author). This Constitution ratification is part of the middle way (0-4 or the 5th way) of these 9 ways. These 9 ways are more than only to ratify this or a similar Constitution, while this Constitution can be seen as only one of the nine ways to spread power to all within this overall system – the most far reaching way.

See the book 'Constitutional Proposal' for the reasoning behind all laws in the 239 Constitution, and/or online *) This last and largest Constitution "240+" (239 plus amendments) does not work everything out to the last word, but also turns over the job of Constitutional law making to the reader ... In this document is presented the 239 law model with the shortened explanations. The 239 law model is cut into 50 blocks of articles, which make up the 50 law Constitution. Then in turn each of the blocks is briefly reasoned. This makes the 239 law model easier to digest (hopefully).

*) At the time of writing at: <http://www.law4.org> and <http://www.socialism.nl>

(No totalitarian plan-economy is proposed here. This model centers on trading freely ~ hopefully fairly ~ the products of labor and services.)

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Constitution plus Amendments ~ 240+ laws *Ratification stage: 6* *page 3 (in bold)*

Amendments List

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Essence ~1 law

Ratification stage: 1

Distribute power.

Empowerment

Everyone take their share of power.

I take my share of power.

Slogans are not enough.

Constitutional Assembly ~ 3 laws

Ratification stage: 2

This is our way

-o-

*Our councils are formed by delegates,
each supported by 50 persons or more.*

*The delegates may group again supporting
a representative in a larger council.*

*Our people make decisions together by one person one vote,
the non-votes can be added by the delegates.*

- o -

Essential (consolidated) Constitution ~ 7 laws

Ratification stage: 3

This is our way

-o-

*Our councils are formed by delegates,
each supported by 50 persons or more.*

*The delegates may group again supporting
a representative in a larger council.*

*Our people make decisions together by one person one vote,
the non-votes can be added by the delegates.*

- o -

*When a company loses its founder and is of substantial size,
they become ruled by those working in it.*

*We will allow none
to become too rich.*

*Everyone will have an equal share
of the natural resources in our nation.*

*Every human being is respected
and a goal in itself.*

- o -

Condensed Constitution ~ 50 laws

Ratification stage: 4

Preamble

Always will we seek peace with our brothers and sisters of other nations. We want to be there, to support them if they need us. We ask no more then to be at peace with you. This is the way we have chosen for ourselves.

9 Chapters, 50 'Blocks'.

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Chapter 5: Structure of Monopoly Sectors
Chapter 6: Structure of Free Markets
Chapter 7: Structure of Special Markets
Chapter 8: Structure of Finance
Chapter 9: Structure of Resources

Chapter 1: Structure of Constitution

{1}

These are our laws.

*We have instituted them together,
only we can change them together.*

{2}

*All on our territory are bound to these laws by our force,
and these laws must respect all that are on our territory.*

{3}

*Our flag indicates when we are in peace,
it indicates if we are at war, for all to see.*

{4}

We do not want an Empire, or to be too great.

*Serious groups in our nation may start their own
nation, to be self sufficient and independent.*

{5}

*We will not accept domination over ourselves
from another nation.*

{6}

*Every human being is worthy of Justice and freedom,
to be equal in these with respect to other people.*

{7}

When our councils sink in chaos, our King or Queen will rule them.

Chapter 2: Structure of Individual Protections

{8}

*Punishment does - for the sake of the innocent - not include
wounding, torture or death.*

{9}

Animals are not to be abused.

{10}

*Everyone has the right to speak and listen.
Everyone has the right to organise.*

{11}

You own what you rightfully acquired.

*The privacy of your home may not be violated,
unless for the gravest concerns in the pursuit of Justice.*

{12}

We will try our best not to convict innocent people of crimes.

{13}

*Someone convicted to imprisonment will be kept separate
from other such imprisoned people if he/she so wants it.*

{14}

Children should be cared for.

Chapter 3: Structure of Government

{15}

*Our representatives behave true to their word.
They are servants to the will of the people.*

{16}

*We can force our way unto the delegates using a direct vote
on an issue; the abstentions are represented by the delegates.*

{17}

Our general election dates are determined by an independent body, who are elected by the people.

{18}

Our King or Queen will inspect our Government, and we will inspect our King or Queen.

{19}

Our Government has no secrets.

Delegates decide by their own majority.

{20}

We elect and replace at our whim our delegates that represent us.

By the people elected delegates may group together to elect and replace at their whim someone to represent them, but those so elected may not do the same.

{21}

Our delegates are rewarded a modest compensation for their work.

{22}

We elect our delegate by freely assembled group of 50 or more.

Our delegates form councils together by 50 delegates or more.

{23}

Our delegates will let everyone know well in advance what they are going to be discussing.

{24}

If our delegates form large councils, they can divide themselves into 50 groups or more that each choose one of their own to represent them.

{25}

Our nation has a national council, one delegate from each area.

{26}

Our Government councils can appoint ministerial councils, who handle a special task for the Government council.

{27}

There are no delegates that are not supported by those they represent. Our delegates do not serve another master in secret.

{28}

Our Government will receive our word and let the people know what they have received.

{29}

An independent and trustworthy group of people will be put to the task of judging who broke our laws.

{30}

An independent and trustworthy group of people will be put to the task of finding who seem to have broken our laws.

{31}

When a home must be searched in the pursuit of Justice, the resident is compensated if innocent.

{32}

The law strives to establish equality of power.

{33}

Local councils of delegates have Government power in their area.

Larger area councils rule issues if the local councils can not agree to do things differently or the same, or want them to rule something.

{34}

Besides police and King and those responsible in the Government, a third group keeps an eye on the integrity of our money system.

Chapter 4: Structure of Disaster Relief

{35}

The disaster relief organization trains for disasters, war is only one type of disaster it trains for.

{36}

Our army only fights tyranny within our own borders.

{37}

Our Armies and fighters therein decide for themselves if they will fight if the people ask them to fight.

Chapter 5: Structure of Monopoly Sectors

{38}

We will not allow someone to profit unfairly from a power position.

If needed we will organise a specific service by general negotiation.

Chapter 6: Structure of Free Markets

{39}

Everyone in the nation is free to negotiate exchanges of what they own.

{40}

Groups who create something together and are not yet ruled by their group majority, become ruled by their group majority once they loose their original starter and are larger then 10 people.

{41}

We do not accept that people have masters outside of our nation, for whom they work for their livelihood.

{42}

Groups who work together are not to abuse themselves or each other.

{43}

There can not be too much concentration of power in a business compared to other businesses.

{44}

Groups who offer products in the markets do not keep the working conditions in their establishments a secret.

Chapter 7: Structure of Special Markets

{45}

We may in selected cases create a special system to handle a certain work that requires a special solution beyond a free market or nationally negotiated production.

Chapter 8: Structure of Finance

{46}

When our economy and the wealth therein become too lopsided, the Government may step in with mass approval and do what is necessary to redress the balance of power.

{47}

Our councils set themselves with restraint and transparency to the task of business finance.

{48}

Individuals may lend to others small sums for interest, but not large sums, the interests received from loans must not be enough to make a living.

{49}

Loans or other such investments are cancelled after 7 years, except for the value of something that was offered in temporary ownership to the lending party as a condition of the loan.

Chapter 9: Structure of Resources

{50}

Every person has the natural and practical right to use its equal share of the available natural resources.

Constitution Proposal ~ 239 laws

Ratification stage: 5

This is a version that has the proposed laws briefly commented on. A number of laws are taken together in a block, separated by

{N}

The comments in that block pertain to those laws. The purpose is to briefly explain laws in an easier way useful for introduction (initial ratification). This is an ideas Constitution: once you understand the idea(s) you can write the laws yourself, probably better ! Just because one idea/law is wrong or not to your liking, does not mean the other laws could not function and achieve their goals. Most if not all of these proposed laws can be taken out and used by themselves into different systems of economics and government. Laws are in bold, comments in ordinary underlined. Click on the law to get to the long version. Click on the 'block' number {N} to read that in the form of a law in the condensed Constitution.

9 Chapters, 239 Laws.

{0}

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A list of laws designed to protect the individual (civil rights). This Constitution has not been made in an effort to improve these laws, but they are present because they should be in a Constitution:

Chapter 2: Structure of Individual protection

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Extensive amount of laws, designed to make a Government that is maximum tied to the will of the people, while still being efficient:

Chapter 3: Structure of Government

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A set of laws around the Army, designed to massage it into a situation where it does not become a reason to wage war and Empire, while still

being effective for the purpose of national self defense against Empire:

Chapter 4: Structure of Disaster Relief

- *block {35}* - page: 60
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Laws for areas of productivity that do not work properly in a free market system, usually because they are inherently monopolistic (such as the infrastructure):

Chapter 5: Structure of Monopoly Sectors

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Laws for the free market sector, to make the companies democratic once the starter leaves, while ensuring the fair compensation for the starters:

Chapter 6: Structure of Free Markets

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- *block {41}* - 69
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A chapter that allows issues to be handled differently than either a free market or a negotiated Government service group, it is a safety valve to handle the unexpected / special cases:

Chapter 7: Structure of Special Markets

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The social finance system. This is a complicated spread of laws attempting to handle this difficult problem, attempting to do something about the money games that cause abuses through a variety of mechanisms, also by replacing it by non-profit motivated investment:

Chapter 8: Structure of Finance

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A few laws to generally describe land distribution, while attempting to balance the interests of a land 'distributive owner' and its user if that is someone else:

Chapter 9: Structure of Resources

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Chapter 1: Structure of Constitution

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1.1.b-1 False law

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Articles 1.2: Territory

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1.2.a Territory

1.2.a-1 New Territory

1.2.a-1.1 New Territory, lost

1.2.a-1.2 New Territory, border

1.2.a-1.3 New Territory, more

1.2.a-2 Larger Territory

1.2.a-3 Territorial Limits

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Articles 1.3: Nation of Law

1.3.a Equality

1.3.a-1 Lasting Freedom

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Articles 1.4: State of Chaos

1.4.a King Rule

1.4.a-1 King Rule, Banner

1.4.a-2 King Rule, Stability

Chapter 2: Structure of Individual Protections

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2.1.b Free speech

2.1.b-1 No insult

2.1.c Freedom of Assembly

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2.1.e Privacy

Articles 2.2: Justice

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2.2.a-1 Presumed innocent

2.2.a-2 Equal pleading effort

2.2.a-3 Competent Defense

2.2.a-4 International Justice

2.2.a-5 Trial not Punishment

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2.2.b Fair punishment

2.2.b-1 Fair punishment, reading

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Articles 2.3: Additional rights for Children

2.3.a Right to be cared for

Chapter 3: Structure of Government

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Chapter 1: Structure of Constitution

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Articles 1.1: Power of the Constitution

_1.1.a Power

The constitution has no value outside the support of the People.

3 Reasons:

1. *This is a true democracy, deal with it or get out. That may seem colder than it is: in this system if you are with 1 000 000 persons or more, you can create your own Sovereign nation out of the existing nation (1.2.a-1)*
2. *Can a mob suddenly declare the Constitution void for the purpose of a lynching? Probably not (technically one should ask the Supreme Court), because the will to kill a certain person (or group) does not equal that a people is no longer in support of the Constitution. In such a reading, which I think is proper, "The Constitution" in 1.1.a refers to the whole, and not just one minor part. There are proper procedures in place to change a minor part (see 1.1.a-1). If the People continue to 'live the Constitution' then they are in support of it, and any mob however large - even if a majority - is outside of the law if they engage in un-Constitutional killings and so on (notably the death penalty is illegal in this system, for reason of imperfect human justice - life long forced labor is not illegal, however.)*
3. *Who is undersigned to propose to a Nation that they are to submit to anything? If a People want a more stringent code here, it is for them to hamstring themselves; which may be a good idea, but they should do it.*

_1.1.a-1 Changes

The Constitution can only be changed by the People directly.

A Constitution that can be easily changed by the Government equals the rule of the Government mob.

_1.1.a-1.1 Changes, warning

When a Referendum is to be held proposing change to the Constitution, that Referendum can not be held before time has passed of equal length to the time a Government can be

in office (see Article 3.1.c, Electing Government), starting from the moment the Referendum is posted in the required location as to be held (see Article 3.1.b-4, Transparency).

