

UNITED STATES FOURTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

General Procedures for the Reordering of the United States Government



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Preamble

Submitted to the People of the United States of America:

General Procedures for the Reordering of the United States Government.

Article 000: greeting

The intention of this publication is to commence the deliberations for a formatted chartering system for the United States with the introduction to the general and corrective aspects of such a system that has been developed for the more accurate approach to a limited and transparent government, a graduated electoral system, and ultimately, the Order of Justice.

The United States Fourth Continental Congress, as organized by this charter system, will be subsequent to the reordering of the municipal and state charters of at least thirteen states.

This greeting article is divided in to six introductory sections:

- § 000.1: introduction to the general problems with the subsisting charter system
- § 000.2: corrective aspects of the anticipated system
- § 000.3: municipalities and corporations
- § 000.4: states
- § 000.5: federal
- § 000.6: security

§ 000.1: introduction

Competent review of any of the contemporary charters that comprise our three levels of government will reveal that the charters are inconsistently organized and contain rambling passages that, consequently, explain why other nations cannot replicate the governing system that we know and trust, and illustrates how our sophist legal practitioners exploit its ambiguous terms and obscure inadequacies.

Corruption is ultimately symptomatic of an inadequate separation and coordination of the government powers. Perpetual corruption is not symptomatic of nefarious persons manipulating an altruistically just governing system; but rather, it is symptomatic of nefarious persons manipulating a perpetually faulty system. The only way to correct the establishment (change Washington, drain the swamp) will require a complete overhaul of the rules that organize and guide the establishment. The proper procedure, for what will be a peaceful revolution, is an orderly and public convention-court system processing a published charter candidate to reorder the organization of the government. Definite office qualifications, term limits, and the various proposed amendment systems will not lead to the orderly government that their advocates campaign.

Office qualifications will only be reliable after a complete overhaul to assign the correct qualification scheme to the entire office system. Office qualifications for the president are not going to fix the problems in the legislatures, the courts, and the bureaucracy that lead us to question the competency of the president – all government offices will have to be adjusted.

Term limits is a false correction based on the assumption that corruption is borne of senior elitism and that naive politicians are compelled to do a couple of campaign circuses of promises to diverse constituencies, do an honest job of fulfilling all of those conflicting promises, and then step away from the economic engine that they were developing to allow someone else to supposedly do an equally honest job – it just does not make sense. Our experience with term limits on the presidential office has revealed the problem of partisan layover of bureaucrats subverting the succeeding administration; and we might recognize that the national party convention system has been adjusted to provide some accommodation to the layover personnel who are removed by the succeeding administration. There are eventual problems with term limits that will adversely effect the anticipated correction, compared to recognizing the many problems, and correcting the entire government.

Multi-amendment systems will not work either, because our subsisting charters are dedicated

to an inefficient electoral system, an inadequate bicameral legislature, a crony executive administration and judiciary, and muddled in an unformatted system of erroneous modifications from bygone eras of sophistication. Consequently, the charters cannot be corrected to properly administer justice that we envision for the approach to social justice and diverse tranquility. Previous generations did not know how to reorder the charters, because of a lack of technology, man power, and the legendary theory that an amendable charter would tend to lead to its proper corrections. Although, the general aspect of this theory appears to be valid; the amendments necessary for the proper division of a limited government, necessary for the self-correcting function to work, cannot be composed with the unformatted and antiquated electoral and bureaucratic systems prescribed in the subsisting charters.

The incomplete game theory of “checks and balances” are “hardwired” by the outline of the charters (table of contents), and the elimination of the exploitable inadequacies cannot be accomplished without reordering the acts, articles, and sections of the charters into a reliable order necessary for the cross-referencing of the balance of powers and the responsibilities of the legislatures, security divisions, offices, and courts – the “grid,” in “political gridlock.”

At best, under the subsisting charter system, the approach to eliminating corruption and legislative gridlock will require a complex system of reconstruction amendments in the three levels of government, and will still be inadequate, because of the convoluted terms necessary for adapting “circular pegs for square holes on a tic-tac-toe table, instead of a more sophisticated checker board.”

Systemic biases can only be exercised by auditing the reliability of the governments; but the problem is that a charter format is needed for the audit, and that can only be accomplished by the generation of a reliable format at a convention. If there were such a format, then all of the state constitutions would be aligned with the format, and the State Department would be trading it with the under-developed nations.

The Seventeenth Amendment diluted the “checks and balances” that was supposed to incite correcting the state governing systems by preventing corrupt state governments from participating in federal legislation. The problem was that by the time the state legislatures became overwhelmed in their contradictory political factions, preventing them from appointing senate seats, there was no solution to the state government problem (better form of government); and so, the only seemingly solution was the Seventeenth Amendment of state-wide popular election of federal senators. It is not that difficult to recognize the intentions of the original electoral/legislative graduation system – the problem being the lack of appropriate technology to do it correctly.

. . . And, then there is the gerrymandering of representative districts, instead of better proportional elections; and then, the limiting of House seats to 435 was a detrimental rerouting of the founder’s intentions to represent social diversity. The original design was flawed, because of the primitive communications that they had to work with in 1787. If they had what we have today, then they would have organized a network of the municipalities for the House of Representatives.

The subsisting system is an irregular operation and needs to be replaced with contemporary goals, terminology, and detail, for the more sophisticated and diverse society that the nation has evolved to. Anything other than a complete overhaul of the charter system maintains corruption and gridlock, and the subsequent trickle down affects of hypocrisy and the irrational deliberation of the political and social issues that lead to hysteria, crime, and violence.

Arguments to the favor of maintaining the subsisting system will be a waste of court time, professional effort, and tax money. Arguments intended to correct any errors in the grievances will be categorized and considered for deliberation in the preparation of the anticipated charter.

§ 000.2: the system

The United States Fourth Continental Congress is also, most likely, the adequate guide for the future transition to a true democracy using election robots to compile the voting. It will not be possible to defend the subsisting charter system as being adequate to achieve such an ambition. Ultimately, we have to organize the perfectly efficient human representative

governing system that will competently administrate justice before we have the ability to order a true democracy.

The United States Fourth Continental Congress (US4CC) is designed with a reliable collation format to efficiently organize a six-part separation of the government and all of the possible details that political whiners, altruistic lawyers, and brilliant citizens, may contest. This format will make the charters more orderly for the average citizens to understand, and detrimental to the nefarious legal practitioners who exploit the ambiguous, chaotic, superfluous, or otherwise, inadequate aspects of the subsisting charters and legal code systems.

The designations of the assemblies, officers, offices, and departments, are elements that are salvageable and applied to an improved system. The president will be the president, the governors will be the governors, and the mayors will be the mayors; although with less powers and perks, because of the redistribution of the powers. Most notably, the appointment of crony bureaucrats will, essentially, be eliminated, because the powers are redistributed to the leadership of the four legislatures, which are assigned specific areas of law and security divisions to supervise. Therefore, the change in leadership will primarily only effect a section of the security division. Because of the more accurate operations structure, politics will be more local, than the more stable state and federal systems.

As mentioned, the most noticeable adjustment deployed by the US4CC will be the sophisticated state and federal organization of four legislative assemblies assigned to guard respective four partitions of civil law, and subsequently, the correlating security divisions. This system will be much more sophisticated than the subsisting bicameral congress of ambiguous legislative powers and inconsistent committees. In the anticipated congress, there will be a senate consisting of state jurists - the best legal scholars the states can commission to do the job of deliberating the legislative and appeals litigation of the three other legislative bodies. Their unique legislative powers will be the assignment of ambassador billets, which will most likely be bilingual candidates from the jurist pool. The board of governors will be responsible for commerce legislation, and the flow of supreme court appeals. The league of attorneys will be responsible for supreme court litigation assignments, fiduciary legislation, and subsequently, the treasury's forensic offices. Property legislation, and the interior, will be the responsibility of the network of representatives; and will include some responsibilities that were mercifully, if not erroneously, assigned to other security departments in the subsisting system.

The implementation of the improved and reliable communications network that we have today, that they did not have when the subsisting system was established, will be better noticed with the federal and state representatives who will be members of the municipal councils, and they will be working in their local districts more than that of the central governments.

The US4CC template orders charters in to seven acts of convention, including this preamble (Act 0: preamble). The preamble is more than a greeting and mission statement - it groups a robust series of introductory articles detailing the identity of the district. Articles 001 through Article 006, and subsections, are descriptions of the state of the district. Essentially, this is the area for listing grievances. The state of the district is recorded for future evaluations, so as, to determine if the adopted charter has correctly served the district's intentions.

Articles 010 through Article 016 describe the corrective intentions of the charter. The articles cover the descriptions of the convention, the subsequent government operations, civil rights, electoral system, finance system, and documentation system.

Articles 020 through Article 026 format a six-court convention and presumptive adoption schedule. The convention is a test run of the legislative system, as the delegates are charged with improving and detailing the seven acts of the convention document to an acceptable level of detail necessary for the orderly transition of the subsequent government. There will be a validation assembly signifying that the convention has competently improved the charter for serviceability and that the delegates are prepared to campaign the charter valedictorian for a public referendum and subsequent inauguration sequence.

Articles 030 through Article 036 define the designations for the district.

Articles 040 through Article 046 define the missions for the district.

Articles 050 through Article 056 define the citizenry for the district.

Articles 060 through Article 066 define the commemorations for the district.

There are no articles with numerals 7, 8, or 9, because a base 7 outline style guide is deployed for the primary ordering of the charter. This has to do with the collation theory that is exercised in the ordering of the legal code. This will be further explained in Article 016: description of the documentation act.

This format template is not to be considered complete, or free from errors. All aspects of this template are negotiable, and it is the responsibility of the convention process to stabilize any derivative document to serviceability for the intended entity.