_1.1.a-1.2 Changes, delay

Changes to the Constitution become law after a three month waiting period, starting from the day both the procedure for changing the constitution has been met and the result has been published widely. Before the last month of the delay starts, the ratification Referendum can be done again, the Referendum with most people casting a vote will decide.

These laws are to make sure a corrupting Government (doesn't a Government always corrupt ?) will have to work a little harder and longer before they get to the coveted tyranny of their dreams. It also makes the process of changing the Constitution slower and more predictable, and takes some powers away from the Government about this (until - of course - the Government has succeeded in corrupting the nation; may that day never come and may the people be vigilant against their Government - against demagogues and liars and above all: war mongers and their more devious cousins, the Imperialists.)

{2}

The following defines the Constitution as being the supreme law. Within this Constitution the necessary freedoms are enshrined. If the Constitution does not claim to be the supreme law, whomever may decide on some other laws for any reasons, notably the Government. Being the supreme law it has naturally the obligation to work for the wellbeing of all, and not to be oppressive.

_1.1.b Scope

The constitution is the supreme set of rules.

_1.1.b-1 False law

Laws and Government decisions conflicting with the Constitution are void. Police is not to enforce, the Judiciary is to reject, and the Government is to retract such laws and decisions.

_1.1.b-2 Unity of Law

The constitution is one and the same across the entire Nation.

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The flag protocol gives the people a chance to conduct their national Democracy even under the worst conditions, of both war and criminal tyranny by their own Government, and/or chaos. The flag protocol does not have a clear counting mechanism, but is nevertheless binding on the Government and the special body (the EC) that sets the election dates (and is itself also elected, though rarely). By forcing the Government to fly a war flag, the politicians have less chances to play fair weather while they are killing and murdering people for their own amuzements and profits of their cronies elsewhere. The people, who are often distracted and of questionable critical abilities, can form the will that they always want to fly a peace flag, and through this simple mechanism force a Government not to wage war and Empire.

Flag protocol also extends to the possibilities of rallying the people for revolution and overthrow of the Government; the results are also binding and important in this Constitutional system: the Government is bound to do the will of the people (in general), and the EC is to order general elections based on the will of the people, and the Constitution as such is depending on the support of the people. These may be vague issues, but during tyranny and criminal Government there is not going to be a fair count anyway.

For example: the Dutch nation and many European nations would be forced under this system to currently be flying the war flag, for supporting the criminal Nato forces and American forces in their blood stained adventures for Empire. Flying such a war flag can drive home the reality of criminal Governments to the usually disinterested people, even their least informed and intelligent sectors. It is of course true that the Government may lie about this, and fly a peace flag while waging Empire. This can be reacted against by using the peace flag with a black ribbon, which protests such practices by the political class.

_1.1.c Flag

The flag of the Constitution is divided in a top and a bottom half. In the middle a shape resembling an Omega letter.

This represents a pair of scales, symbol for democracy, it is the peace flag of the Constitution.

The peace flag of the Constitution is to be displayed alone by itself or in the highest position above an identity flag.

_1.1.c-1 Flag of war

When a Government is at war - or orders to use weapons greater in power then needed to kill a lion to subdue other human beings - all the

Constitutional flags in possession of the Government are to be turned upside down. This represents a bull head with horns, symbol for war, for when the Government is at war, it is the war flag of the Constitution.

The war flag of the Constitution is shown under a flag which denotes the identity at war.

Nobody is to accept any order from any commander to wage war without the official widespread display of the war flag.

Exception: see Article 3.2.b-3.1, Weapons Authorization.

_1.1.c-1.1 Flag democracy

A Constitutional peace flag signals a wish for peace and not war, referring to the the identity of the identity flag if one is shown. A Constitutional war flag - which is the Constitutional war flag below an identity flag - signals a wish for war action by that identity. A reversed Constitutional peace flag without an identity flag above it has an unidentifiable meaning, it is a display of error on the part of the display construction.

With the Constitutional flag display can be displayed ribbons in several colors.

A black ribbon signals there is not currently war or peace as it is wished by the Constitutional flag shown.

A white ribbon signals there is currently war or peace as is wished by the Constitutional flag shown.

A blue ribbon signals a wish for change of the Government identified by the identity flag.

A green ribbon signals a wish for the present Government identified by the identity flag, to remain in power.

A golden ribbon signals a wish for King Rule in the Country identified by the identity flag. See Article 1.4.a, King Rule.

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Articles 1.2: Territory

These laws describe the general issues about the borders of the nation.

This model for society has its limits, because it is not humanly possible to handle too many problems, therefore there is an upper size to a nation in this model. The size in this law is much larger than recommended, it is recommended by undersigned not to go larger than 27 million. It is not necessary, the amount of problems is just getting too many, the length of the chains too long. It is better to have multiple Sovereignties.

The other articles below the first one here allow a group within the nation to create its own nation in good order. This protects minorities who are tired of not getting their way.

_1.2.a Territory

The Country assembles not more than 100.000.000, one hundred million, potential voters.

_1.2.a-1 New Territory

Groups of 1 million residents in a consecutive geographic area can step out of the Country if they achieve a Two Third Majority in a Referendum where abstentions count as votes against stepping out, two consecutive times with an interval of 5 years between them; without there being a Majority against leaving the Country with at least half of the local people voting in it, within 10 years after the first of the two consecutive Referendums. Then the region is independent and out of the Country, 10 years after the first Referendum. These Referendums must be widely published in the concerning area, or they will be invalid.

The New Country is formed by taking with it an amount of natural resources equal to the combined total of resource rights for the people who come to live in the new territory, including an equal amount of non-distributed natural resources - such as nature and public land - according to the percentage of people that will be living there.

_1.2.a-1.1 New Territory, lost

When the new country contains fewer than 1 million people before 100 years have gone by, the area falls back to the original country, unless the original country decides to reject it.

_1.2.a-1.2 New Territory, border

The border of both Countries will not develop enclosed sovereign areas. It will be a simplified line, in such a way that both Countries will have a coherent shape necessary to easily determine

in what Country a person is.

_1.2.a-1.3 New Territory, more

An area bordering a New Territory will join that New Territory before 10 years have passed of it having become independent, if they reach a Majority in Referendum where abstentions count as votes against joining, if the New Territory accepts the application to join.

_1.2.a-2 Larger Territory

The Country Council, see Article 3.1.d-5, Country Council, can accept a new area into the country.

_1.2.a-3 Territorial Limits

The territory extends as far as the eye can see into uninhabitable territory - such as the sea - with respect to that right for other Nations.

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The 'International Territory' law is meant to describe to what extend in general the power of foreign nations or whatever Imperial combination they may form is to have in this nation described by this Constitution, which is: virtually nothing.

_1.2.a-4 International Territory

When a petition of Nations representing more then Two Third of the world population is offered regarding an issue on International Territory, the petition will be read before the Country Council, see Article 3.1.d-5, Country Council. This right exists only once a year for a half hour duration.

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Some more fairly obvious laws designed to prevent weird attacks on the rule of law and the personhood of an individual, such as saying that someone is in a special category for which the law would not count or that it will be subjected to special laws. The 'common interest' is an extendible concept, and freedom of people has to be curtailed (no right to murder for example) to a degree. Not everything can be forced right under all circumstances using law making, the rest

is up to a charitable practice, the brother and sisterhood of people.

Articles 1.3: Nation of Law

_1.3.a Equality

All people living in the Country are equal under the Law. None are above and none are below the Law.

_1.3.a-1 Lasting Freedom

When no National Laws in the common interest, no decisions to favor the common interest from bodies created by the Constitution in the common interest, curtail a person its freedom, that person is assumed to have an active right to make any decision desired. A person can not lose or sell their right to make decisions: a person can not sell itself into slavery. A person cannot lose or sell their entitlements and responsibilities awarded to them by the law.

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These laws revert the nation temporarily to a dictatorship under the elected 'King' (or Queen); which is both a temporary safety guard against external sources of chaos, and a mechanism that keeps this whole system of Government within play if it turns out that a nation is not yet socially capable of having a true democracy. If a nation is not ready for true democracy, they will be too hostile to each other in the councils to make it work, generally it will be because they are too egocentric, greedy and/or lacking intelligence and the ability to see things from another perspective, to judge with some fairness. The nation can then for a time be ruled by the King or Queen, until things have calmed for another attempt, which may be only after a generation. Then they can try again, and again it can return to a dictatorship, and so on, until they become capable.

Articles 1.4: State of Chaos

_1.4.a King Rule

The Electoral Committee declares a state of chaos when the Country is in Chaos, at which time the King takes over the Government and the making of non-Constitutional Law. The Electoral Committee can end the state of chaos at any time.

The state of chaos lasts not longer then one year and one day, after which there is one month of normal Governmental rule. One month after the end of the state of chaos, new elections for the Electoral Committee

are being held, unless the condition of Article 1.4.a-2, King Rule, Stability, has been met.

See Article 3.1.c-1, Electoral Committee.

See Article 3.1.c-1.8, King Elect.

_1.4.a-1 King Rule, Banner

During the state of chaos, all the flags in possession of the Government are to fly a golden banner.

_1.4.a-2 King Rule, Stability

When the same King is re-elected after a period of King Rule, then gets another period of King Rule within one year after that election, and after that second closely following period of King Rule is again elected King, then the obligation in Article 1.4.a, King Rule, to elect a new Electoral Committee after a period of King Rule is suspended until the King loses its Kingship.

Chapter 2: Structure of Individual Protections

Articles 2.1: Individual Protections

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A protection against (severely) traumatizing forms of punishment, which are hard to rectify in case an innocent is convicted; such as torture and execution.

_2.1.a No Harm

The human body can not be harmed. Not for the purpose of of extracting information (torture), or for the purpose of punishment, or any other purpose against the will of that particular human body (person).

_2.1.a-1 Compensation

The People or in their absence the Government will set compensations in case of convicting innocent people.

{9}

Cruelty to animals is outlawed; slaughter in a not cruel way is not necessarily thought of as cruel.

_2.1.a-2 Animals

Animals are not to be treated with cruelty.

{10}

Freedom of speech and freedom of assembly, two critical rights in a democratic nation. If these rights are significantly hamstrung, if people can not say what they think is wrong with the Government, are not allowed to organize together to seek improvements to their conditions even if it is against the Government, then all is lost. Life could be a hell, or become one fairly quickly, as it has in the past when these freedoms had been stifled effectively; though in major part because great masses of people wanted it so. In those times the Government murdered and tortured at will, to secure their power and wealth; they where criminals in power.

_2.1.b Free speech

People have the right to express any opinion they want.

_2.1.b-1 No insult

People have a right not to be repeatedly, apparently directly, apparently purposefully insulted in public areas, in a difficult way to escape.

_2.1.c Freedom of Assembly

People are free to assemble themselves in organized groups. Groups who have as their aim the changing of the Government and/or society system in whatever way, can not be disbanded because of their ideas.

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This is a system of trade, you own what you make, you own it naturally and by law, you own your labor and right to engage in contracts about your work freely. The whole idea of this system, from which this Constitution is (hopefully) logically derived is the natural private ownership of your work individually, a natural and good right with which to protect yourself from abuses and to live by your own hand in freedom and negotiation under your own freedom with others. Your natural right to your future labor is within your power to not work, and your natural right to what you have made is in your ability to hide or destroy what you have thus made. This is the natural order ! It is a good order.

The law for privacy is there to protect people in their human honor

further, to as it where not only own their work but also their soul and not to feel abused and violated by outside people (such as the Government.) Both these laws revolve both around the freedom of the individual, and the attempt to have a Government which is not and can not become totalitarian. By ankering the nation in the personal freedom to own your work, primarily that which is directly done by that person its hands: that freedom and the wider privacy of its home becomes the rock upon which the state is founded and can be moved from, even moved out of the way if so needed. Because within the privacy of the home the caring person will move the state, and organise the leaver that with many they will be able to correct their state. These laws are therefore of the utmost importance in the whole system, and a threat to them should be regarded as a call to revolution.

2.1.d Property Right

Your legal property can not be taken away from you. You can not take away the legal property of someone.

2.1.e Privacy

A person has a natural right to Privacy of his personal belongings, body and home.

See also Article 3.2.b-4, Police and Privacy.