§ 000.3: municipalities

The municipal charter conventions will be the local organizations when the responsible people of their communities gather to debate and deliberate the improvements and details of this template for the future governing of the economic and cultural activities of their municipalities. The visionary objective is for the local teams of lawyers, economists, and intellectuals, to improve this template to a reliable format for all levels of government. The first team to accomplish such a goal will probably be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, because such a template is what developing countries need to lead their communities to the modern sophisticated standards that responsible and benevolent Americans sincerely want for the poverty stricken regions of the world.

Ideally, a convention will have six courts deliberating the seven acts of convention and subsequent seven partitions of civil law. It is possible to do a convention with three, or even one court, but such configurations will probably be dependent on an advanced charter template deliberated at a six court convention.

- 1 convention leader
- 1, 3, or 6 court supervisors
- 36 to 258 jurors
- lots of litigation attorneys
- 6 to 258 notary attorneys
- highest level of security

The primary objective of charter conventions is to correct the court procedures and electoral system; civil rights, government pensions, taxation, and regulatory laws, cannot easily be altered by the whims of convention delegates, and then pass the district referendum - it is just not going to happen in a modern sophisticated society with millions of mediocre lawyers looking for easy work. There will be a convention court process for initiating a claim to preserve aspects of the subsisting charter and code through validation and referendum. There will also be opportunity to divide charter development into stages of specific acts of convention - essentially, there could be seven periodically separated conventions spanning over several years.

Public and private corporations, as well as, individuals, are welcome to advance a format and lead it to its convention, and its expected daily routine of the government services.

Further details for a municipal convention are described in Article 011.3: municipal convention précis, and Article 020: charter convention.

§ 000.4: states

State legislatures may organize a convention, adopt a formatted constitution, and charge the municipalities to reorder their charters in accordance with the format. In any situation, the governors, and executive officers, will not be subject to a referendum election until after the inauguration of the new constitution. All subsisting state legislators and employees are eligible to campaign a format charter and apply for delegate duties at the municipal conventions.

It is recommended that smaller municipalities consider cooperating with other municipalities, in organizing conventions, in an effort to gather the judicial experts (delegates) necessary for

the competent review of law, so as, to advance their anticipated charters more efficiently. Subsequently, such activity is inherently the commencement of the state convention series; as such, they are aligning a charter format, which subsequently, multiplies their advantage in the state and federal contests.

The municipal and state conventions will also serve as the graduation venues for issues of “constitutional rights;” most notably, the adjustments for ethnic, familial, and property rights. Basically, it will serve as a contest series for the best speakers with the best arguments and solutions for the claimed grievances. The idea is to compile the best of the best for legislative adjustments upon the commencement of the subsequent government.

Further details for a state convention are described in Article 011.4: state convention précis.

§ 000.5: federal

The preliminary federal step is the gathering of delegates from, at least, five states determined to compose a replacement federal charter as set by the precedent of the 1786 Annapolis Convention. The situation should compel other states to join in the formation of the United States Fourth Continental Congress upon the gathering of delegates from, at least, thirteen formatted states as set by the precedent of the 1787 Philadelphia Convention; necessary for securing the, “United States,” designation.

It should be possible to have three such congresses formed with the present 50 states, each further titled with geographic descriptions, or something identifying the significance of the gathering of state delegates. It is also possible that four such congresses may be formed with the addition of a couple of more territories submitting a formatted charter with the remaining 11 states; and there are other possible scenarios, such as, the partitioning of states into more accurate commerce hubs.

Reasonable solutions will emerge. The primary objective is to stabilize government operations with a definite formula, and deliberate the social stratification issues that we endure.

Further details for a federal convention are described in Article 011.5: federal convention précis.

§ 000.6: security

United States Medal of Honor recipients, Nobel Laureates, and foreign leaders of state, will be welcome to attend the conventions upon compliance with convention security.

Commercial reporters will be lotted gallery accommodations regulated by the convention leader, established building ordinances, and convention security.

Public attendance will be regulated by the convention leader, delegate sponsorship, established building ordinances, and convention security – relatively few spectators will be permitted to attend the litigation sessions.

All civil protests, and contests, must be registered with the municipal police services identifying all necessary aspects of the civil assembly or artistic demonstration. Marching routes will be scheduled by the permits issued from the police to accommodate emergency and motorcade routes.

All federal, state, and municipal security agencies are responsible for the continuation of their missions to protect the United States from foreign invasion and domestic disorderliness during the reconstitution process; and officers are to be confident that the obvious intentions of the security missions will not be altered by the terminology of any new charter. All federal, state, and municipal appointments are responsible for their watches until properly relieved by the appointment process described in the succeeding charters. Prosecution of criminal law retains its responsibility to protect the citizens during the transition. The Courts and Code will not incur any adverse disruption of service during the transition, because new charters are initiated to correct the inadequacies of the electoral, legislative, and bureaucracy systems, and not the regulatory and criminal laws that are "already on the books."

All evidence of interference, including vandalism of documents necessary for the secure transition of the government, will be investigated and prosecuted as appropriate with subsisting state and federal law. All officials, past and present, contemplating their liability for their acts during the former administrations are advised to seek legal counsel. Unlike the

former government, prosecution of law will be correctly diversified from factional governing, and will be able to process the workload unencumbered by any personal prejudice, political bias, or ethnic discrimination - the succeeding government will prosecute any and all crimes committed against the orderly progression of the United States approach to Justice.

All records of petitioned and validated charters are to be properly archived by the states until secured by the succeeding federal government.

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Article 001: sovereignty of the jurisdiction

In the behalf of the People of the Jurisdiction, the petitioner submits this claim of sovereignty based on the legends and the People's resolve to progress the future of the District.

§ 001.1: etiology of the community

The People of the District claim primitive origins as described in the legend of the District.

§ 001.2: organization of the community

The People of the District claim organizational origins as described in the legend of the District's evolution.

§ 001.3: stratification of the community

The People of the District claim human origins as described in the legend of the District's evolution.

§ 001.4: commerce of the community

The People of the District claim commerce origins as described in the legend of the District's evolution.

§ 001.5: culture of the community

The People of the District claim cultural origins as described in the legend of the District's evolution.

§ 001.6: art of the community

The People of the District claim artistic origins as described in the legend of the District's evolution.

Article 002: state of justice

In the behalf of the People of the Jurisdiction, the petitioner submits this review of justice.

The form of government that we endure was inadequately established in a bygone era of sophistication, social diversity, and communications. Although, the civil rights adjustments seem to have been relatively fair, the electoral system was adversely adjusted, because of a lack of understanding the checks and balances of the “switches and levers” of the electoral system. Term limits, district partitioning, intelligence tests for candidates, and election poll tests, are the switches and levers of an electoral system. The system that we tolerate misdirects the cooperative intentions of the founders’ framework, and the symptom of the maladjustment is the intellectual chaos that we endure. The precision of truth necessary for the sophistication level of contemporary society is being encroached upon, because of the inadequate deliberation of semantic legislation.

The development of the security operations has been adequate, however, we tolerate corruption, because the security divisions seem to adequately prosecute violations. The symptom that seems to be emerging is the increased requests for independent investigations – this should be the indicator that prosecution of justice needs to be a separate entity of the government. The problem being that it will violate the outline of the Constitution, and calls into question our reverence for the founding – why did they not recognize the necessity for a corruption busting entity? The sophistication of technology and manpower was not available in the Eighteenth Century. Ultimately, this dilemma of reverence is resolved by the anecdote/mission attributed to the 1787 Continental Congress: Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair.

The inevitability of a central bank that is commissioned to legislate adjustments to the banking system is an indicator of a need for specified legislatures. Obviously, this too, goes beyond the outline of the constitution, and probably exhausts the average citizens ability to comprehend another election process that they are supposed to participate in.

The establishment of the federal court is faulty, and the general symptom is the erroneous review of law by federal administration appointments that are described as being ideologically biased and possibly influencing multi-generations of Americans.

§ 002.1: description of justice

The petitioner submits this description of known states of justice.

Limited government is relative to how much detail the charter specifies.

Corruption is symptomatic of nefarious persons manipulating a faulty system.

Constitutional dogma is obscured by the popular anecdote, “the problem with the government is that they are not following the Constitution.”

§ 002.2: notable technologies

The petitioner submits this list of technology and references to justice.

A proportional representative system is the appropriate approach toward more accurate representation, but the founders could not organize it correctly, because of their lack of sophistication and compromises with racist slave owners.

The subsisting house of representatives is a hopelessly flawed attempt at proportional representation that results in the suspicious gerrymandering that violates our sense of reliable representation that has probably contributed to the unresolved deliberation of racism in America. Although, the corruption has had some stabilizing effects on society, the inaccurate representative system was conducive to corrupt racial segregation; and has contributed to the social problems that we endure, because of a lack of sophisticated representation and just segregation necessary to relieve the grievances of those claiming to be oppressed by the racial bias of the system.

Probably, because of the complex game theory necessary for understanding how to correct

the subsisting system, previous generations could not do the correction. The more accurate corrective approach would have been to divide the state seats that are assigned by the federal census proportionally to the municipalities, and then proportional primary elections within the districts followed by any incumbent contest – probably, still difficult for the average urban dweller to understand how it works better than gerrymandering.

The amendment that fixes the federal seats at 435 is a tremendous assault on the representative system that was originally designed into the coordination of the checks and balances. And, the amendment that assigns the senate seats to popular state elections, that relieved the deadlocked legislatures, was a corruption of a check on the state governments. The problem being that nobody knew how to correct the state constitutions, and problems have evolved in complexity as the population increased in diversity and political faction - secularism.

The electoral system of the 1700's was not designed to handle the social diversity that the nation has evolved to – it is absurd to believe otherwise.

§ 002.3: notable persons

The petitioner submits this list of persons and references to justice.

§ 002.4: notable organizations

The petitioner submits this list of organizations and references to justice.

§ 002.5: notable ideologies

The petitioner submits this list of ideologies and references to justice.

§ 002.6: chronologies

The petitioner submits this chronological list of references to justice.