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These are some (already standard) laws about objective and fair Justice in Court, based on laws already known, objective indisputible evidence (beyond reasonable doubt), presumed innocence, having a competent legal council and/or spokesperson before the court, a Judge with no interest in ruling either way, and so on. These laws here about this issue are not claimed to be better then other laws written for this, but they have to be in the Constitution to make it a proper model beyond the meddling of politicians and even the people in the moment (who may be subjected to short term hysteria, or operating corruption). The goal is - naturally - that the people are forced with reasonable and necessary pressure to obey the laws they have made for themselves, particularly those laws protecting people from hurting each other or depriving each other of their rights. This should be done in such a way that no innocent person is convicted, which tends to be not so easy (because the guilty tend to lie in trying to appear innocent).

Articles 2.2: Justice

2.2.a Fair trial

All people when sufficiently suspected of a crime are tried by an objective, impartial and competent judiciary, in public. Equal cases are treated equally. In case of a public prosecutor, neither the prosecution or Judges know the defendant personally or have a direct relation with the defendant. In case of two claiming parties, the Judge knows neither personally or has a direct relation with either.

Justice is done according to the published Laws that held on the moment the crime occurred.

2.2.a-1 Presumed innocent

People suspected of crime are presumed innocent until proven guilty.

2.2.a-2 Equal pleading effort

Someone suspected of crime has the right to plead its case at least for one and a half the amount of time as its accuser(s) are pleading.

2.2.a-3 Competent Defense

Each person accused of a crime appearing before a Court is either represented or assisted by someone competent in the Law and evidence. This competent defense will attempt to make it appear that the accused person is not guilty. Judgement about guilt must be left completely in the hands of the Judge, to no extend is it the job of the defense. When the Judge believes the defense is significantly lacking in the quality of its defense under the Law, the Judge will resolve the matter after consultation with another Judge, until a competent defense and objective Justice is being provided.

2.2.a-4 International Justice

People can be extradited to another Country, without the right of that country to extradite them to yet another Country, where they have committed a crime according to our system of Justice, a crime that would also be a crime in our Country.

The Country Council may prevent the extradition, in which case the convicted individual can be punished for the crime in our Country.

2.2.a-5 Trial not Punishment

The proceedings of the trial may not themselves become a form of punishment, beyond a reasonable duty to work with the Judiciary as an innocent person, in the common interest. Persons who have previously been convicted and been to prison for a crime of greed, may be held in less comfortable environment during trial. A valid trial only occurs once with the same evidence.

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These laws are meant to protect someone who has been wrongfully convicted. Someone who is innocent is likely to end up the target of the criminals in the prison (a banishment camp of some sort). The best people in society are primarily in danger to being imprisoned by a corrupt Government. It can be useful for society and these people that they can protect them from the violence of the criminals in prison, and make the Government more obviously responsible if something bad - like murder - were to happen to them anyway. The law that reading materials are available, is to prevent them from going crazy, which would turn a prison sentence into something of a torture sentence.

_2.2.b Fair punishment

People being punished to have their freedom of movement removed, have the right to ask for segregation from other such convicted people for the duration of the punishment.

_2.2.b-1 Fair punishment, reading

People convicted are never denied the right to read commonly available materials.

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This is a law that attempts to protect children both from abuses by its own parents, and abuses by any Government system that claims to want to protect the child against abusive children but has itself become an abuser. Neither the parents, or the Government, or the courts, or the family can be relied upon: the last hope seems to be that the child has a limited power, even though it too can not usually be relied upon because it will be under various pressures and often lacking enough understanding. This law is made so that the child can only choose between the care of its own parents, or a publicly organized child care system, where the child is also to receive the necessary discipline. Normally a child will love its parents and wants nothing more than to live with its own parents. This law is potentially controversial, if you don't like it then don't use it.

Articles 2.3: Additional rights for Children

_2.3.a Right to be cared for

A child which does no longer wish to live with its parents, is cared for by the Government.

*A child which wants to live with its parents, is released to the parents.
A child has the right to know who its parents are and where they are.
The government can not keep parents away from a child if that child does not want its parents to be kept away.
The child in Government care does not pay, at any time, for the care it receives, but has the right to hold Government responsible to the same extent parents are responsible for their children, at any time.*

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Some laws that say that the delegates stand in the service of the people by doing the will of the people. The idea is that the people may be wrong in what they want, but then this wrong once it is being carried out should show itself as being wrong - usually (though not always) the people will be the ones suffering from the mistakes, because they are with most people and exist in all areas of the nation. The hope is that the people will learn and correct their choices, and then order their delegates to make different choices. In addition a delegate (representative) can be held to its promises in court, which means anyone could prosecute a delegate that breaks its promises (not only those who elected it).

Chapter 3: Structure of Government

Articles 3.1: Structure of Government

_3.1.a Government Intention

The Government decisions are the accurate representation of the present will of the People. The task of the elected Government is to find out and carry out the will of the People. The elected delegates together attempt to steer the Government Majority into accordance with the will of the People, and avoid going against the present will of the People.

_3.1.a-1 Declare opinion

The elected delegates express their personal opinions of the moment regarding issues the Government is concerning itself with, or the area they concern themselves with in particular.

_3.1.a-2 Task Accountability

If a delegate or a representative elected to Government by the delegates, does not perform a clear and specific task it claimed to carry out after being elected, then the court of Justice will appoint someone most willing and sufficiently able to carry out the task in its place, using the same authority as the replaced

representative.

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This is a system that integrates Referendum power and representative power in a balanced way: the abstentions (the non-votes, the votes that are not used) are divided by the amount of delegates that have the power over the issue (be that local, provincial, or nationally), and each delegate can then vote all those abstention votes as he/she pleases. That solves the ever puzzling issue of when a Referendum is to have power, and neatly affords those who do not wish to vote to not loose power but they will allow the representative to represent them. For how long in the future the Referendum decision is to have power is also regulated: it slowly looses its power over time, so that the number of abstentions is artificially increased over time, until the representative has full control again over that issue.

A petition from 10% of the people in the area concerned affords the Referendum to be held.

3.1.b Referendum

The People make direct decisions by way of referendum, voting of all willing people individually and directly.

The number of abstentions is divided by the number of representatives in the body concerned with the referendum, each representative is allowed to add that number of votes to the option of its choice. The abstentions-adjusted result determines fractions with which options won votes in the total of votes. Decisions are made by majority of the votes that want at least a certain minimum decision, the greatest common denominator. Representatives can continuously change how their abstentions have voted. New representatives take over the power of representatives that have left the governing body when determining what abstentions have voted.

Exception: see Article 3.1.c-1.1.1, Electoral Committee, mandate eject.

Exception: see Article 1.2.a-1, New Territory.

3.1.b-1 Initiative Referendum

The People can take the initiative to have a referendum, by showing signatures on a Petition for a percentage of the People. A percentage of local people for a local Referendum if the issue is local, a National percentage if the issue is National.

The minimum percentage on a Petition to have a Referendum: ..[10%].

_3.1.b-2 Scope Referendum, particular

When a referendum on a particular issue breaks laws, the scope of the result of the referendum is limited to the decision made.

_3.1.b-3 Scope Referendum, law

When a referendum explicitly sets a new law, the new law can not be curtailed by any other non-Constitutional law or Government decisions.

_3.1.b-4 Transparency

All referendums are to be announced clearly in the same location, in generally understandable and sufficiently short language.

_3.1.b-5 Decision Repealed

All decisions of Government can be repealed by the People at any and all times, about any and all decisions.

_3.1.b-6 Representatives Repealed

All members of Government, elected delegates and employees, can be ejected from their post any moment by the People using a Referendum. The People or in their absence the majority of elected delegates appoint a replacement. When it concerns a delegate, a replacement remains in its position at the pleasure of the People or in their absence the Government, until the next elections for the Government body it concerns. Voters thus deprived of representation remain deprived until the next elections.

_3.1.b-7 Authority

The outcome of a referendum containing two thirds (2/3) of the People's - not abstention adjusted (see Article 3.1.b, Referendum) - vote for a particular choice, has the highest Authority, but it does not circumvent Constitutional duties required to change the Constitution (see Article 1.1.a, Power.)

_3.1.b-7.1 Vote Decay

Referendums follow a rule of decay in time, so that their power eventually becomes nothing, but has a clearly defined power in the near future.

_3.1.b-7.1.1 Vote Decay, speed

Referendums lose present-day power with the same speed that people on average die.

_3.1.b-7.1.2 Vote Decay, addition

Referendums on the same issue but different in time have their numbers not added together, but the largest decay adjusted count of people in favor of a certain choice, retains the monopoly of the present-day count, the lesser absolute count majority being ignored, unless the condition of article Article 3.1.b-7, Authority has been met.

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There are elections for all delegates in the nation (elected by groups of 50 persons) every so many years (default: 5). This is to get some fresh blood moving in the councils. The exact date for this at that time, but also to prematurely re-elect all the delegates, is a power taken away from these delegates themselves and given to an independent committee that is elected nationwide by the people. This committee of 10 persons will only be rarely elected, perhaps once every 40 years or so. That reduces the burden of the elections, and makes it a more stable body. Because from this committee is found by seniority the King or Queen elect, who has certain special powers, the election procedure is a complicated one. The complexity is meant to cause this electoral committee to have a less predictable outcome, and prevent populists too easy an access to the position of King/Queen.

_3.1.c Electing Government

Delegates are elected every ..[5]. years.

_3.1.c-1 Electoral Committee

Elections are ordered to occur at a date set by the Electoral Committee.

_3.1.c-1.1 Electoral Committee, mandate

The Electoral Committee is always elected in whole, unless a two third majority Referendum as defined in Article 3.1.b-7, Authority overrides this rule to replace selected members.

Each voter votes for one person. Each person who gathers votes, but is not in the top 10, has the opportunity to award all its votes to one person in the top 10; these votes can not be sold or bought. The person who then has most votes in the Electoral Committee is allowed to award the votes that it has in excess of a majority over the person who has second most votes, to anyone, whether already standing in the Electoral Committee elections, or not; these votes can not be sold or bought. After this, the 10

persons with most votes comprise the Electoral Committee.

The number of members is minimum 6 and normally 10. The Electoral Committee reaches its normal strength at least once every 30 years, through elections. When it has less than 6 members, there are immediate Electoral Committee elections. See Article 3.1.c-1.1.1, Electoral Committee, mandate eject, for re-election before the mandate period is over.

_3.1.c-1.1.1 Electoral Committee, mandate eject

To eject one or more members of the Electoral Committee, a Referendum to eject, replace, or re-elect has to have more votes for change which are not compensated by votes against ejection, replacement or re-election, then the time adjusted - time adjusted as defined in Article 3.1.b-7.1, Vote Decay - value of the total of votes for all currently elected members of the Electoral Committee. It also has to have more votes than a previous such Referendum (time adjusted.) When this condition is met, the entire Electoral Committee is re-elected, unless the condition of Article 3.1.b-7, Authority has also been met, in which case the outcome of the Referendum is to be carried out. The Government has no vote in the Electoral Committee re-election Referendum, it does not fill the abstentions, an exception to Article 3.1.b, Referendum. See also Article 3.1.c-1.1, Electoral Committee, mandate.

_3.1.c-1.2 Electoral Committee, vote

The Electoral Committee decides by majority vote, always a majority of 10. At least 6 members must support the decision. When no majority can be reached, new elections are assumed to have been ordered. The vote is public.

_3.1.c-1.3 Electoral Committee, sovereign

The Electoral Committee does not order new elections if neither the Government nor the People seem to want it. Its decision to order new elections can not be repealed however, neither by the Government or the People, and not by removing the Electoral Committee members from their position. When in doubt on the wishes of the People, the Electoral Committee calls for new Elections.

_3.1.c-1.4 Electoral Committee, free

Electoral Committee members have no other obligations to the Government, are not employed by the Government.

Exception: Article 3.1.c-1.8, King Elect.

_3.1.c-1.5 Electoral Committee, salary

Electoral Committee members receive one month median salary per year.

Exception: Article 3.1.c-1.8, King Elect.

_3.1.c-1.6 Electoral Committee, immunity

The members of the Electoral Committee can not be interfered with in performing their Electoral Committee duty by the Government, the Police, the Justice system, or other Government agencies, etc.

_3.1.c-1.7 Police Loyalty

Every individual policeman is directly Loyal to the Electoral Committee when it can concern the duties for which the Electoral Committee exists: such as ordering elections, changing Government through elections.