§ 002.6.1776.07.04.: Declaration of Independence

IN CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.--That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, --That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.--Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains

them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

§ 002.6.1778.09.17: United States Constitution Preamble

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article 003: state of diplomacy

In the behalf of the People of the Jurisdiction, the petitioner submits this review of diplomacy.

§ 003.1: description of diplomacy

The petitioner submits this list of known states of diplomacy.

§ 003.2: notable technologies

The petitioner submits this list of technology and references to diplomacy.

§ 003.3: notable persons

The petitioner submits this list of persons and references to diplomacy.

§ 003.4: notable organizations

The petitioner submits this list of organizations and references to diplomacy.

§ 003.5: notable ideologies

The petitioner submits this list of ideologies and references to diplomacy.

§ 003.6: chronologies

The petitioner submits this chronological list of references to diplomacy.

Article 004: state of commerce

In the behalf of the People of the Jurisdiction, the petitioner submits this review of commerce.

§ 004.1: description of commerce

The petitioner submits this list of known states of commerce.

§ 004.2: notable technologies

The petitioner submits this list of technology and references to commerce.

§ 004.3: notable persons

The petitioner submits this list of persons and references to commerce.

§ 004.4: notable organizations

The petitioner submits this list of organizations and references to commerce.

§ 004.5: notable ideologies

The petitioner submits this list of ideologies and references to commerce.

§ 004.6: chronologies

The petitioner submits this chronological list of references to commerce.

Article 005: state of trust

In the behalf of the People of the Jurisdiction, the petitioner submits this review of trust.

§ 005.1: description of trust

The petitioner submits this list of known states of trust.

§ 005.2: notable technologies

The petitioner submits this list of technology and references to trust.

§ 005.3: notable persons

The petitioner submits this list of persons and references to trust.

§ 005.4: notable organizations

The petitioner submits this list of organizations and references to trust.

§ 005.5: notable ideologies

The petitioner submits this list of ideologies and references to trust.

§ 005.6: chronologies

The petitioner submits this chronological list of references to trust.

Article 006: state of property

In the behalf of the People of the Jurisdiction, the petitioner submits this review of property.

§ 006.1: description of property

The petitioner submits this list of known states of property.

§ 006.2: notable technologies

The petitioner submits this list of technology and references to property.

§ 006.3: notable persons

The petitioner submits this list of persons and references to property.

§ 006.4: notable organizations

The petitioner submits this list of organizations and references to property.

§ 006.5: notable ideologies

The petitioner submits this list of ideologies and references to property.

§ 006.6: chronologies

The petitioner submits this chronological list of references to property.

Article 010: reformation précis

In the behalf of the People of the Jurisdiction, the petitioner submits the following abstract description of resolutions for the District.

Article 011: description of the conventions

Conventions are the sequestration of an arbitration court of delegates determined to validate a charter for the better approach to justice for the district.

§ 011.1: documents

Conventions will require a classification system to graduate the processing of the charter.

§ 011.11: template

The template is an incomplete charter that does not specify a jurisdiction, and is campaigned as being applicable and convertible for all levels of government.

§ 011.12: executable petition

An executable petition is a template that has been edited to organize a specific charter convention with the intention of processing the charter to serviceability for the designated jurisdiction.

§ 011.13: convention charter

The convention charter is the secured petition for the convention.

§ 011.14: convention candidate

Convention candidates are modified versions of the convention charter that the convention courts use for the litigation exercises to advance the convention charter to serviceability. Securing of the convention candidates' improvements will be the responsibility of the litigation teams and notary network during the convention.

§ 011.15: convention valedictorian

The convention valedictorian is the charter candidate version of the convention charter that the validation assembly approves for serviceability for the district.

§ 011.16: district charter

The district charter is the convention valedictorian that has been ratified by a district referendum and adopted by an inaugural assembly of the reorganized municipal government.

§ 011.2: processing

The petitioner submits the following abstract description for processing the charter document.

§ 011.21: documents

The petitioner submits a description of the identification code of the document process.

§ 011.211: template

The charter template is identified by the generational designation and the date of

publication.

§ 011.212: executable petition

The executable petition is identified by the generational designation, the district that it is edited for, and the date of petitioning.

§ 011.213: convention document

The convention document is identified by the generational designation, the district that it is edited for, and the date of petitioning.

§ 011.214: convention candidate

The convention candidate is identified by the generational designation, the district that it is edited for, the date of petitioning, and litigation team.

§ 011.215: convention valedictorian

The convention valedictorian is identified by the generational designation, the district that it is edited for, the date of validation referendum.

§ 011.216: district charter

The district charter is identified by the designation of the district and the date of adoption.

§ 011.22: venue

The petitioner submits a description of processing venues.

§ 011.221: private law firm

A law firm deliberation of a charter document is the organizational unit for a charter convention. The ideal law firm is divided into the six sections of law: sovereignty, martial, civil, commerce, trust, and property.

Individuals and ideological organizations are encouraged to organize law firms capable of competent participation in the convention process.

§ 011.222: public hearing

The acceptance of a charter petition by a state or federal court commences a sanctioned venue.

§ 011.223: general assembly

A convention general assembly is an assembly of all convention court supervisors, juries, attorneys, and convention leader, for formal announcements and general referendums. All members of a convention assembly will be allowed five minutes to demonstrate loyalty to constituency during the convocation.

§ 011.224: trial assembly

Trials may be limited in scope; acts and articles may be specified, and any effect on any exterior act or article will probably require a subsequent specified trial.

§ 011.225: validation assembly

A convention validation assembly is a general assembly when the sovereignty court calls for a convention referendum confirming the serviceability of an identified charter candidate and schedules a district referendum of the charter and possible elections, and prospective inauguration date.

§ 011.226: adoption assembly

A convention adoption assembly is a general assembly when the sovereignty court confirms the district referendum and commences the enforcement of the charter by appropriating the responsibilities of district government, appointing the administrative officers with respect to any elections, and scheduling of litigation hearings.

§ 011.23: delegates

The petitioner submits a description of the convention delegates and their

appointment processes.

§ 011.231: leader

The convention leader is the person who petitions the charter for processing.

The convention leader is responsible for the preliminary editing of the template that advances it to service for a convention. Preparing the charter template for petitioning will require, at least, the editing of the proper designation of the District, designation of the state court, and the detailed qualification standards and possible elections for sanctioning the convention delegates; and rules for convention trials and validation referendum – adoption rules may be detailed during the convention.

The convention leader is responsible for convention security, including accommodations for sequestering the convention delegates and the securing the convention documents. The convention leader is also responsible for providing public briefings of the convention process.

It is possible for the nondescript individual to serve as the convention leader - the path is by editing and amending a template to a level that makes it acceptable and compelling to litigation attorneys and scholar of jurisprudence, and submitting it to a state court so it can be processed to serviceability.

The person submitting the charter petition is inherently the leader; however, the state judge notarizing the petition may accept the petition and disqualify the petitioner as convention leader, and either, assign a leader, or refer to the various electoral schemes that are ordered in the convention Article 021.1: request for convention leader. In such a situation the petitioner may be appointed to the sovereignty court, as a juror, or the lead litigation attorney.

It is probably possible for the petitioner to be both the convention leader and lead attorney – a situation probably more appropriate for small municipal conventions.

§ 011.232: court supervisors

There are three primary courts and three secondary courts, each assigned a section of law.

1. sovereignty law
2. martial law
3. civil law
4. commerce law
5. trust law
6. property law

The state court that the petition is notarized for processing retains jurisdiction of the convention, and it is alternate to the convention sovereignty court, and is responsible for the context of the charter. The state/sovereignty court will do the preliminary hearings for the convention concerning election of the delegates, completing the preamble, and organizing grievances.

The civil law court is responsible for deliberating civil rights, diplomacy law, and the appeals review for the other courts; therefore, small municipalities can suffice with only three primary courts.

§ 011.233: court jurors

The basic system suggests six courts each seating approximately 36 jurors to deliberate the six parts of the charter and corresponding parts of civil law and the security divisions. There may be many courts at work during a convention trial

day - the original six court juries may be divided to form five surrogate courts (committees) upon demarcation of the parent court's section of law, and it may be possible to divide those committees into subcommittees, or something else (undetermined at this edition).

§ 011.234: litigation attorneys

The municipal bar association will probably be responsible for submitting recommendations for court supervisors, jurors, litigators, and notary attorneys. If the municipality does not have a sanctioned state bar association, then the subsisting state and municipal executive officers establish the association and may employ the remaining necessary delegates from their district populations.

Litigation teams that may participate in the municipal and state convention courts will probably have to identify a doctrinaire of sociological organization that they are determined to defend in the incorporation of a state commerce and community agreements with the other social organizations.

Law firms are encouraged to organize teams determined to campaign a charter candidate for state processing at a municipal convention. Attorney teams will probably have to submit briefs to the notary network for docket scheduling.

§ 011.233: notary attorneys

Convention notary attorneys will comprise the communications network that is responsible for editing the charter updates for the convention process and publishing the convention leader's periodical report. Notary attorneys will also be responsible for the schedule of any public address series.

The minimum qualifications for delegate participation and establishing a municipal representative office is a state sanctioned notary license, municipal bar association recommendation, and probably an election contest.

All citizens are encouraged to participate in their municipal conventions by completing a charter candidate and amendment form, and filing it with their constituent convention notary attorney before the convention commencement. Citizens seeking to speak at the conventions are required to secure notary sponsorship for a public address schedule.

§ 011.233: security

United States Medal of Honor recipients, Nobel Laureates, and foreign leaders of state, will be welcome to attend the conventions upon compliance with convention security.

Commercial reporters will be lotted gallery accommodations regulated by the convention leader, established building ordinances, and convention security.

Public attendance will be regulated by the convention leader, delegate sponsorship, established building ordinances, and convention security – relatively few spectators will be permitted to attend the litigation sessions.

All civil protests, and contests, must be registered with the municipal police services identifying all necessary aspects of the civil assembly or artistic demonstration. Marching routes will be scheduled by the permits issued from the police to accommodate emergency and motorcade routes.

All federal, state, and municipal security agencies are responsible for the continuation of their missions to protect the United States from foreign invasion and domestic disorderliness during the reconstitution process and confident that the obvious intentions of the security missions will not be altered by the terminology of any new charter. All federal, state, and municipal appointments are responsible for their watches until properly relieved by the appointment process described in the succeeding charters. Prosecution of criminal law retains its

responsibility to protect the citizens during the transition. The Courts and Code will not incur any adverse disruption of service during the transition, because new charters are initiated to correct the inadequacies of the electoral and legislative system, and not the regulatory and criminal laws that are "already on the books."

All evidence of interference, including vandalism of documents necessary for the secure transition of the government, will be investigated and prosecuted as appropriate with subsisting state and federal law. All officials, past and present, contemplating their liability for their acts during the former administrations are advised to seek legal counsel. Unlike the former government, prosecution of law will be correctly diversified from factional governing, and will be able to process the workload unencumbered by any personal prejudice, political bias, or ethnic discrimination - the succeeding government will prosecute any and all crimes committed against the orderly progression of the United States approach to Justice.

All records of petitioned and validated charters are to be properly archived by the states until secured by the succeeding federal government.

§ 011.24: trials

The petitioner submits a description of the convention trial rules.

§ 011.25: validation

The petitioner submits a description of the validation rules.

§ 011.26: graduation

The petitioner submits a description of the graduation rules.

§ 011.3: municipal conventions

The petitioner submits the following abstract description of organized participation in the municipal level charter convention process.

§ 011.31: document

The convention document is sanctioned by a state court, and the state/sovereignty jury recognizes that the textural content accurately directs its processing to serviceability for the betterment of the municipality.

§ 011.32: venue

The municipality and the convention leader are responsible for providing court rooms.

§ 011.33: delegation

Municipal convention delegations should be proportional to the relevant ideological population of the district, and approximate the suggested jurors and notary delegates for proper representation. There is probably only a limited number of other possible configuration schemes for a proper convention, and those should be explored and documented as to the resolve of such conventions.

§ 011.331: large municipalities

- 1) 1 leader
- 2) 6 court supervisors
- 3) 258 jurors
- 4) determined litigation teams
- 5) 258 notary attorneys
- 6) highest level of security

§ 011.332: standard municipalities

- 1) 1 leader
- 2) 6 court supervisors

- 3) 150 jurors
- 4) determined litigation teams
- 5) 150 notary attorneys
- 6) strong level of security

§ 011.333: small municipalities

- 1) 1 leader
- 2) 3 court supervisors
- 3) 75 jurors
- 4) determined litigation teams
- 5) 75 notary attorneys
- 6) strong level of security

§ 011.34: trials

Undefined

§ 011.35: validation

Undefined

§ 011.36: graduation

undefined

§ 011.4: state conventions

The petitioner submits the following abstract description for organized participation in the state, or regional, charter convention process.

§ 011.41: document

Municipal delegations inevitably submit a charter template that they are determined to defend as reliable to serve all of the state governments.

§ 011.42: venue

A state convention is established when multiple municipalities agree to a charter format for the remaining municipalities; and are determined to campaign the format.

§ 011.43: delegation

The state convention delegations will consist of the mayors, municipal jurists, commerce commissioners, district attorneys, and the municipal speakers.

§ 011.44: trials

undefined

§ 011.45: validation

undefined

§ 011.46: graduation

undefined

§ 011.5: federal conventions

The petitioner submits the following abstract description for organized participation in the federal, or commerce union, charter convention process.

§ 011.51: document

Upon five states agreeing to a reordering of their charter systems, the respective state officials may schedule an orientation convention to commence deliberations for a federal charter system.

§ 011.52: venue

The orientation convention may be held in Annapolis, Maryland; as set by the precedence of the 1786 Annapolis Convention that scheduled the 1787 Philadelphia Convention.

§ 011.53: delegation

The national convention delegations include the state governors, the state attorneys general, the state network speakers, and three to six jurists, or honored dignitaries; depending on the agenda of the scheduled convention.

§ 011.54: trials

Undefined

§ 011.55: validation

The federal validation assembly may take place in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; as set by the precedence of the 1787 constitutional convention.

All members of the validation assembly will be allowed five minutes to demonstrate loyalty to constituency.

Following a validation assembly the charter valedictorian will be petitioned to the United States Supreme Court requesting a national referendum for the reorganization of the government and schedule for the peaceful surrender and respectful decommission of the subsisting federal officers of their responsibilities.

§ 011.56: graduation

The federal adoption assembly may take place in New York City; as set by the precedence of the 1789 inauguration of the subsisting Constitution of the United States.

Following successful litigation at the Supreme Court a petition for a referendum and founders assembly will be issued to inaugurate the constitution, indoctrinate the judiciary, appoint the legislative officers, secure the federal seal system, commission the courts, charge the security divisions, and complete the documentation necessary for the sanctioned archives; thereby providing for the reconstitution of the daily routine of the courts, national security, and commencement of the new legislative and appointment procedures.

All members of the founders assembly will be allowed five minutes to demonstrate loyalty to constituency, and the inaugural officer appointments are advised to limit remarks to twenty minutes.

The certified documents from the founders assembly will be paraded from state to state by police escort exchanges of a United States Postal Service convoy for the states to enter the documents into their archives. Following a complete tour of the states, and allied nations, the secured federal constitution will be enshrined into a United States Archive vault.

The vice-presidency is scheduled to be decommissioned and pending the petitioning of the board of governors for the scheduling of a supreme court seating of a senate jury appeal sequence to deliberate a league of attorneys debriefing sequence, the former vice-president may be commissioned a pension and civil service awards issued by the federal government, otherwise, he is advised to seek an award from his sponsoring state; as are all executive officials, senators, representatives, and bureaucrats, not elected or appointed to offices of the succeeding government.

§ 011.6: international conventions

The petitioner submits the following abstract description for organized participation in the international level charter convention process.

§ 011.61: document

undefined

§ 011.62: venue

undefined

§ 011.63: delegation

undefined

§ 011.64: trials

undefined

§ 011.65: validation

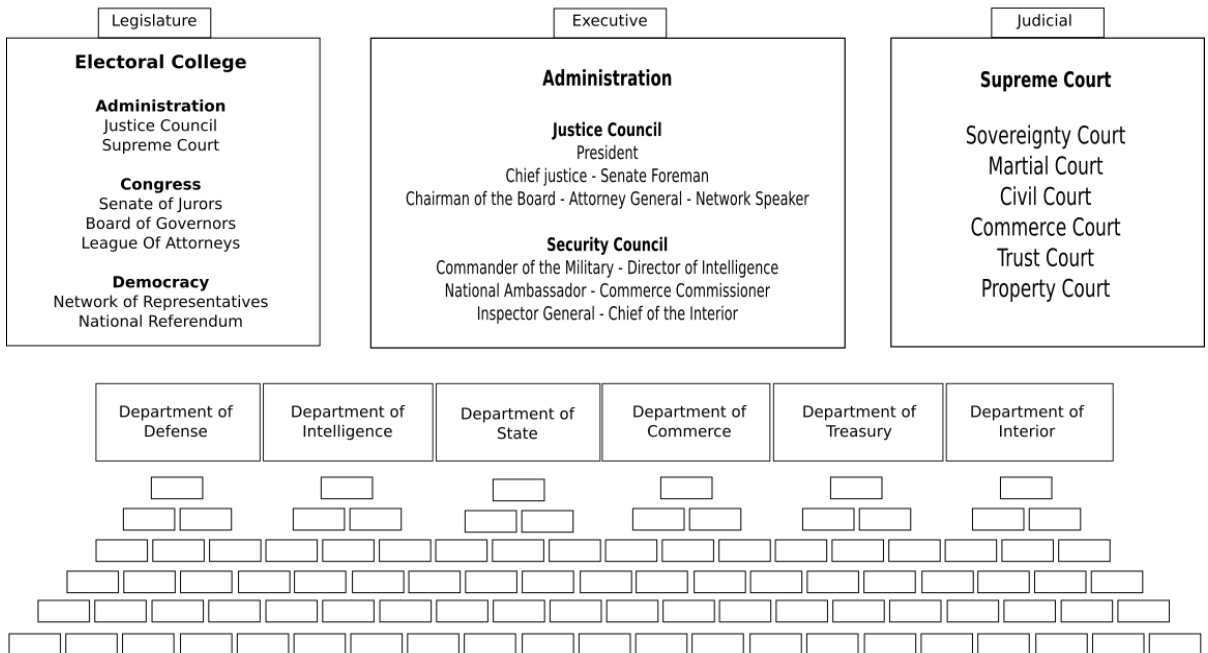
undefined

§ 011.66: graduation
undefined

Article 012: description of the government operations

In the behalf of the People of the Jurisdiction, the petitioner submits this abstract description for the second act of convention for the reordering of the administration of justice for the District.