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The oldest person in the electoral committee, which is a 10 person body elected in the whole nation at once (see above), is special in the nation. It takes over the Government when it is in chaos from its own incompetence and the social deficiencies of that people. That turns that nation into a dictatorship, so that if the people are too childish they can be disciplined and learn law and order and perhaps some day grow up to be normal adults.

This King/Queen is also the 'guard who guards the guards,' and is itself inspected by the people, because to be in such a unique position is to be known far and wide. The power that the King/Queen has is that it can immediately and at whim gain access to all Government and business buildings, things, papers and so on (but not private homes), without having to go through the courts or to show any kind of probable cause. This is to fight corruption in Government by exposing it to the people. The King/Queen can on the other hand do no more then expose it to light, it can not exact any kind of punishment or change in policy (unless the councils are in chaos as above mentioned.)

_3.1.c-1.8 King Elect

The oldest electoral Committee member is crowned after three months the King or Queen, Head of State. The day of a new King is a National Holiday when only emergency workers work,

See also Article 1.4.a, King Rule.

_3.1.c-1.8.1 Duty of the King

The King or Queen will write with the hand, in the morning, one Law of the Constitution, such as this Law 'Duty of the King,' until one full copy of this Constitution is completed. Then, when the evening comes, the King or Queen will write their version of the Law of the Constitution that they wrote in the morning, at least different in words, but optionally different in meaning as well. The King may choose one day in the week for resting.

_3.1.c-1.8.2 Sovereign Inspector

The Elected King or Queen has total and immediate access to all Government and Private Company places and information, from the time the King has completed its hand written copy of the Constitution, to the time a new King or Queen has been Elected.

The King receives the Insignia of Sovereign Inspector after completing its Constitution copies, see Article 3.1.c-1.8.1, Duty of the King.

The King exalts Emissaries Of The King by allowing to carry the Insignia of Emissary Of The King.

The Emissaries of the King exercise the access of the King on its behalf. Any economic damage that might have occurred because of an inspection by the King or its Emissaries is reimbursed by the Government.

_3.1.c-1.8.3 Speaking to the King

No person speaks to the King bearing Insignia, without the permission of the King. No person denies the King bearing insignia, its rightful immediate access.

Whomsoever insults the King in either of these two ways, has attacked the Nation. Such as who get in the way of the pleasure of the King, are thrown in jail on tasteless food and water for one month.

_3.1.c-1.8.4 Protect the Throne

The present King may buy out a person standing for Electoral Committee membership election. Once that person has accepted the sale, this person will not stand in that election.

_3.1.c-1.8.5 Protect the King

The King or Queen may choose up to 100 persons, either willing or from the army, that will protect the King, wherever it is or needs to be.

_3.1.c-1.8.6 End of Reign

The King's office can be removed by a Two Third Referendum majority. If in 130 years, the King has not needed to come into action to save the Nation, the last King will complete its reign and then the office of King will become dormant.

_3.1.c-1.8.7 Start of Reign

A Referendum majority can start up the King's office.

_3.1.c-1.8.8 King Income

The Head of State, King or Queen, receives a monthly income an equal amount of times the average monthly income as the amount of times for maximum wealth in Article 8.2.a-8, Capital Monopoly. It is also awarded the use of wealth no less then four (4) times the Constitutional maximum, payed for by the Government, which is not counted as personal wealth. The King or Queen may privately own one third more then allowed for non Royalty, until its death and regardless of Royal status.

_3.1.c-1.8.9 King Election, fraud

From the start of the day of a new King, any procedural errors or fraud in electing the Electoral Committee are only punishable to the perpetrators, and do no longer influence in any way the authority of the result.

Persons who intentionally claim to have a significantly different age then their true age are retired from the Electoral Committee.

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Just a procedural law that states the obvious that it is rule by majority vote, so that people don't invent odd procedures that play power into their hand. It is also a public Government, because if there is secrecy there is also tyranny, certainly no democracy. The investment of money is specifically named to prevent it being hushed up in the name of privacy, while these are public matters, matters for the economic competition to protest about if needed, and privacy about

loans would be an easy method of hiding corruption (loan-bankrupt scams and so on).

_3.1.c-2 Decisions

The elected Government comprises delegates who decide by majority, unless the condition of Article 1.4.a, King Rule has been met.

_3.1.c-3 Public Government

All proceedings of Government are public. Elected officials who keep secrets from the Public are guilty of treason and are retired from Government.

_3.1.c-3.1 Public Government, finance

All movements of money and the reasoning for that movement by financial service groups (see Article 8.2.a-5, Investment service group) are published and readily accessible to the public, including the amount, the recipient and the origin.

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These laws enact a system of Government that remains under the control of the people by severely limiting the number of steps of election any person will be from any Government council in control, to only two steps. There is not a third step. This means the people elect someone, and those people may for practical reasons regroup and together elect someone to have the day to day meetings discussions and votes, and that is the end of the chain. In human terms that means while you grab the hand of your delegate and implore him or her to grab the hand of even the highest council in the nation, that your delegate should have a chance to grab that delegate its attention because it is in the body that elected that delegate. There is a good chance that in a chain of only three people long, the message will not be distorted beyond recognition and hence the responsibility to act could be felt at any level however high.

There are further some laws here that make sure there is no doubt that when someone is elected by a group of people or delegates, those delegate can be re-elected (changed) at any time that this limited group decides to do so. The 'delegates' here contain the law making and taxation setting and spending entity in the nation, who do what the people want them to do, but who do not run the economic productive process, which is to be a free market from free initiative by the people (excluding high finance though, see chapter 8, because it is a grand overarching power and does not behave properly in a free market.)

_3.1.c-4 Structure

The elected delegates elect a smaller Council from between them, if their number is impractically large. That smaller Council does not again elect a yet smaller group of leaders.

_3.1.c-4.1 New Government

The elected delegates can elect a new Government at any moment.

_3.1.c-4.2 New Government, limit

The elected delegates can only elect a new Government .[3].. times, if they want to elect yet another Government after said number of times, a general election electing new delegates is called for.

_3.1.c-4.3 New Government, delegates

Delegates that have been elected by a limited group can be replaced at any moment by this limited group through valid voting procedure.

_3.1.c-4.4 New Government, deputies

A Voter Group (see Article 3.1.d, People Government) may have one Deputy Delegate, who may participate in Councils on behalf of and under direction by the Delegate. Only that Deputy Delegate can be additionally elected as a Deputy Delegate to a further council by the same voters whom elected that Delegate to that Council.

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Some Constitutional law describing the wages and benefits for the elected delegates, because being in the service of the people and being employed by the people, the people set the wage for these people, and not they themselves. Historically in other systems then this, such as parliament, politicians have shown to be shameless in awarding themselves taxation money. The system here makes their wage about average, and on top they have some benefits, while the once elected delegates get nothing except regular amenities at the Council itself. The system here is half open to Delegate influence upon their own incomes, because they influence law making. Law making is not so easy in this system, because all Delegates vote on it, which are large amounts of people under closest control by the people.

_3.1.c-5 Delegate Compensation

From no to reasonable Compensation for once elected Delegates is decided upon by Referendum (see Article 3.1.b, Referendum).

Further Councils may receive money for personal compensation to their elected Delegates, if described in law (see 3.1.d-3 Further Government Body).

_3.1.c-5.1 Delegate Compensation, Council

All Councils may receive money to spend on the cost of maintaining the Council itself in similar comfort as generally enjoyed, as described in law.

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These laws set up a Government that is elected by groups of 'ordinary people' (adults) who are merely with 50 persons (or a little more.) They can elect someone to represent them. It is important to realize that this Government is only a limited law making and taxation spending Government. It is not in control of the work that people do in their companies, on their land and how they trade these things. It is also important to realize that this delegate is a servant to the will of that voter-block, and to prevent the power to shoot back the wrong way so that somehow the voter-block would become slaves at the whim of their delegate. To keep power in the voter-block, people can leave that block whenever they want (which may destroy that block unless they get new people in it), and they can re-elect their delegate any moment. People can also decide not to be part of any voter-block, which is fine. The delegates can then form councils, at a minimum of 50 delegates together or more. People can also start a new voter-block and elect someone whenever they want to, to quickly get their voice officially counted in Government that way.

_3.1.d People Government

One group of adults assemble out of their own initiative. Once they have chosen from between them a vote block housekeeper that is responsible for correct voter registration and verification, they are allowed to have one representative, which can be anyone in or out of that block, except their vote block housekeeper. The People or in their absence the Country Council decide on the minimum size of a voter group.

The minimum size for a voter group is: ..50 persons.

_3.1.d-1 Government Body, minimum size

The minimum size for a Government body is 50 delegates. 49 Delegates or more, and 1 delegate elected council housekeeper by the council.

_3.1.d-2 Closest Government Body

The delegates assemble into groups determined by their own majority. They are to mutually accept a joining with delegates who are unable to form a legal council because of lack of delegates, see Article 3.1.d-1, Government Body, minimum size.

They choose from between them a council housekeeper that is chairing meetings, is responsible for information distribution, overseeing the vote block housekeepers that elect delegates, but has no vote right in the council. They then takes a vote on whether the Council is with too many, and if so how to deal with it.

After the size problem - if any - is resolved, and the Council has determined a name for itself by agreeing that a majority has been reached for a certain name, it can make decisions in that name, by majority, within the context of the Constitution. Then the agenda is set, conforming to Article 3.1.d-2.1, Council Agenda.

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The delegates must always publish what they are going to be doing in advance, to make sure that the people know what their delegates are talking about. The people can then can prepare in advance. They can influence their delegate before the (official) discussions start, even change their delegate before the discussion to someone else.

One of the great sources of tyranny is within the secrecy, obfuscation and lies of the Government proceedings. To by whatever means misrepresent or silence certain views, particularly those views which make sense. By quickly muffling off the proceedings in backrooms and out of sight while waving some distraction in the face of the people, even a true democracy could be turned into a practical tyranny. Once it starts to slide in the wrong direction, it becomes harder to rectify, like a fungus. It should be noted that no law can protect the people from this rot. Only the people can protect themselves by being dilligent and not take anything for granted from the Government, certainly not their word without independent proof. To go out there and make the necessary changes themselves for themselves. This whole system of Government is designed to make such direct action quick and effective, but without such action there would be no substance to it, it would be like a ship with sails but without wind. The people must be the wind that brings it to life, for their own sake.

_3.1.d-2.1 Council Agenda

Unless emergency, issues are set on the agenda at least 7 days prior.

_3.1.d-2.2 Council Law Making

Debates and decisions on new Law are set on the agenda at least two months prior. A new Law comes into force not sooner than two months after it has been both voted into the Law, and the result has been published widely.

Every law made by a further council, including the Country Council, must be explicitly approved by a majority of the delegates which are represented in that council by a public vote.

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When you elect delegates with groups small enough to allow some discussions and to know who they vote for, you will end up with many thousands of delegates because modern nations are so large and even cities are enormous. Such a large scale society can not be Governed, or legislated for (it would seem), by only a distributed network of local councils. Somehow Governments and law makers should be established for more people together, while trying to keep such a Government under the control of the people. The solution proposed here is that these delegates can form councils of any size, of hundreds, thousands and tens of thousands of delegates and more, so that one delegate could be in multiple such councils of varying sizes. Because larger councils can no longer operate effectively, they split themselves into 10 or more sectors of delegates, and each sector of delegates becomes like a voter-group. These delegate-sectors are of varying sizes, from a few to thousands, depending on the size of the council. Each such sector of delegates then elects one of their own to represent them all. Hence this works the same way as the voter-groups for 'ordinary' people and their delegates, but this time these delegate-sectors have a variable size. This satisfies the demand that every delegate is only one or two election steps away from the people.

The advice council is an informal system, but mentioned because the informal discussions can be as important as anything official, even more so. The idea is that the people elect people they may trust, but these may not know everything (who does?). These trusted people then can officially hire people to give advice if need be, that pulls such people into the light so that the people know.

_3.1.d-3 Further Government Body

The delegates can assemble out of their own initiative into at least 10 blocks, each block allowed to send a representative that is already in their block,

Each delegate block elects a delegate block housekeeper, and may also elect a Deputy representative from within their block,

The Further Government Body, a policy decision council, is organized in the same way as the Closest Government Body, see Article 3.1.d-2, Closest Government Body.

_3.1.d-4 Advice Council

Council delegates can elect Advice Councils given specified issues to advice on. The Advice Council issues the same advice to Government and the People. Anyone can be elected into an Advice Council.