3-part government operations chart



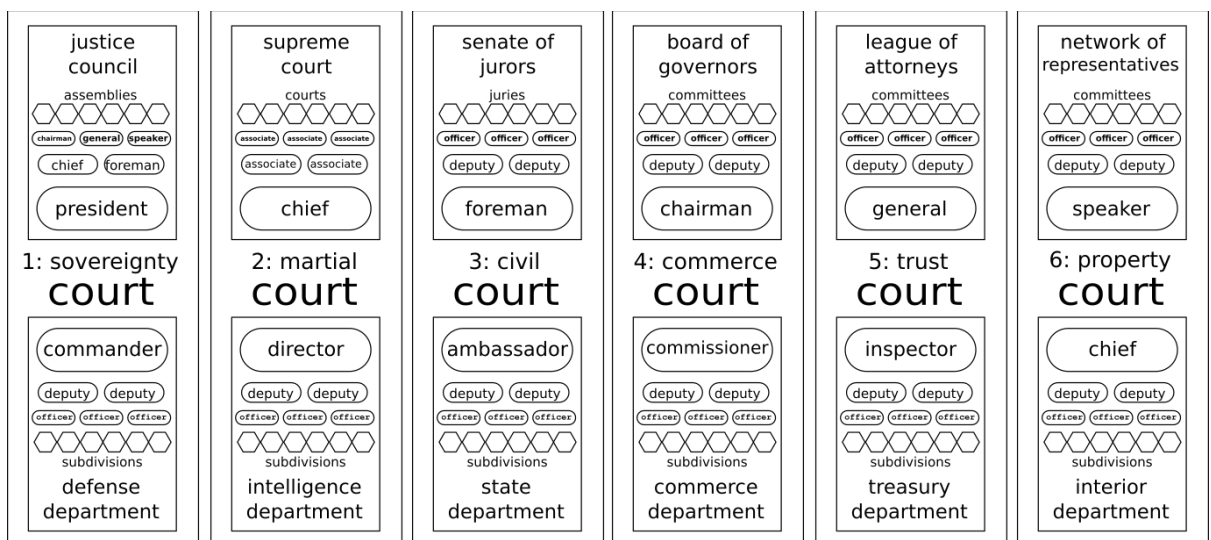
integrated interpretation of the bureacracy

§ 014.1: administration

The administration is comprised of the leaders of the twelve entities that comprise the electoral system, and the security divisions.

§ 014.2: court

The supreme court is comprised of the court supervisors of the six sections of laws, and the jurisdictions align with the legislatures and security divisions.



§ 014.3: jurors

The federal senate will be state jurists assigning ambassador billets along with their duty to deliberate federal appeals litigation.

The state senates will be appointing federal senate seats along with their duty to deliberate

state appeals litigation – most of the senators will be judges and scholars.

§ 014.4: board of commerce

The federal board of commerce will be attended by the state governors, or state commerce commissioners; dependent on the governor's request.

The state boards of commerce will be attended by the municipal mayors, or municipal commerce commissioners; dependent on the mayor's request.

§ 014.5: league of attorneys

The league of attorneys will be responsible for litigation, legislation, and ultimately, forensic investigations.

§ 014.6: network of representatives

The federal network of representatives will be the basic members of a municipal council: mayor, judge/marshal, foreman/clerk, commissioner/secretary, attorney, and speaker/advocate; dependent on population needs. The states and municipalities may implement various representation schemes to compliment the municipal council and accommodating to dynamic population needs.

The network of representatives will be responsible for property (including people).

Article 013: description of the civil rights

In the behalf of the People of the Jurisdiction, the petitioner submits this abstract description for the third act of convention for the reordering of civil rights for the District.

- 0) executive rights
- 1) natural rights
- 2) legal rights
- 3) civil rights
- 4) organizational rights
- 5) exclusive rights
- 6) generational rights

Article 014: description of the electoral system

In the behalf of the People of the Jurisdiction, the petitioner submits this abstract description of the fourth act of convention for the reordering of the electoral college for the District.

- 0) popular referendum
- 1) administration
- 2) court supervisors
- 3) senate of jurors
- 4) board of commerce
- 5) league of attorneys
- 6) network of representatives

§ 014.1: administration

The electoral administration will probably include the supreme court, rather than the security council

Justice council

- 1) The president will probably be elected by popular election.

- 2) The chief justice will probably be elected by the senate of jurists.
- 3) The foreman of the senate will probably be elected by the senate of jurists.
- 4) The chairman of the board will probably be elected by the board of governors.
- 5) The attorney general will probably be elected by the league of attorneys
- 6) The speaker of the network will probably be elected by the network of representatives.

Supreme court

- 1) chief justice of the supreme court counts the votes.
- 2) martial court justice
- 3) civil court justice
- 4) commerce court justice
- 5) trust court justice
- 6) property court justice

§ 014.2: court

The supreme court justices will probably be elected by the senate of jurists.

§ 014.3: jurors

The federal senate jurists will probably be appointed by the state senate jurists.

The state senates will probably be appointed by the municipal councils.

§ 014.4: board of commerce

The federal board of commerce will be attended by the state governors, or state commerce commissioners.

The state boards of commerce will be attended by the municipal mayors, or municipal commerce commissioners.

§ 014.5: league of attorneys

The league of attorneys is generated by the charter that defines the courts that the practitioners deliberate truth and justice for the people.

§ 014.6: network of representatives

The network of representatives will probably be elected by municipal populations. For the federal network it will include the basic members of a municipal council: mayor, judge/marshal, foreman/clerk, commissioner/secretary, attorney, and speaker/advocate. The states and municipalities may implement various representation schemes to compliment the municipal council and accommodating to dynamic population needs.

Article 015: description of the fiscal system

In the behalf of the People of the Jurisdiction, the petitioner submits this abstract description of the fifth act of convention for the reordering of the fiscal budget for the District.

§ 015.0: currency

Undefined

§ 015.1: administration

Undefined

§ 015.2: courts

Undefined

§ 015.3: diplomacy

Undefined

§ 015.4: commerce

Undefined

§ 015.5: trust

Undefined

§ 015.6: property

Undefined

Article 016: description of the documentation system

In the behalf of the People of the Jurisdiction, the petitioner submits this abstract description of the sixth act of convention for the reordering of the legal code for the District.

§ 016.1: SLCS License Agreement

The District agrees to license the SLCS . US4CC . format template charter system from the Secular Library to organize the District charter and to index the District legal code.

§ 016.2: SLCS collation

The SLCS is a subject table of the legal code, and it lists the charter articles into seven acts of convention:

0. Preamble
1. Sovereignty
2. Justice
3. Liberty
4. Economics
5. Finance
6. Documentation

The semantic cue collation used to order the acts, articles, and sections of the SLCS:

0. execution
1. jurisdiction
2. prosecution
3. diplomacy
4. commerce
5. trust
6. property

The SLCS is a derivative of the Secular Library Classification system.

§ 016.21: SLC

The Secular Library Classification system is a subject table of knowledge, and it lists categories of subjects into seven realms of knowledge:

0. Reality
1. Nature
2. Technology
3. Life
4. Society
5. Culture
6. Time

The semantic cue collation used to order the realms, and subsequent, categories and subjects:

0. process
1. system
2. application
3. being
4. organization
5. abstraction
6. order

§ 016.3: user interface

The SLCS will be much better accessed using the modern HTML control of hierarchy sections of text, rather than that of the paper forms of the past few centuries. It will have a reliable Base7 organization of details, rather than the chaotic listings of the past.

§ 016.4: private corporations

Private organizations may purchase a license for the SLCS.US4CC.format template charter system from the Secular Library to organize the private organization charter and to index the organizations by-laws.

§ 016.41: small

Small private organizations may purchase a license for the SLCS.US4CC.format template charter system from the Secular Library to organize the private organization charter and to index the organization's by-laws.

§ 016.42: standard

Standard private organizations may purchase a license for the SLCS.US4CC.format template charter system from the Secular Library to organize the private organization charter and to index the organization's by-laws.

§ 016.43: large

Large private organizations may purchase a license for the SLCS.US4CC.format template charter system from the Secular Library to organize the private organization charter and to index the organization's by-laws.

§ 016.5: regional sovereignties

Regional districts may purchase a license for the SLCS.US4CC.format template charter system from the Secular Library to organize the regional district charter and to index the regional district legal code.

§ 016.51: nation/states

Nation/states may purchase a license for the SLCS.US4CC.format template charter system from the Secular Library to organize the regional district charter and to index the regional district legal code.

§ 016.41: Municipalities

Municipalities may purchase a license for the SLCS.US4CC.format template charter system from the Secular Library to organize the municipal district charter and to index the municipal district legal code.

§ 016.411: small

Single court municipalities may purchase a license for the SLCS.US4CC.format template charter system from the Secular Library to organize the municipal district charter and to index the municipal district legal code.

§ 016.412: standard

Three court municipalities may purchase a license for the SLCS.US4CC.format template charter system from the Secular Library to organize the municipal district charter and to index the municipal district legal code.

§ 016.413: large

Six court municipalities may purchase a license for the SLCS.US4CC.format template charter system from the Secular Library to organize the municipal district charter and to index the municipal district legal code.

§ 016.6: commerce unions

Commerce unions may purchase a license for the SLCS.US4CC.format template charter system from the Secular Library to organize the commerce union charter and to index the commerce union legal code.

§ 016.61: continental

Continental unions may purchase a license for the SLCS.US4CC.format template charter system from the Secular Library to organize the continental union charter and to index the continental union legal code.

§ 016.62: hemispherical

Hemispherical unions may purchase a license for the SLCS.US4CC.format template charter system from the Secular Library to organize the hemispherical union charter and to index the hemispherical union legal code.

§ 016.63: international

International unions may purchase a license for the SLCS.US4CC.format template charter system from the Secular Library to organize the international union charter and to index the international union legal code.

Article 020: charter conventions

In the behalf of the People of the Jurisdiction, the petitioner submits the following order for a District Charter Convention.

Article 021: request for judiciary

In the behalf of the people of the District, the petitioner submits a request for the established judiciary to supervise the District Charter Convention for the reordering of the District Charter.

§ 021.1: request for convention leader

The District Charter Convention will require a leader.

§ 021.11: commission

The District Charter Convention Leader is commissioned by the District Notary Court.

§ 021.111: court inauguration

The District Charter Convention Leader petitions the District Charter Convention Document to the District Notary Court.

§ 021.1111: notary

The District Notary Court is responsible for identifying the District Charter Convention Leader and the District Charter Document.

§ 021.1112: venue

The District Notary Court is responsible for scheduling the venue for commissioning the District Charter Convention Leader.

§ 021.1113: attendance

The District Notary Court is responsible for seating a jury to witness the commission of the District Charter Convention Leader.