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This law determines that the nation or country, which is a territorial space with people in it, has a single national Government body. The power is focussed in one national council so the people have a single focus on a limited group to deal with and make sure they do the right thing, with clear ways to control them. This Government is formed out of one representative per 1/50th of the nation, elected by the delegates there. There are some tasks given to this national council, which are of national breath, and for which local control might cause national disorganization. It is strongly determined that this body does not submit itself or parts of its responsibility to other nations.

_3.1.d-5 Country Council

All closest representative bodies divide into 50 geographic blocks of equal numbers of voters, each block sends one delegate to form the Country Council.

The Country Council is organized in the same way as the Closest Government Body, see Article 3.1.d-2, Closest Government Body.

_3.1.d-5.1 Country Council, Constitution

The Country council maintains and repairs the Constitution.

_3.1.d-5.2 Country Council, Currency

The Country Council maintains the currency of the country.

_3.1.d-5.3 Country Council, Core

The Country Council is the core Government of a country. It does not submit itself to the rule of other bodies, neither internal in the country, neither external from other countries, and neither external rising from a coalition of some or all

other countries. The Country Council denies its own resources to come under direction of management bodies in whole or partially external to the Country. It retains direct executive control over its own resources, which do not include independent companies, within the context of the Constitution.

_3.1.d-5.4 Country Council, Local Law

The Country Council determines by Law the bounds for creating Local Law by Local Authorities.

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These laws allow Government councils to appoint secondary bodies under their control, to manage and/or work out details of specific areas of Governance. The point is that delegates may be trustworthy and/or under control, but they do not know everything, and/or can probably not devote all their time to all details of all issues especially in the councils for more people. But they remain responsible to the people for it in every way. The people rule such management bodies through the Government councils.

Sometimes people try to subvert the nation by giving essential responsibilities away to non-Government groups or half-controlled entities: that is wrong. If people do not want to take the responsibility of the office, they should get out of the Government instead; and if there are people who want a Government responsibility, they should seek it properly. This is also true for the Government councils themselves, they must take the responsibility that they have been vested with by the People, and just go with it; fearlessly if need be, making the mistakes they are going to make yet going on anyway, trial and error - as the people direct them.

_3.1.d-6 Ministries

Policy decision Councils form Ministries - subordinate organizations that handle Government tasks - when needed. The ministries can be organized along the lines of a Monopoly Sector Service Group, see subarticles under Article 5.1.c, Service Group.

_3.1.d-6.1 Ministries, Distributed

Ministries are distributed throughout the area of Governance.

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These are some not so important additional laws to smoothen things: To make sure that a delegate has an existing voter-block power base below it all the time that supports that delegate its office (to prevent awkward situations of doubt about where the power is, which ought to be regulated by something above the delegates power which would be the Constitution). Obviously it is better that delegates are not to be bribed. A day is organized where the delegates appear before the people, so that they may think harder before doing bad things the people do not like for fear of coming face to face with the people.

_3.1.d-7 Immediate representation

Whenever a representation becomes legal at the moment of assembly of voters in a new block electing a delegate, or whenever a representation becomes illegal at the disintegration of an assembly of voters, the legal status of affected body and representative is changed before the next day.

When a delegate is not informed by its voter block or someone else of changes about the legal status of the delegate, the delegate retains voting rights in the council(s) it is in, provided it does not actively evade such information.

When a voter block housekeeper steps down, the voter block retains all rights to representation for the duration of one month, after which it disintegrates if it does not elect a new housekeeper.

_3.1.d-8 Discipline Day

Every year the delegates present themselves in total to the general public in the area they are elected to govern.

_3.1.d-9 No Bribes

Government delegates are prohibited from accepting gifts of a value greater than one day work against average salary. Delegates keep a public record of the gifts which have a value larger than the average income for one hour of work,

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This establishes another process by which the people can influence the Government by having an opinion as an individual and having it be officially noted and counted. The voter-group method can lead sometimes to the dichotomy that the people may like the delegates they chose, but still generally differ from them on an issue. To use a referendum requires significant mass effort, which is not feasible for all issues. This process here fills this gap with an individual power to have an opinion noticed. This process can also become a springboard for a referendum, and it is an echo board for the delegates to know where the people stand on the issues they are deciding (or just have decided). A constant stream of opinion from the people to the delegates, even if only done by a few, keeps the delegates thinking about the people, reminds them of who has the power: the people.

_3.1.e Public Consultancy

The Government routinely consults on all decisions all people who wish to be consulted.

_3.1.e-1 Public Consultancy, Practicality

The Government condenses and formulates decisions in such a way that the practical application of Article 3.1.e, Public Consultancy, is helped as much as possible, from the perspective of Government but especially from the perspective of the People.

_3.1.e-2 Public Consultancy, abstentions

The number of abstentions is divided by the number of representatives

in the body concerned with the consultancy, each representative is allowed to add that number of votes to the option of its choice. The abstentions-adjusted result determines fractions with which options won votes in the total of votes.

3.1.e-3 Public Consultancy, Government Limit

The People or in their absence the Government set a maximum number of times that the elected Government can move ahead with their own decision and disregard the Consultation result, as defined in Article 3.1.e-2, Public Consultancy, abstentions. If the number is exceeded, new elections are held for that Government body by the persons that directly elected it: A Further Government body is to be re-elected by the elected delegates who elect it (see Article 3.1.d-3, Further Government Body), a Closest Government body is to be re-elected by its voters (see Article 3.1.d-2, Closest Government Body.)

Maximum number of times different Consultation result can be ignored without forced re-election: .[12]..

3.1.e-4 Public Consultancy, Registration

People can forward their personal act of consultant to someone else, who will service their consultations for them.

3.1.e-5 Public Consultancy, Public Proxy

People who are proxies for more than one other person, vote publicly, by hand-raising or similar.

3.1.e-6 Public Consultancy, Demonstration

People who demonstrate (march while carrying clear messages) have their number counted to the consultation process, as long as their number is above a minimum limit.

*Minimum for demonstration to be a factor: .[1%]..
or: .[10.000].. (whichever is less).*

Articles 3.2: Law enforcement

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(This sets up a Judiciary as it is usually done already in western nations, and the role in this system is the same as it already is in western nations.)

These laws establish a system of people who have the task of deciding if laws have been broken, so that these people who decide about that are not the Government delegates themselves, neither are they the people who investigated the crimes based on their suspicions and what they found out, and neither by the general public who can not be expected to look deeply into every case. The purpose of that is to have fewer convictions of innocent people by having the group who makes these

decisions not have prejudices or self-interests other than doing a good job on these decisions so that their name will remain honorable and their job therefore secured. This group (Judges, Judicial courts) is itself divided into a factual court, an appeal court (where the procedures done by the factual court can be challenged), and a or high court (here called 'law court'), so that these people themselves can also be prosecuted if they do wrong. That power ends with the supreme law court, and then cascades back to the people who have in principle the right to cause the supreme courts to change its membership, but that requires a large majority.

_3.2.a System of Justice

The people or in its absence the Government set up a system of Justice, which only adheres to the abstract laws set for it, to uphold the law of the nation. The system of Justice decides based on argument, in fairness and transparency. The Judges behave honorably and exemplarily under the law at all time.

_3.2.a-1 Courts of Justice

The Country establishes courts to the amount necessary, which handle legal disputes.

_3.2.a-1.1 Courts of Justice, Judges

The People or in their absence the majority of delegates in the area install Judges for the local Court of Justice.

_3.2.a-2 Judge Court

The Country establishes local appeal courts to the amount necessary, which handle complaints about cases held in the courts of Justice in their area.

_3.2.a-2.1 Judge Court, Judges

The People or in their absence the majority of delegates in the area of Jurisdiction of the Judge Court install the Judges for the Judge Court in that area.

Judge Court Judges are older than 40 years, each has served as a Judge in other courts a minimum of 15 years.

_3.2.a-3 Law Court

The Country has one Court deciding over disputes of law itself.

_3.2.a-3.1 Law Court, Judges

Law Court Judges are approved by the People or in their absence the Country Council, see Article 3.1.d-5, Country Council.

Law Court Judges are older than 40 years, each has served as a Judge in other courts a minimum of 20 years.

The by the Country Council once approved Law Court Judge(s) only become Law Court Judges when there has been one general election of delegates in the nation, and the approval is upheld by that new Country Council.

_3.2.a-3.2 Law Court, Discipline

The Law Court Judges will wear the same dress, selected by the majority of all Law Court Judges. All Judges under the Constitution follow the dress of the Law Court of the Nation.

_3.2.a-3.3 Law Court, strength

A regular Law Court case is heard by 7 Judges, who decide by majority.

_3.2.a-3.4 Law Court, removal

Only the People through a Two Third majority Referendum in the area of Jurisdiction, or a Law Court Decision, can relieve a Judge from the Court of Justice, the Judge Court or the Law Court. A Law court Decision to remove another Law Court Judge requires the case to be brought before the Supreme Law Court, see Article 3.2.a-3.5, Supreme Law Court.

_3.2.a-3.5 Supreme Law Court

The Supreme Law Court is the assembly of all Law Court Judges, who rule by their own majority. It has jurisdiction over sensitive cases concerning Constitutional Law, such as - but not limited to - cases involving the Electoral Committee, the King, and the Country Council.

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Some laws about a special group of people who are tasked with enforcing the laws of the nation, and to investigate and prosecute before the Judges the people who broke the laws (this is the same system as currently in use in western nation; this system is meant to stop mad cycles of increasing revenge by the common people against each other, because historically they knew no limits or justice or truth.) The police is not to operate as the club of power wielded at whim by the Government. The police enforces the law towards the courts. That includes against the delegates and Government if they break the law. The Constitution is always the most fundamental law that can not be broken. Laws made by

Government that break the Constitutional laws is reason for prosecuting the Government by the police, even if the Government has a role in the installation and/or management of the police. The good conscience and good name of the police is important, bad police people should also be prosecuted, even by preference (notice that the King or Queen has a role in this as well; the inspection power of the King or Queen in this system is meant to include the police and courts).

_3.2.b System of Police

The People or in its absence the Government set up a Police force subservient only to the Law, which investigates crimes already committed, verifies that the Laws of the Country are being followed, and brings people who have broken the law before the Court of Justice, while providing all gathered evidence to the Court of Justice.

The Police is present in all areas requiring Law Enforcement.

_3.2.b-1 Demonstration

The Police may not prevent peaceful mass demonstration.

_3.2.b-1.1 Demonstration, Government limit

Governments may not order the Police to prevent mass demonstration.

_3.2.b-1.2 Demonstration, size limit

The People or in its absence Government set a numerical limit to when a demonstration is a "mass" demonstration (see Article 3.2.b-1, Demonstration).

Size Limit: ..[50.000]. or ..[10%]., whichever is less.

_3.2.b-1.3 Demonstration, frequency limit

The People or in its absence Government set a numerical limit to how often a demonstration by the same people is allowed to march under "mass" demonstration protection (see Article 3.2.b-1, Demonstration).

Time Limit: .[1 year]..

_3.2.b-2 Company occupation

Governments may not order the Police to repel or prevent occupation of companies by a two thirds majority of its working people.

_3.2.b-2.1 Company occupation, limit

The People or in its absence the Government set a numerical limit above which a company is large enough be

protected under Article 3.2.b-2, Company Occupation.

Limit: ..[30].

_3.2.b-3 Anti Pirate force

The Police protects transportation and travel through international territories.

_3.2.b-3.1 Weapons Authorization

When the Police maintains public, accurate and timely records, also for other Nations of the World, of how its weapons are being used, then the Police is exempted from being restricted to bring weapons across the border, but only to the extend of: international territories, territories of other Nations that are explicitly agreeing to allow it.

When entering the territory of another Nation, the Police will submit to the law and Government of that Nation, and be liable under its law.

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These laws are meant to protect the privacy of the home, and to make a house search a less invasive procedure. It is both more heavily guarded by having a special court person there, and the person its home which is searched is being given money for this. That both makes this person feel less violated, and it reduces the amount of needless searches that the police can engage in, and will make everyone consider more carefully if a house really needs to be searched. Sometimes a house does need to be searched, for example to discover stolen objects or hiding murderers, or even to invade a home to stop an ongoing abuse.

_3.2.b-4 Police and Privacy

The police is allowed to suspend temporarily and in individual cases the right to Privacy, see Article 2.1.e, Privacy, if doing so is vital to solving a crime.