§ 021.1114: commission of office

The District Notary Court is responsible for the indoctrination of the District Charter Convention Leader.

§ 021.1115: consent of office

The District Notary Court is responsible for reporting the commissioning of the District Charter Convention to the District legislature.

§ 021.1116: property of office

The District legislature is responsible for providing the technology necessary for the prosecution of the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.112: district inauguration

The District Charter Convention Leader may be subject to District inauguration procedures.

§ 021.1121: notary

The District legislature is responsible for identifying the District Charter Convention Leader.

§ 021.1122: venue

The District legislature is responsible for scheduling the venue for commissioning the District Charter Convention Leader.

§ 021.1123: attendance

The District Notary Court is responsible for seating a jury to witness the commission of the District Charter Convention Leader.

§ 021.1124: commission of office

The District Notary Court is responsible for the indoctrination of the District Charter Convention Leader.

§ 021.1125: consent of office

The District Notary Court is responsible for issuing the report of the commission of the District Charter Convention to the District legislature.

§ 021.1126: property of office

The District legislature is responsible for providing the technology necessary for the prosecution of the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.113: appointment rules

The District Charter Convention Leader may be subject to District electoral challenges.

§ 021.1131: court appointment

The District Notary Court reserves the right to appoint a District Charter Convention Leader.

§ 021.1132: appointment sequence

The District Notary Court reserves the right to schedule a sequence to appoint a District Charter Convention Leader.

§ 021.1133: judiciary appointment

The District judiciary may appoint a District Charter Convention Leader.

§ 021.1134: civil appointment

The District legislature may appoint a District Charter Convention Leader.

§ 021.1135: notary appointment

The District attorney league may appoint a District Charter Convention Leader.

§ 021.1136: citizenry appointment

The District citizenry may appoint a District Charter Convention Leader.

§ 021.114: nomination rules

The District Charter Convention Leader may be subject to District nomination procedures.

§ 021.1141: court nominations

The District Notary Court reserves the right to nominate District Charter Convention Leader candidates.

§ 021.1142: nomination schedule

The District Notary Court reserves the right to schedule a sequence to nominate District Charter Convention Leader candidates.

§ 021.1143: judiciary nominations

The District judiciary may submit nominations for District Charter Convention Leader candidates.

§ 021.1144: civil nominations

The District legislature may submit nominations for District Charter Convention Leader candidates.

§ 021.1145: notary nominations

The District attorney league may submit nominations for District Charter Convention Leader candidates.

§ 021.1146: citizenry nominations

The District citizenry may submit nominations for District Charter Convention Leader candidates.

§ 021.115: competency test

The District Charter Convention Leader may be subject to District competency qualifications.

§ 021.1151: court test

The District Notary Court reserves the right to disqualify District Charter Convention Leader candidates.

§ 021.1152: competency sequence

The District Notary Court reserves the right to schedule a sequence to test the competency of the District Charter Convention Leader candidates.

§ 021.1153: judiciary test

The District judiciary reserves the right to disqualify District Charter Convention Leader candidates.

§ 021.1154: civil test

The District legislature reserves the right to disqualify District Charter Convention Leader candidates.

§ 021.1155: notary test

The District attorney league reserves the right to disqualify District Charter

Convention Leader candidates.

§ 021.1156: citizenry test

The District citizenry reserves the right to disqualify District Charter Convention Leader candidates.

§ 021.116: character test

The District Charter Convention Leader may be subject to District character qualifications.

§ 021.1161: being

The District Charter Convention Leader must be a human being.

§ 021.1162: humanity

The District Charter Convention Leader must have an acceptable humanitarian orientation.

§ 021.1163: personal

The District Charter Convention Leader must have an acceptable personal orientation.

§ 021.1164: public

The District Charter Convention Leader must have an acceptable public orientation.

§ 021.1165: ethical

The District Charter Convention Leader must have an acceptable ethical orientation.

§ 021.1166: ontological

The District Charter Convention Leader must have an acceptable ontological orientation.

§ 021.12: duties

The District Charter Convention Leader is responsible for the integrity of the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.121: convention documentation

The District Charter Convention Leader is responsible for the security of the District Charter Convention Document.

§ 021.1211: petition

The District Charter Convention Leader petitions the District Charter Convention Document for judicial review.

§ 021.1212: notary reports

The District Charter Convention Leader is responsible for reporting the status of the District Charter Convention to the State Notary Court.

§ 021.1213: personnel reports

The District Charter Convention Leader is responsible for reporting the status of the District Charter Convention personnel to the State Notary Court.

§ 021.1214: electoral reports

The District Charter Convention Leader is responsible for reporting the status of the District Charter Convention decisions to the State Notary Court.

§ 021.1215: trust reports

The District Charter Convention Leader is responsible for reporting the status of the District Charter Convention integrity to the State Notary Court.

§ 021.1216: property reports

The District Charter Convention Leader is responsible for reporting the status of the District Charter Convention property to the State Notary Court.

§ 021.122: convention courts

The District Charter Convention Leader is responsible for the security of the District Charter Convention Courts.

§ 021.123: convention delegation

The District Charter Convention Leader is responsible for the security of the District Charter Convention Delegation.

§ 021.124: convention ballots

The District Charter Convention Leader is responsible for the security of the District Charter Convention Ballots.

§ 021.125: convention petitions

The District Charter Convention Leader is responsible for the security of the District Charter Convention Petitions.

§ 021.126: convention property

The District Charter Convention Leader is responsible for the security of the District Charter Convention Property.

§ 021.13: rights

The District Charter Convention Leader is granted the right of way enforced by District Charter Convention security officers.

§ 021.14: electoral class

The District Charter Convention Leader may not submit any ballot.

§ 021.15: compensation

The District Charter Convention Leader shall receive state compensation.

§ 021.16: tenure

The District Charter Convention Leader is tenured upon good behavior.

§ 021.161: document expiration

The District Charter Convention Leader is decommissioned upon expiration of the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.162: leader integrity

Should the District Charter Convention Leader become incapacitated to perform the assigned duties, then the District Charter Convention Martial Court Supervisor shall assume the responsibilities of the District Charter Convention Leader, and the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will make recommendations as to the continuance of the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.163: leader resignation

The District Charter Convention Leader may abdicate assignment of duties upon any notice.

§ 021.164: leader coherency

The District Charter Convention Leader is decommissioned upon demonstration of incoherence.

§ 021.165: leader impeachment

The District Charter Convention Leader is decommissioned upon indictment of subversion.

§ 021.166: leader life expiration

The District Charter Convention Leader is memorialized by state funerary upon life expiration.

§ 021.2: request for convention courts

The District Charter Convention will require arbitration attorneys to supervise the District Charter Convention Courts.

§ 021.21: sovereignty court supervisor

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court is alternate to the District Notary Court.

§ 021.211: commission

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court is commissioned by the State Notary Court.

§ 021.212: duties

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court is responsible for the orderly prosecution of the District Charter Convention Document.

§ 021.213: rights

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Supervisor may not comment beyond the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 021.214: electoral class

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Supervisor may not submit

any ballot.

§ 021.215: compensation

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Supervisor shall receive compensation from the State.

§ 021.216: tenure

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Supervisor is tenured upon good behavior.

§ 021.2161: document expiration

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Supervisor is decommissioned upon expiration of the District Charter Convention Document.

§ 021.2162: court integrity

Should the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Supervisor become incapacitated to perform the assigned duties, then the District Charter Convention Martial Court Supervisor shall assume the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court responsibilities; and survey the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Jury for recommendations as to the continuance of the convention.

§ 021.2163: resignation

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Supervisor may abdicate assignment of duties upon notice to the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Jury.

§ 021.2164: coherency

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Supervisor is decommissioned upon demonstration of incoherence.

§ 021.2165: impeachment

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Supervisor is decommissioned upon indictment of subversion.

§ 021.2166: life expiration

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Supervisor is memorialized by state funerary upon life expiration.

§ 021.22: martial court supervisor

The District Charter Convention Martial Court is surrogate to the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 021.221: commission

The District Charter Notary Court may appoint supervision of the District Charter Convention Martial Court.

§ 021.222: duties

The District Charter Convention Martial Court is commissioned to establish the District Martial Law.

§ 021.223: rights

The District Charter Convention Martial Court Supervisor may not comment beyond the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 021.224: electoral class

The District Charter Convention Martial Court Supervisor may submit District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court ballot.

§ 021.225: compensation

The District Charter Convention Martial Court Supervisor shall receive compensation from the State.

§ 021.226: tenure

The District Charter Convention Martial Court Supervisor is tenured upon good behavior.

§ 021.2261: convention expiration

The District Charter Convention Martial Court Supervisor is decommissioned upon decommission of the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.2262: court integrity

Should the District Charter Convention Martial Court Supervisor become incapacitated to perform the assigned duties, then the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will make recommendations as to the continuance of the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.2263: resignation

The District Charter Convention Martial Court Supervisor may abdicate assignment of duties upon notice to the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 021.2264: coherency

The District Charter Convention Martial Court Supervisor is decommissioned upon demonstration of incoherence.

§ 021.2265: impeachment

The District Charter Convention Martial Court Supervisor is decommissioned upon indictment of subversion.

§ 021.2266: life expiration

The District Charter Convention Martial Court Supervisor is memorialized by state funerary upon life expiration.

§ 021.23: civil court supervisor

The District Charter Convention Civil Court is surrogate to the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 021.231: commission

The State Notary Court may appoint supervision of the District Charter

Convention Civil Court.

§ 021.232: duties

The District Charter Convention Civil Court is responsible for the litigation schedule of the District Charter Convention Civil Law deliberations.

§ 021.233: rights

The District Charter Convention Civil Court Supervisor may not comment beyond the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 021.234: electoral class

The District Charter Convention Civil Court Supervisor may submit Sovereignty Court ballot.

§ 021.235: compensation

The District Charter Convention Civil Court Supervisor shall receive compensation from the State.