_3.2.b-4.1 Police Privacy, oversight

The right of the Police to search evidence and criminals by invading Privacy, is overseen case by case by Judges.

For persons not having committed a crime of greed in the last 10 years, two Judges will have to agree to the search. During the search a witness of the Court of Justice will be present, from

start to end.

For persons having had committed a crime of greed not more than 10 years ago, one Judge will have to agree to the search.

For persons having been convicted to prison for a crime of greed more than 3 times in the last 10 years, no Judges will have to agree to the search.

3.2.b-4.2 Police Privacy, Compensation

The duration of Privacy invading activity, even if it - the subject - is not hindered in any way, is reimbursed at the average wage for one person, plus unreasonable damages.

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This is a Constitutional law that causes the delegates to review if their laws cause some parties to gain advantages over others. The essence of the system proposed here is that people will have the same power, in Governance and economics. If that goes out of balance, it tends to spiral out of control. This has happened countless times in history. It should not happen. Naturally the people can also bring bad law to court under this article and have a bad law destroyed. Unfortunately issues of power balance are subtle and complicated, but they may become more apparent over time when the power imbalance is converted into wealth disparity. Since the law says 'strives to establish,' you can then demand the Government redress the balance by new law. Thusfar a 'level playing field' and 'power for all' have been rallying cries for many nations. This whole system here is to do no more or less than that in a more thorough way than before. A fair nation - "if you can keep it."

Articles 3.3: Equality of Government

3.3.a Inclusive

The law strives to establish equality of power.

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These laws determine that larger area power, including the national council, do not have all the power. Local Governments of any size have their own power, which is extensive because almost every problem can be reduced to several problems solved differently in different areas. Only when that is not possible would a council for a larger

area have more power over it; the ultimate of that is the national council. The law says that this nation council first looks at how it is to be resolved, rather than immediately get to the content of the issue and decide that. This is to first put the national Government at a distance and to review the situation strategically as a problem of Government structures rather than dive head long into the issue itself. That keeps power more local at first, it prevents micro-management from a high distance (national toward local) which tends to go wrong, it costs less time, keeps the national council in a strategic overview role.

Articles 3.4: Space

3.4.a Local Space

The local democratic Government concerns itself with local problems.

3.4.a-1 Space protection

The local democratic government is not evicted with force by a democratic government having authority over a larger area that includes the concerned local democratic government.

3.4.b National Space

The National democratic Government concerns itself with National problems and inter local Government problems. When an inter local Government problem can not be reduced to two problems solved differently, the National democratic Government will decide how the issue will be decided.

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Articles 3.5: Money oversight

This law establishes another set of eyes, besides the police and King or Queen, on what is usually the main source of theft and wealth that is used to promote more theft crime tyranny and war: the money system.

3.5.a Money oversight

The elected delegates elect a body of oversight and/or management with complete authority to know everything pertaining to the money system. The elected Money oversight committee handles the task in the area of authority of the electing delegates.

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The army is a group that defends the nation from grand crime against it by other nations who may invade it if it can not defend itself. The problem with it is that it may itself become a grand criminal, either by invading other nations, or installing tyranny at home. To reduce that danger this chapter has several laws about the army. The first 'trick' is that the army will also train for all other major disaster (such as floods, earthquakes, etc), and has to do it all according to its likelihood. If war becomes less popular on Earth, the amount of training devoted to it will drop, in turn making war less likely, making training for it drop, until nobody trains for war anymore and can barely even imagine what war is. To make that more effective, the war training and organization will be special from the other rules training and conduct, because war requires dictatorship and hierarchy, which are also conducive to crime and can easily lead to war by the abuse of power of those in the top.

Chapter 4: Structure of Disaster Relief ***Articles 4.1: Purpose***

_4.1.a Purpose

The purpose of the disaster relief organization under Government control is to to relief the People in times of disaster. This organization trains for disasters according their likelihood of occurring. Foreign invasion is only one type of such disaster, which is trained for according to its likelihood by people also trained for other disaster relief roles.

_4.1.a-1 Separation of Task

The disaster relief organization strictly separates all tasks involving weapons from all other disaster relief tasks which do not involve weapons. Separated at least in conduct, in dress, in tools, in finance.

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These are some laws that may reduce the amount of war making, but it should be noted that law is not that powerful as one may sometimes hope it is. If the people would be driven into hysteria to attack another nation for profit or fun of certain groups, then perhaps these laws can delay the war making. The idea is that the army is focussed inward, on its own territory, and watches there for tyranny. This also connects with the so-called Phalanx of Freedom system (0-5), which are peoples armies who fight for the general rights of free speech and assembly.

4.1.b What war

The disaster relief organization fights invading armies.

4.1.b-1 local Battle

The only battle the disaster relief organization is to fight, is the war against local dictatorship, either foisted by a local minority, or foreign aggressors. The disaster relief organization does not attack other nations.

4.1.b-2 No Police Tasks

The disaster relief organization does never engage in policing the local population majority.

4.1.b-3 Inside the Land

The disaster relief organization is only permitted to bring weapons and fighters - people in a fighting role - beyond the border of the country during war, war as defined in Article 1.1.c-1, Flag of war. No on duty war personnel or any of its weapons under direction by the army or the Government will appear beyond the border of the country, when no war has been declared.

Exception: see Article 3.2.b-3.1, Weapons Authorization.

Here a few more nails in the coffin of Imperial war making: trying to curb training and mindset of people, soldiers, Generals and representatives from offensive war into anti-tyrannical war within the home nation; to outlaw a war for profit, and to try to sell the idea that humans and nations are not each others enemy. (Note: personally I do not think the laws in this chapter will end war although it may delay an Imperial war effort. A more important part of ending war is distribution of the economic power, so that no parasitic criminal ruling class comes about who has a vested interest in war for domestic political purposes such as distraction for their people away from the abuses these rich men cause, foisting local tyranny over their own people, cover for all kinds of crime, causing hysteria to be used for removing political rights, and fostering crime, keeping people off balance so they do not become aware of the finer points of domestic economic Justice.)

4.1.b-3.1 Training

The disaster relief organization to the degree it trains for use of weapons and fighting, occupies itself with learning the terrain of the home country. How to inflict maximum casualties on any invading army. How to defeat a hostile army long term, once it has

changed its role from offensive to oppression and occupation, and how to deny an invading army economic gains for itself and for its home country. Training with other nation's disaster relief organizations is only permitted for non-violent disaster relief roles.

_4.1.b-4 Not for Profit

When the disaster relief organization wages a war - which can only be a defensive war - and comes to occupy new territory, the resources of the occupied territory are not taken home as spoils of war. The resources can be used only for waging the war itself.

_4.1.c Unity of Humanity

The times of tribal battle and domination Empire are gone.

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These laws establish that the will to wage war has to be strong in the nation (a two third majority). Even then the army itself can refuse to fight that war, and individual soldiers can refuse to fight even if the rest of the army does want to fight. The reason is that the people in general are not the ones doing the primary dying, killing and being wounded, and may all too easily send other people to their deaths, even their own family. The army on the other hand, can have a more sobering analyses of what is going on, and thus see through any lies that may be foisted to keep certain people in power as the secretive goal of a war. In any case, a war that the army does not believe in is not so easy to win; it is their lives and therefore theirs to risk. In a true repressive invasion, it is likely that most people will be for resistance. In the case of a minority position inside a 'nation,' so that 40% may be group A and 60% group B and an invasion or tyranny occurs by group B, then group A could first establish itself as a new nation, and within that framework conduct a two third majority to resist the tyranny.

Articles 4.2: Dispatch

_4.2.a Army Dispatch

Armed forces - disaster relief organization bearing arms - are not allowed to engage any enemy without explicit Two Thirds approval from the People.

_4.2.b Army Loyalty

Soldiers, officers and other disaster relief organization personnel in a

war time role individually and in groups, are without fail Loyal to the People and their Referendum above the Government or army officers.

4.2.c Individual Right to Reject Dispatch

Every soldier has the right to declare himself as no longer a part of the disaster relief organization, and face no penalties for this action.

4.2.d Collective Right to Reject Dispatch

Soldiers and officers have the right to initiate or participate in a referendum regarding the question whether they will reject an order to fight.

4.2.d-1 Collective Right to Reject Dispatch, majority

If a Two Thirds majority is against fighting, the order to fight is nullified as if it had never existed. Soldiers who retired because of the order (see Article 4.2.c, Individual Right to Reject Dispatch) are counted in the said Referendum.

This law is to have the armed forces be made up of people who could be responsible with their powers, to stand up to bad plans by their own bosses or and even society as a whole. Armies made up of obedient non-thinking people are dangerous because they may turn against the people if their bosses are corrupt.

Articles 4.3: Limitations

4.3.a No Child Soldiers

People with lowered capacity to understand the world and its complexities are excluded from serving in the armed forces.

The disaster relief organization does not train or have working in any type of work whatsoever people below the age of 25 years.

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Sometimes an issue, activity, need (etc) can not be left into the private free market, because it would lead to concentration and then abuse of power. For example one can not allow a private company to build a bridge over the only crossing over a ravine, because it will be a monopoly. For example one can not privatize the courts of Justice and have them sell convictions and not guilty verdicts to the highest bidder. For example one can not allow a singular network system in the nation to fall prey to a group who would exploit it for their own gain apart from the power

of the nation as a whole, for which it serves a vital interest. When the free market system thus fails, the solution is to fall back to direct negotiation and Governmental management of prices and service qualities. For that purpose the below laws suggest the Government set up groups and manage them, with lesser or greater amounts of self-rule by these organizations being possible. For example it is both possible that the Government appoint a ruler over such an organization, as that this organization once established brings forth its own coordinators by vote, yet remain denied the power to pursue their affairs as a private entity and to exploit every avenue to make maximum profits.

Chapter 5: Structure of Monopoly Sectors

Articles 5.1: Monopoly Sector

_5.1.a Definition Monopoly Sector

A Monopoly Sector is a sector of industry where having a multitude of offerings to costumers results in a multitude of concurrent infrastructures, each or most of which could carry with comparatively marginal extra cost the entire volume of trade, but each of which has to charge a much higher price to costumers then a single all carrying infrastructure would be able to, because of the cost of maintaining their complete infrastructure on the basis of their limited share of trade.

_5.1.b Service rendered

The People, or in their absence a Two Third majority of Government, decide whether a Monopoly Sector service will be rendered for any particular sector.

_5.1.c Service Group

The People or in their absence the Government decide who governs every monopoly sector service group. Changes to the setup are made by the People or a Two Third majority of Government.

_5.1.c-1 Service Group, Appointed Dictator

The People or in their absence the Government can decide to appoint a dictator over a monopoly service group. The dictator is a subordinate employee of the Government.

_5.1.c-2 Service Group, Representative Democracy

The People or in their absence the Government can decide to declare a monopoly service group a representative democracy of employees.

_5.1.c-2.1 Service Group, Representative Democracy semi limited

The People or in their absence the Government can decide to declare

a monopoly service group a representative democracy of employees, where the Two Third majority of Government has the right to force or change any decision.

_5.1.c-2.2 Service Group, Representative Democracy limited

The People or in their absence the Government can decide to declare a monopoly service group a representative democracy of employees, where the Government has the right to force or change any decision.

_5.1.c-3 Service Group, Public Democracy

The People or in their absence the Government can decide to declare a monopoly service group a representative democracy directly elected by the general public.

_5.1.c-4 Service Group, Costumer Democracy

The People or in their absence the Government can decide to declare a monopoly service group a representative democracy, elected by the costumers and employees. Costumers and employees are both represented in management.

_5.1.c-5 Service Group, Other

The People or in their absence the Government, with or without collaboration with employees, can establish forms of organization not listed here.

_5.1.c-5.1 Service Group, not immune

The People or in their absence the Government always reserve the right to terminate or alter the form of such organizations as established under Article 5.1.c-5, Service Group, other.

_5.1.c-6 Service Group, privatization

A Service Group or parts of it can be privatized by the Two Third majority of Government.

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These laws establish the free market, so that people are free to negotiate trades between themselves. They do not need to go to a third party to make their trades happen (note: land, company ownership and money are special in this system and are not be covered by these open rules here). The intention is that the bulk of the economic activity is governed by these freedoms, and people persuing their own needs and wants within its context. If they don't work, they go hungry and eventually

die. That is at the core of the system. The system gives everyone what they need in order to work; a share of resources (see end of this Constitution.) There can be social support systems as policies or law from the Government, but that is dealing with emergencies big and small rather than how the regular system is supposed to work. Most people can work, and if they don't it is usually because they are lazy or criminal. Being sick/disabled is something else of course, but not covered in this Constitution. The mechanisms for power in this Constitution can be used to manage things in a good way.

Chapter 6: Structure of Free Markets

Articles 6.1: Free Markets

_6.1.a Free Market

Everyone has the freedom to trade - negotiate an exchange until agreed by both sides; the freedom to start and stop a business at their leisure, and to engage in contracts that do not violate the law.

Trade across the national border can be subject to special laws, policies and duties by the Government.

Articles 6.2: Initiate Businesses

_6.2.a Establish business

Every person and groups of persons has the right to quickly establish a business recognized by the law, if the activities of said business do not conflict with the law.

_6.2.a-1 Establish business, dictatorship

A business can be established as a dictatorship, lawful decisions being made by the person or persons having established the business (see Article 6.2.a, Establish business).

_6.2.a-2 Establish business, rule book

A business can be established under a rule book, lawful decisions being made by the mechanism of the rule book,

_6.2.a-2.1 Rule book, limit

The rule book in Article 6.2.a-2, Establish business, rule book, loses its power when the conditions of Article 6.3.a, Reaching Democracy have been met.

Articles 6.3: Hand over Business

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These articles are designed to stop dictatorship in businesses. Businesses are typically small groups of people who together create a service or product for sale in open markets. In recent times these businesses have also become quite large, thousands and sometimes even more people. The freedom to start a business and run it how you see fit is protected however, because to have dynamic and free markets is essential for them to operate. Secondly if people want to work together rather than be under a boss, they can do so as well, and have the natural resources they need (see end of this Chapter). Some people may even need to be under a boss, or they will just not perform, could even regress into crime. Only once the original founder stops with that business is it required to become a democracy, and only if it has a certain minimum size. That system maintains freedom while at the same time preventing the usual dictatorial practices in the economy. Democratic businesses are expected to be fairer to the workers because the workers own them, but that does not mean they can not have a command structure. If they do have a top-down command structure it is their own choosing to do so, and they will always have the right to change that. On top of this there are some more laws to reduce the chance of abuses. This Constitution does not assume all people are good; on the contrary.

_6.3.a Reaching Democracy

When the person or persons which has originally started a business (see Article 6.2.a, Establish business) ends regularly working for the business, and the business has more employees then a number to be determined by the People or in their absence the Two Third majority of Government, control and ownership of the business is transferred to the employees, in good faith, fairness, transparency and equality. The starter is compensated fairly out of the value of the company, and/or the private value of employees, and/or the value of future profits generated by the company.

When there are: ..[10]. or more employees, the employees gain control as described.

_6.3.a-1 Reaching Democracy, employee protection

When a business has more or equal number of employees then a number to be determined by the People or in their absence the Two Third majority of Government, the employees have the right to veto the sale of parts of the business, the right to veto buying new parts for the business, the right to veto the firing of employees in an effort to get below this limit, and in general the right to veto self destructive business practice.

The minimum number of employees for this protection is .[7]..

_6.3.a-2 Reaching Democracy, employer protection

When a business owner loses control of a business as described in Article 6.3.a, Reaching Democracy, the employer negotiates a pension out of future profits from this business with the employees. The People or in their absence the Government decides a minimum duration of this pension, and a minimum height of this pension.

_6.3.a-3 Reaching Democracy, employer debt protection

A business newly owned by employees assumes responsibility for necessary debts made by the previous employer in the clear interest of the business.

_6.3.a-4 Majority Business

The Majority of employees become recognized as legal owners when they have surrendered to the Court of Justice a description of the decision making rules for their company, which enacts these rules the Law of the Country.

Decision making rules is one of either:

B company: Boss elect. The boss elect decides all, but can be replaced at any moment by new elections in the company.

C company: Cooperation management-worker. The management and workers have regular meetings, the management will surrender all information, the management can be replaced at any moment by new elections in the company.

D1 company: Dialogue meetings 1. The people working in the company will discuss the proceedings of the company regularly, and decide per majority vote, one vote one person.

D2 company: Dialogue meetings 2. The people working in the company will discuss the proceedings of the company regularly, and decide per majority vote, one vote per worked hour counting from one year ago to the present.

E company: Erupting majorities. The people working in the company meet when a problem arises, and there decide by majority vote of those present, one person one vote.

O company: Other, to be described.

_6.3.a-4.1 Continuity of Democracy

If the majority mentioned in Article 6.3.a-4, Majority Business decides on a rule book for future decisions, the authority resulting from the rule book and the rule book itself remain

subordinate to the Two Third majority of the employees of the moment.

_6.3.a-5 Unity of business

All persons who in practice do more or less the work of employees, but are administratively registered as businesses owners or otherwise put into a different category, have all the rights of employees.

_6.3.a-5.1 Number of Companies per person

One person can in total own not more than a number of Companies.

The limit is: ..[4]. companies per person at a time.

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This principle is to concentrate the power within the nation, so that it can make its decisions and its people do not become slave to foreign interests. It is also needed that companies are subject to national laws and decisions, which means they have to exist within the country. Some people have said that because there are now big international corporations there should also be a big international Government. That does not work and their solution is the wrong way around: the corporations should be shattered instead. Economic activity across borders can happen as it does within the nation: through trade. Although a labor contract is a trade, it is something that is not needed and it causes economic entanglements. That leads to chaos and burdensome complexity, which go against democracy. It also can lead to taxation evasion scams if this was allowed.

_6.3.b No International Businesses

Productive activities which help to create the marketable product of a business, taking place on the territory of the country, are organized in a business incorporated within the Nation. The business acts independently in its own best interest with respect to businesses in other countries, with which it can interface at its own pleasure through free trade, within the context of the Law.

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These laws are to prevent people in businesses to abuse their own workers, or even themselves in the service of costumers. One problem with markets is that the costumers don't necessarily know what is going on in a business, they only see the end result and not the process of fabrication. It is therefore usually not possible to know precisely why something is cheap or expensive. By abusing their own

a business can reach a much cheaper price, and this way destroy good businesses. But abusing people negates the whole purpose of the markets. There are markets so people can protect themselves from abuses and to prevent totalitarian and therefore usually tyrannical modes of society organisation. If the markets become a cause of abuses, it has gone past its purpose, and in this system that is also stopped by something that is outside of the markets: the law.

Articles 6.4: Minimum Working Conditions

_6.4.a Minimum conditions

The Government establishes minimum working conditions.

_6.4.a-2 Worker safety

The People or in their absence the Government establish minimum safety conditions to work in.

_6.4.a-3 Environmental safety

The People or in their absence the Government establish rules to protect the natural environment.

_6.4.a-4 Public safety

The People or in their absence the Government establish rules to protect the Public from safety risks.

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Markets only flourish when there is a chance to start up new businesses, causing people to have a free choice. They can then select businesses that do not charge too much for their services, or indeed for businesses that charge more because they are not abusive to their own people (fair trade.) Unfortunately history has proven that humans will abuse the power of being a monopoly against other businesses. There is all kinds of games that can be played by a monopoly against new upstarts in a sector, and because a monopoly is profitable and can end up being a large company they may have a lot of money to play their games. To prevent these problems there are two solutions to a monopoly: the monopoly could be nationalized so that its prices and policies become subject to the general democracy of the people. This is for example a good choice with an infrastructure element on which outrageous tolls are asked, or perhaps an electricity net or other network. It is also a method to undo recent games with privatization. Another method is to splinter a business into many. Note that you could still read "the ability to choose" loosely as in that new businesses can come about even if they haven't yet, although that is

not necessarily meant.

Articles 6.5: Anti Monopoly

_6.5.a Anti monopoly

The Government ensures large businesses do not acquire a market share so great that any or all individual costumers are losing the ability to choose between many different suppliers and producers.

_6.5.a-1 Nationalization

The Government has the right to declare any company which has become large enough to fall under Article 6.5.a, Anti monopoly exclusion from free markets, to become a monopoly sector service group (see Article 5.1.c Service Group).

_6.5.a-2 Break up

The Government passes laws which determine when a company is to be broken up in order to re-establish a condition of choice and competition.

_6.5.a-3 Maximum Company Size

A maximum company size is established by law, not larger than: ..[2 000]. (two thousand) people.

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This law is meant to foster free trade, and get abuses in businesses exposed. It is not easy for a costumer to know how the product is made. Those who do bad things should not have it too easy in hiding how they operate, while those who do not abuse people (slaves, child labor, etc) only pay a minor price in that their working conditions are exposed publicly (or no price at all, they could even use it to their credit.) When a number of businesses can claim to be nice businesses yet they can hide how they abuse people, that undermines the credibility of good people who claim the same but mean it. Because abuse usually comes down to the payement, the businesses must also let their costumers know how the profits get spread around in the business. How this is exactly to be done is not stipulated here, but it is meant to be out in front to any costumer whether interested in this information or not. This should drive home the importance of fair trade to the people, and good people can again profit to a degree by having more abusive businesses being forced to expose themselves (and stop lying about themselves, which the businesses now engage in routinely; about how cute & cuddly they all are, while child slaves in foreign nations get abused to no end -- these laws would outlaw

that, also up the production chain).

Articles 6.6: Open markets

_6.6.a Open markets

Trading partners, whether businesses or individual costumers, have the right to know with whom and what they are trading.

_6.6.a-1 Open markets, money

Information as specified in Article 6.6.a, Open markets includes a telling indication, in a form explicitly defined by the People or in their absence the Government, of how the total business revenue from whatever sources is distributed among all that are productive for a company, be they individuals or other businesses.

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Chapter 7: Structure of Special Markets

Articles 7.1: Special Markets

_7.1.a Definition Special Markets

A special market is a market in which free competition for consumers and/or labor can have advantages, but needs a specialized solution to be adequate. Special or partially special markets are defined by the Two Thirds majority of Government.

_7.1.a-1 Special Markets, no limit

For Special Markets defined in Article 7.1.a, Definition Special Markets, the Articles in Chapter 5, Structure of Monopoly Sectors and the Articles in Chapter 6, Structure of Free Markets, Chapter 9, Structure of Resources can be relieved.

_7.1.b Special Markets Service Group

The Two Third Government can establish a Special Markets Service Group, organized similarly to a Monopoly Sector Service Group (see Article 5.1.c, Service Group.

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This Constitution up to this point describes a free market system (Chapter 6), and a negotiated public sector (Chapter 5); however it is possible that some aspects of society do not fit into either category. To make the

Constitution adaptable for such issues this chapter provides a way for the Government to do this in a clean way without affecting the laws in the other sectors. This possibility is envisioned to be for unusual problems and events, and to be for a small part of all the economic activity in the nation. The general economic system is the free market (except land, money and company ownership), what doesn't work there is under chapter 5. Chapter 5 is also envisioned to be done in a small (smallest possible) amount of cases. What doesn't work there could be under a chapter 7, again a small subset, the remainder.

Chapter 8: Structure of Finance

Articles 8.1: Emergency Power

8.1.a Emergency Powers

When financial and/or managerial power is severely out of balance in the economy, clearly undermining the financial monopoly of the People, the two third majority of Government supported by the People, have the right to seize the minimum amount of money, businesses and property to establish again the Financial monopoly of the Government in High Finance, and to establish power balance in the economy between the various market actors.

8.1.a-1 Emergency Powers, limit

Businesses, property and/or money only seized to protect the stability of the economic correction process itself, is either returned to its previous owners, or returned to owners described in this Constitution.

8.1.b Rotate Currency

For decisive application of Article 8.1.a, Emergency Powers, the Government may decide, suddenly if the situation requires it, to declare all money as being without value.

8.1.b-1 Rotate Currency, new money

The Government establishes a new currency.

8.1.b-1.1 Taxes in money

The Government demands payments in the new currency.

8.1.b-2 Rotate Currency, debt

The Government maps the debt obligations of each person unto the new currency.

8.1.b-2.1 Rotate Currency, debt limit

The Government can lift application of Article 8.1.b-2, Rotate

Currency, debt, when said debt is a threat to the financial monopoly of the Government.

_8.1.b-3 Rotate Currency, credit

The Government maps money owned by persons and companies unto the new currency, to a maximum such as to establish with confidence the financial monopoly of the Government and the People.