§ 021.236: tenure

The District Charter Convention Civil Court Supervisor is tenured upon good behavior.

§ 021.2361: convention expiration

The District Charter Convention Civil Court Supervisor is decommissioned upon decommission of the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.2362: court integrity

Should the District Charter Convention Civil Court Supervisor become incapacitated to perform the assigned duties, then the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will make recommendations as to the continuance of the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.2363: resignation

The District Charter Convention Civil Court Supervisor may abdicate assignment of duties upon notice to the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 021.2364: coherency

The District Charter Convention Civil Court Supervisor is decommissioned upon demonstration of incoherence.

§ 021.2365: impeachment

The District Charter Convention Civil Court Supervisor is decommissioned upon indictment of subversion.

§ 021.2366: life expiration

The District Charter Convention Civil Court Supervisor is interred by state funerary upon life expiration.

§ 021.24: commerce court supervisor

The District Charter Convention Commerce Court is surrogate to the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 021.241: commission

The State Notary Court may appoint supervision of the District Charter Convention Commerce Court.

§ 021.242: duties

The District Charter Convention Commerce Court is responsible for the litigation schedule of the District Charter Convention Martial Law deliberations.

§ 021.243: rights

The District Charter Convention Commerce Court Supervisor may not comment beyond the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 021.244: electoral class

The District Charter Convention Commerce Court Supervisor may submit Sovereignty Court ballot.

§ 021.245: compensation

The District Charter Convention Commerce Court Supervisor shall receive compensation from the State.

§ 021.246: tenure

The District Charter Convention Commerce Court Supervisor is tenured upon good behavior.

§ 021.2461: convention expiration

The District Charter Convention Commerce Court Supervisor is decommissioned upon decommission of the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.2462: court integrity

Should the District Charter Convention Commerce Court Supervisor become incapacitated to perform the assigned duties, then the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will make recommendations as to the continuance of the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.2463: resignation

The District Charter Convention Commerce Court Supervisor may abdicate assignment of duties upon notice to the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 021.2464: coherency

The District Charter Convention Commerce Court Supervisor is decommissioned upon demonstration of incoherence.

§ 021.2465: impeachment

The District Charter Convention Commerce Court Supervisor is decommissioned upon indictment of subversion.

§ 021.2466: life expiration

The District Charter Convention Commerce Court Supervisor is memorialized by state funerary upon life expiration.

§ 021.25: trust court supervisor

The District Charter Convention Trust Court is surrogate to the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 021.251: commission

The State Notary Court may appoint supervision of the District Charter Convention Trust Court.

§ 021.252: duties

The District Charter Convention Trust Court is commissioned to establish the District Trust Law.

§ 021.253: rights

The District Charter Convention Trust Court Supervisor may not comment beyond the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 021.254: electoral class

The District Charter Convention Trust Court Supervisor may submit Sovereignty Court ballot.

§ 021.255: compensation

The District Charter Convention Trust Court Supervisor shall receive compensation from the State.

§ 021.256: tenure

The District Charter Convention Trust Court Supervisor is tenured upon good behavior.

§ 021.2561: convention expiration

The District Charter Convention Trust Court Supervisor is decommissioned upon decommission of the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.2562: court integrity

Should the District Charter Convention Trust Court Supervisor become incapacitated to perform the assigned duties, then the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will make recommendations as to the continuance of the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.2563: resignation

The District Charter Convention Trust Court Supervisor may abdicate assignment of duties upon notice to the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 021.2564: coherency

The District Charter Convention Trust Court Supervisor is decommissioned

upon demonstration of incoherence.

§ 021.2565: impeachment

The District Charter Convention Trust Court Supervisor is decommissioned upon indictment of subversion.

§ 021.2566: life expiration

The District Charter Convention Trust Court Supervisor is memorialized by state funerary upon life expiration.

§ 021.26: property court supervisor

The District Charter Convention Property Court is surrogate to the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 021.261: commission

The State Notary Court may appoint supervision of the District Charter Convention Property Court.

§ 021.262: duties

The District Charter Convention Property Court is responsible for the litigation schedule of the District Charter Convention Property Law deliberations.

§ 021.263: rights

The District Charter Convention Property Court Supervisor may not comment beyond the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 021.264: electoral class

The District Charter Convention Property Court Supervisor may submit Sovereignty Court ballot.

§ 021.265: compensation

The District Charter Convention Property Court Supervisor shall receive compensation from the State.

§ 021.266: tenure

The District Charter Convention Property Court Supervisor is tenured upon good behavior.

§ 021.2661: document expiration

The District Charter Convention Property Court Supervisor is decommissioned upon decommission of the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.2662: court integrity

Should the District Charter Convention Property Court Supervisor become incapacitated to perform the assigned duties, then the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court shall issue any recommendations as to the continuance of the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.2663: resignation

The District Charter Convention Property Court Supervisor may abdicate

assignment of duties upon notice to the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 021.2664: coherency

The District Charter Convention Property Court Supervisor is decommissioned upon demonstration of incoherence.

§ 021.2665: impeachment

The District Charter Convention Property Court Supervisor is decommissioned upon indictment of subversion.

§ 021.2666: life expiration

The District Charter Convention Property Court Supervisor is memorialized by state funerary upon life expiration.

§ 021.3: request for convention jury

The District Charter Convention will require a jury pool to deliberate arguments for the District Charter Convention Courts.

§ 021.31: sovereignty court jury

The District Charter Convention will require a jury pool to deliberate arguments for the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 021.311: commission

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Jury is commissioned by the State Notary Court.

§ 021.312: duties

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Jury will be responsible for the deliberation of the District Charter Convention Document.

§ 021.313: rights

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Jury may not comment beyond the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 021.314: electoral class

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Jurors may submit District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court ballots.

§ 021.315: compensation

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Jurors shall receive compensation from the State.

§ 021.316 tenure

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Jurors are tenured upon good behavior.

§ 021.3161: convention expiration

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Jurors are

decommissioned upon decommission of the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.3162: juror integrity

Should a District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Juror become incapacitated to perform the assigned duties, then the District Charter Convention Martial Court shall issue any recommendations as to the continuance of the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.3163: resignation

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Jurors may abdicate assignment of duties upon notice to the State Notary Court.

§ 021.3164: coherency

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Jurors are decommissioned upon demonstration of incoherence.

§ 021.3165: impeachment

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Jurors are decommissioned upon indictment of subversion.

§ 021.3166: life expiration

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court Jurors are memorialized by state funerary upon life expiration.

§ 021.32: martial court jury

The District Charter Convention will require a jury pool to deliberate arguments for the District Charter Convention Martial Court.

§ 021.33: civil court jury

The District Charter Convention will require a jury pool to deliberate arguments for the District Charter Convention Civil Court.

§ 021.34: commerce court jury

The District Charter Convention will require a jury pool to deliberate arguments for the District Charter Convention Commerce Court.

§ 021.35: trust court jury

The District Charter Convention will require a jury pool to deliberate arguments for the District Charter Convention Trust Court.

§ 021.36: property court jury

The District Charter Convention will require a jury pool to deliberate arguments for the District Charter Convention Property Court.

§ 021.4: request for convention litigation

The District Charter Convention will require a litigation attorney league to deliberate arguments for the District Charter Convention Courts.

§ 021.41: sovereignty court litigation

The District Charter Convention will require litigation teams to litigate arguments for the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 021.411: commission

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court litigation attorneys are commissioned by the State Notary Court.

§ 021.412: duties

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court litigation attorneys will be responsible for the litigation of the District Charter Convention Document.

§ 021.413: rights

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court litigation attorneys may not comment beyond the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 021.414: electoral class

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court litigation attorneys may submit District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court ballots.

§ 021.415: compensation

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court litigation attorneys shall receive compensation from the State.

§ 021.416 tenure

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court litigation attorneys are tenured upon good behavior.

§ 021.4161: convention decommission

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court litigation attorneys are decommissioned upon decommission of the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.4162: litigator integrity

Should a District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court litigation attorney become incapacitated to perform the assigned duties, then the District Charter Convention Martial Court shall issue any recommendations as to the continuance of the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.4163: resignation

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court litigation attorneys may abdicate assignment of duties upon notice to the State Notary Court.

§ 021.4164: coherency

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court litigation attorneys are decommissioned upon demonstration of incoherence.

§ 021.4165: impeachment

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court litigation attorneys are decommissioned upon indictment of subversion.

§ 021.4166: life expiration

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court litigation attorneys are memorialized by state funerary upon life expiration.

§ 021.42: martial court litigation

The District Charter Convention will require a litigation attorney team to deliberate arguments for the District Charter Convention Martial Court.

§ 021.43: civil court litigation

The District Charter Convention will require a litigation attorney team to deliberate arguments for the District Charter Convention Civil Court.

§ 021.44: commerce court litigation

The District Charter Convention will require a litigation attorney team to deliberate arguments for the District Charter Convention Commerce Court.

§ 021.45: trust court litigation

The District Charter Convention will require a litigation attorney team to deliberate arguments for the District Charter Convention Trust Court.

§ 021.46: property court litigation

The District Charter Convention will require a litigation attorney team to deliberate arguments for the District Charter Convention Property Court.

§ 021.5: request for convention notary

The District Charter Convention will require a notary attorney network to secure the documents for the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.51: commission

The District Charter Convention notary attorneys are commissioned by the State Notary Court.

§ 021.52: duties

The District Charter Convention notary attorneys are responsible for the distribution of the District Charter Convention Document.

§ 021.53: rights

The District Charter Convention notary attorneys may not comment beyond the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.54: electoral class

The District Charter Convention notary attorneys may submit District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court ballot.

§ 021.55: compensation

The District Charter Convention notary attorneys will receive compensation from the state.

§ 021.56: tenure

The District Charter Convention notary attorneys are tenured upon good behavior.

§ 021.561: convention decommission

The District Charter Convention notary attorneys are decommissioned upon decommission of the District Charter Convention Document.