_8.1.b-4 Rotate Currency, foreign

The Government ensures continuity of foreign trade, in an effort to protect the export and import industry, to the extend the Government financial monopoly is not threatened.

_8.1.b-5 Rotate Currency, foreign capital

The Government does not allow large quantities of foreign capital which threaten the Government financial monopoly to persist.

_8.1.c Continuity of Existence

The Government and the People ensure the existence and availability of emergency services for all people when Article 8.1.a, Emergency Powers, is being applied.

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These laws take most of the finance sector out of the free market, because finance does not work in a free market. A normal business gives real people a service they need, and they have to work to create and re-create that service all the time. Investing is not work, it is letting someone else work for you. There already can be seen that finance is fundamentally different. Finance is the control of others who work, it becomes the control of the businesses. Over time the most devious and greedy investors become the most rich, because using every trick they can think off they suck wealth out of the people who work for them. Those investors who are good people will not try to take so much, but that means they end up less rich. Bad people end up dominating the finance markets, also because the businesses get dominated by dictatorial types of people who are also not the best people. Business bosses and finance bosses work together against the rest of the people. Eventually it becomes an economic Government above the markets, with great power over the people yet without a democratic mandate. It is true that the people could stop these things by organizing different kinds of businesses and using their purchasing choices more dilligently. That is what this system does, using the power to make the Constitutional system. The powers above mentioned will be in the hands of the people, where they can use their own taxation money to fund their own businesses.

A bank system is also provided, to prevent private people to be dealing with too much money, which they could then abuse (but it is still possible to charter private banks on top of these Government accounts, for example for privacy of the people.)

Articles 8.2: Democratic Finance

_8.2.a Democratic Finance

The Government maintains a monopoly of high finance, under democratic control by the People or in their absence the Government.

_8.2.a-1 Creation of money

The Government creates money, the Government destroys money.

_8.2.a-2 Equality of happiness

“The value with respect to Government income of a day's wages buying dinner for a poor (wo)man, is more than the value of a years wages just buying luxury for a rich (wo)man.”

_8.2.a-3 Taxes

The Government demands taxes.

_8.2.a-4 Bank service

The Government establishes a bank, where people and businesses can have a bank account on which money can be stored, moved to other bank accounts, taken out in cash, and put into the account in cash.

_8.2.a-4.1 Consumption credit

The Government establishes a mechanism for people to get budget neutral consumption credit.

_8.2.a-4.2 Result pay

Government employees who decide on loans to be given or not, have a portion of their wage and job security tied to whether loans are being payed back.

_8.2.a-4.3 Corruption

Government employees who decide on loans, can not give loans to their family, friends, people they previously worked for or whom worked for them.

_8.2.a-5 Investment service group

The Two Third majority of Government can define finance service groups, with a specific mandate to invest money in businesses, business

initiatives, and other activities. Finance Service Groups are organized like Monopoly Service Groups, see Article 5.1.c, Service Group.

_8.2.a-5.1 Investment service group, short

The Government can establish an Investment Service Group with the obligation to ask permission for a budget neutral loan or credit with the Government regarding every individual transfer of money into the economy.

_8.2.a-5.2 Investment service group, loan maximum

The Government can supply the Investment Service Group(s) it establishes, with a maximum amount of money it is allowed to lend out in the economy.

_8.2.a-5.3 Investment service group, credit

The Government can supply the Investment Service Group(s) it establishes, with a certain amount of credit which it is allowed to spend.

_8.2.a-6 Investment permit

In the interest of the productive economy, The Two Third of Government can give individuals and businesses by temporary permit the right to lend money - or otherwise invest - while demanding being payed back the full sum plus interest; the permit holder being backed up by Justice and Police against a failing recipient of the investment, notwithstanding a sum being higher then the maximum established for loans - or similar investment mechanisms - for which being payed back can be demanded in this Constitution, as in Article 8.2.a-7, Investment Monopoly, and lifting business organization repercussions for loans to businesses, as in Article 8.2.a-11, No Business Gambling, or establish rules for handing out such permits.

_8.2.a-7 Investment Monopoly

The People or in their absence the Two Third majority of Government establishes a maximum amount of money, expressed as a multiple of the average wealth, above which contracts involving payment of money for receiving money, such as loans, between non Government market actors are void; the received money having the status of a gift.

The limit is .[0.25, one quarter].. times the average wealth.

_8.2.a-7.1 No debt trade

A loan or other money trade, granted between two actors, can only be legal between these two actors.

These laws are like a shot of hail around the issue of the profitability of for profit finance and its results in stimulating dictatorial businesses. It begins with something that makes perfect sense namely nobody is allowed to be too rich, which will be emotionally difficult to accept for people who'se only purpose in life is to be rich. Like we say in the Dutch nation: you can not get rich while doing good, those who got rich didn't got rich by doing good. This is not about being a little rich, but about very rich. A little rich is fine. Then there are limits on what a business can own so that we don't get excessive build up of wealth there; money must roll we say in the Dutch nation. Roll it around, don't get obsessive in hoarding it. To reduce the dictatorships erected by for profit finance, those companies get democratized immediately once it has been found illegal finance has been used. On top of all that there is a limit to what people personally can gain from loans, so that should cut them off there. The idea is that every measure in this chapter has some effect against dangerous for profit finance, so that with the socialized finance and other measures in this Constitution this danger is under control.

_8.2.a-8 Capital Monopoly

The People or in their absence the Two Third majority of Government establishes a maximum amount of wealth, expressed as a multiple of the average wealth, above which no person is allowed to own.

The limit is .[30].. times average wealth.

_8.2.a-8.1 Capital Monopoly, limit

The wealth of persons below a certain age is added to the total wealth of their parents.

This age is: ..[18].

_8.2.a-8.2 Capital Monopoly, exclusion

The wealth owned by businesses or entities having an investment permit, can exceed the limit in Article 8.2.a-8, Capital Monopoly, only for wealth reserved for the purpose of investment in the common interest, as detailed by the investment permit, see Article 8.2.a-6, Investment Service Group, permit.

_8.2.a-9 Insurance permit

The Two Third of Government can give individuals and businesses by permit the right to pool money for the purpose of distributing between members the unexpected or exceptional costs of the few, or establish

rules for handing out such permits. The pooled money can not be used for other purposes except the direct business operations.

_8.2.a-10 Company Capital Limit

The Two Third majority of Government establishes a maximum amount of wealth, expressed as a multiple of the average wealth times the number of employees in the company, above which no company is allowed to own. Value is based on realistic production cost for goods, the fair price rather than the actual price - ignored is unusual or speculative value in the actual markets significantly above total production costs, such as may result from works of art.

Company can own \cdot [5]. times average wealth per full time employee.

_8.2.a-10.1 Company Capital Limit, other

The Two Third majority of Government can define sectors of the economy that work with their unique maximum on maximum Company ownership, different from the default maximum set in Article 8.2.a-10, Company Capital Limit.

_8.2.a-11 No Business Gambling

A business, the physical and economic substance thereof, becomes immediately a democracy of workers without compensation for the leader/owner, if this owner/leader has used speculative money lending (investing), not received directly and explicitly from the Government finance monopoly.

_8.2.a-11.1 No Gambling, self reported

If someone reports to the government authorities a business or person has engaged in an an illegal money trade as described in Article 8.2.a-11, No Business Gambling, or other illegal money trade, a percentage of the money becomes a gift to the reporting party.

The percentage the reporting party can keep is: [50%, half].. .

_8.2.a-12 No Speculation

No person is allowed to make a living income entering a risk-taking state by lending or otherwise investing not directly physically useful instruments of economic value - such as money - in businesses. All income in one month above a certain limit made from such not itself as an activity productive speculation is to be surrendered to the Government immediately.

The limit is \cdot [5%, one twentieth].. of average monthly income.

This law makes people free: it takes them out of debt. If they return any collateral they may have and thus collapse a loan on that collateral, or sell the collateral and pay off the loan, even if they end up with nothing they are still free (and would still have their soil). Some people think that allowing to make any lending games is a sign of freedom, which it is, but all too often the freedom to make slaves, the freedom of the criminal kind to do whatever they want regardless of the consequences to others.

Articles 8.3: General Lending Limits

8.3.a Loan Default, no collateral

All loans - or outstanding parts thereof - within the Country, for which there is no immediately available collateral, are terminated after a maximum number of years after they were agreed.

The maximum number of years running for a non-collateral loan is: ..[7]. years.

These laws give everyone an equal share of the natural resources, which is not only farmland but anything that is used for economic productivity. It includes places to build business buildings, fishing grounds or fish quotas, lumber areas or quotas and so on. The idea is that everyone in the nation gets an equal share of such raw resources in that nation, so that they can live by their own hand if they want to. This distributes power to all people, and therefore reduces the chance of a tyrannical society to come about. It is however not envisioned that everyone only works on their own resources (although possible): people can combine their resources to form integrated groups (businesses), or they can rent out their resource and that way be compensated for not even using them. The resources can also be left unused, which usually would mean nature will use them to live. This system also means there is no unemployment: everyone can at least do something with their resources, even if they happen to fail they can still work. If a nation wishes to have a social security system, the work that people do on their resource can be seen as proof of willingness to work. Having raw resources is probably good for the soul of people, they should feel powerful because of it, making them less easy pray for tyrants. The system below gives the user of land in the case of land rent important powers

over that land, so that it almost becomes co-owned between the user and the distributive right holder. No doubt there are endless ways to do natural resource distribution, this is only one example.

Chapter 9: Structure of Resources

Articles 9.1: Structure of Resources

_9.1.a Structure of Resources

Every person has the natural and practical right to use its equal share of the available natural resources.

_9.1.a-1 Resources, limits

The Government establishes an accurate record of the total of natural resources.

_9.1.a-2 Resources, nature

The Government establishes a percentage and/or specific parts for nature.

_9.1.a-3 Resources, public

The Government establishes a percentage and/or specific parts as public area.

_9.1.a-4 Resources, usage

The Government can establish a percentage and/or specific parts as resource which can only be handled, or left untouched, in a way determined by the government.

_9.1.a-5 Resources, resource bank

The Government establishes an accounting system in which is recorded who owns what natural resource parts.

_9.1.a-6 Resources, rent

Natural resources up to the total a person has a natural right to, is awarded for free. Whatever the persons wants to have that is still available in the resource bank, is awarded.

_9.1.a-6.1 Continuity usage

When a resource amount becomes available for handing out by the resource bank, the continuing user of the resource has an amount of time to propose someone to the resource bank that is to be awarded the right to the resource.

The waiting period is: ...[one month].

If the continuing user is trying to obstruct the resource allocation process as opposed to finding an enduring and suitable resource right holder, the Government or the resource bank can award the resource right without this protection for the continuing user.

9.1.a-6.2 Continuity terms

When the terms for renting a resource right are proposed to be changed by the resource right holder, the renting entity has the right, after giving the resource right holder notice that it is not accepting the proposal and after the resource right holder has given notice it is not accepting that rejection, to propose a new willing resource right holder to the resource bank within a certain time limit, which is to be accepted by the resource bank. If no new right holder is found, the new terms apply.

The time limit is: ...[one month].

9.1.a-6.3 Continuity produce

When a resource is used to create a product which can not be separated from the resource without significant economic damage and this condition could reasonably be assumed to have been known to the resource right holder, the renting entity retains the ownership of the produce and access to the resource as before, until the produce can be collected as it would normally be collected, regardless of legal disputes concerning the resource.

If the legal dispute allows finding a new resource right holder, see Article 9.1.a-6.1, Continuity usage, and Article 9.1.a-6.2, Continuity terms, the period for finding a new resource holder is extended for as long as the produce is attached to the resource, up to a certain maximum.

This maximum is: ...[one year and three month's].

9.1.a-6.4 Continuity government

When the Government wants to change the status of a resource, it has to compensate the current user at least for economic losses, plus the reasonable costs of resettling into an equally economic profitable position, plus a reasonable average wage payment for the additional work done because of the Government request, plus the value of one day average wage, plus a percentage of this sum in damages.

The percentage is: ..10%..

_9.1.a-7 Structure of Resources, home

Every person can claim and is awarded the natural resources it uses for a home it lives in, removing prior claims on the same resource, up to the maximum it has a natural right to use.

_9.1.b Price Maximum

The People or in their absence the Government set a price maximum on resource rent.

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