§ 021.562: notary integrity

Should a District Charter Convention notary attorney become incapacitated to perform the assigned duties, then the District Charter Convention Court shall make any recommendations as to the continuance of the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.563: resignation

The District Charter Convention notary attorneys may abdicate assignment of duties upon notice to the State Notary Court.

§ 021.564: coherency

The District Charter Convention notary attorneys are decommissioned upon demonstration of incoherence.

§ 021.565: impeachment

The District Charter Convention notary attorneys are decommissioned upon indictment of subversion.

§ 021.566: life expiration

The District Charter Convention notary attorneys are memorialized by District funerary upon life expiration.

§ 021.6: request for convention security

The District Charter Convention will require security enforcement.

§ 021.61: commission

The District Charter Convention security officers are commissioned by the State Notary Court.

§ 021.62: duties

The District Charter Convention security officers are responsible for the sovereignty of the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.63: rights

The District Charter Convention security officers may not comment beyond the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.64: electoral class

The District Charter Convention security officers may submit District Charter Convention Martial Court ballot.

§ 021.65: compensation

The District Charter Convention security officers will receive compensation from the state.

§ 021.66: tenure

The District Charter Convention security officers are tenured upon good behavior.

§ 021.661: convention decommission

The District Charter Convention security officers are decommissioned upon decommission of the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.662: officer integrity

Should a District Charter Convention security officer become incapacitated to perform the assigned duties, then the District Charter Convention Martial Court shall issue any recommendations as to the continuance of the District Charter Convention.

§ 021.663: resignation

The District Charter Convention security officers may abdicate assignment of duties upon notice to the District Charter Convention Martial Court.

§ 021.664: coherency

The District Charter Convention security officers are decommissioned upon demonstration of incoherence.

§ 021.665: impeachment

The District Charter Convention security officers are decommissioned upon indictment of subversion.

§ 021.666: life expiration

The District Charter Convention security officers are memorialized by state funerary upon life expiration.

Article 022: convention schedule

In behalf of the people of the District, the petitioner submits a regimented schedule for the District Charter Convention.

§ 022.1: convocation assembly

The District Charter Convention shall have a convocation assembly indicating that the delegates are committed to process the District Charter Convention Document to its just completion.

§ 022.11: convention leader

The District Charter Convention Convocation Assembly will be presided by the District Charter Convention Leader.

§ 022.12: convention court

The District Charter Convention Convocation Assembly will be kept to order by the District Charter Convention Court Supervisors.

§ 022.13: convention jury

The District Charter Convention Convocation Assembly will be attended by the District Charter Convention Court Jurors.

§ 022.14: convention litigation

The District Charter Convention Convocation Assembly will be attended by the District Charter Convention Court litigation attorneys.

§ 022.15: convention notary

The District Charter Convention Convocation Assembly will be attended by the District Charter Convention Court notary attorneys.

§ 022.16: convention security

The District Charter Convention Convocation Assembly will be attended by the District Charter Convention security supervisors.

§ 022.2: general assembly

The District Charter Convention shall have general assemblies to report the progress of the District Charter Convention to the public.

§ 022.21: convention leader

The District Charter Convention General Assembly will be commenced by the District Charter Convention Leader.

§ 022.22: convention court

The District Charter Convention General Assembly will be presided by the District Charter Convention Court.

§ 022.23: convention jury

The District Charter Convention General Assembly will be attended by the District Charter Convention Court Jurors.

§ 022.24: convention litigation

The District Charter Convention General Assembly will be attended by the District Charter Convention Court litigation attorneys.

§ 022.25: convention notary

The District Charter Convention General Assembly will be attended by the District Charter Convention Court notary attorneys.

§ 022.26: convention public

The District Charter Convention General Assembly will be attended by the District Charter Convention public.

§ 022.3: trial assembly

The District Charter Convention shall have a trial assembly indicating that the delegates are processing the District Charter Convention Document.

§ 022.31: convention sovereignty court

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court is responsible for the litigation schedule of the District Charter Convention Document.

§ 022.32: convention martial court

The District Charter Convention Martial Court is responsible for the litigation schedule of the District Charter Convention Martial Law deliberations.

§ 022.33: convention civil court

The District Charter Convention Civil Court is responsible for the litigation schedule of the District Charter Convention Civil Law deliberations.

§ 022.34: convention commerce court

The District Charter Convention Commerce Court is responsible for the litigation schedule of the District Charter Convention Commerce Law deliberations.

§ 022.35: convention trust court

The District Charter Convention Trust Court is responsible for the litigation schedule of the District Charter Convention Trust Law deliberations.

§ 022.36: convention property court

The District Charter Convention Property Court is responsible for the litigation schedule of the District Charter Convention Property Law deliberations.

§ 022.4: validation assembly

The District Charter Convention shall have a validation assembly to report the adequacy of the District Charter Convention Document.

§ 022.41: convention leader

The District Charter Convention Validation Assembly will be commenced by the District Charter Convention Leader.

§ 022.42: convention court

The District Charter Convention Validation Assembly will be presided by the District Charter Convention Court arbitration attorneys.

§ 022.43: convention jury

The District Charter Convention Validation Assembly will be attended by the District Charter Convention Court jurors.

§ 022.44: convention litigation

The District Charter Convention Validation Assembly will be attended by the District Charter Convention Court litigation attorneys.

§ 022.45: convention notary

The District Charter Convention Validation Assembly will be attended by the District Charter Convention Court notary attorneys.

§ 022.46: convention public

The District Charter Convention Validation Assembly will be attended by the District Charter Convention witnesses.

§ 022.5: ratification assembly

The District Charter Convention shall have a ratification assembly indicating that the delegates have completed their processing of the District Charter Convention Document.

§ 022.51: convention leader

The District Charter Convention Ratification Assembly will be commenced by the District Charter Convention Leader.

§ 022.52: convention court

The District Charter Convention Ratification Assembly will be presided by the District Charter Convention Court.

§ 022.53: convention jury

The District Charter Convention Ratification Assembly will be attended by the District Charter Convention Court Jurors.

§ 022.54: convention litigation

The District Charter Convention Ratification Assembly will be attended by the District Charter Convention Court litigation attorneys.

§ 022.55: convention notary

The District Charter Convention Ratification Assembly will be attended by the

District Charter Convention Court notary attorneys.

§ 022.56: convention public

The District Charter Convention Ratification Assembly will be attended by the District Charter Convention public.

§ 022.6: adoption assembly

The District Charter Convention shall have an adoption assembly declaring that the District Municipal Charter is adequately installed for the exercise of the District Municipality.

§ 022.61: convention leader

The District Charter Convention Adoption Assembly will be commenced by the District Charter Convention Leader.

§ 022.62: convention court

The District Charter Convention Adoption Assembly will be presided by the District Charter Convention Court.

§ 022.63: convention jury

The District Charter Convention Adoption Assembly will be attended by the District Charter Convention Court jurors.

§ 022.64: convention litigation

The District Charter Convention Adoption Assembly will be attended by the District Charter Convention Court litigation attorneys.

§ 022.65: convention notary

The District Charter Convention Adoption Assembly will be attended by the District Charter Convention Court notary attorneys.

§ 022.66: convention public

The District Charter Convention Adoption Assembly will be attended by the District Charter Convention public.

Article 023: convention procedure

In behalf of the people of the District, the petitioner submits a regimented procedure for the deliberation of the District Charter Convention Document.

§ 023.1: sovereignty court

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will review all petitions of contest pertaining to the sovereignty of the District.

§ 023.11: sovereignty court commissions

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will consider matters pertaining to the Sovereignty of the District.

§ 023.111: sovereignty

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the deliberation of sovereignty for the District.

§ 023.1111: justice

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the deliberation of Justice for the District.

§ 023.11111: subsisting charter

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the reference of the subsisting District Charter and previously exercised charters as evidence of the community's approach to justice.

§ 023.1112: prosecution

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the deliberation of Martial Law for the District.

§ 023.11121: court system

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the reference of the subsisting District court procedures as evidence of the community's approach to the prosecution of justice.

§ 023.1113: diplomacy

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the deliberation of Civil Law for the District.

§ 023.1114: commerce

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the deliberation of Commerce Law for the District.

§ 023.1115: trust

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the deliberation of Trust Law for the District.

§ 023.1116: property

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the deliberation of Property Law for the District.

§ 023.112: grievances

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the deliberation of grievances for the District.

§ 023.1121: subsisting charter

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the reference of the subsisting District Charter and previously exercised charters as evidence of the community's approach to tranquility.

§ 023.1122: resolutions

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the deliberation of resolutions for the inadequacies of the subsisting District

Charter.

§ 023.11221: new charter

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the deliberation for the reordering of the District Charter.

§ 022.1123: amendments

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the deliberation of reordering the subsisting District Charter.

§ 022.1124: validation

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the validation of amendments.

§ 022.1125: ratification

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the ratification of amendments.

§ 022.1126: adoption

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the adoption of amendments.

§ 023.113: designation

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the deliberation of the designations for the District.

§ 023.114: mission

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the ambition for the District.

§ 023.115: citizenship

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the deliberation of citizenship for the District.

§ 023.1151: civil service

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the deliberation of civil service for the District.

§ 023.11511: civic duty

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the deliberation of civic duty for the District.

§ 023.11512: administrative duty

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the deliberation of administrative duty for the District.

§ 023.11513: judicial duty

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the

deliberation of judicial duty for the District.

§ 023.11514: litigation duty

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the deliberation of litigation duty for the District.

§ 023.11515: electoral duty

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the deliberation of electoral duty for the District.

§ 023.11516: military duty

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the deliberation of military duty for the District.

§ 023.1152: civil rights

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the deliberation of civil rights for the people of the District.

§ 023.1153: stratification

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the deliberation of social stratification for the District.

§ 023.1154: welfare

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the deliberation of social welfare for the District.

§ 023.116: commemorations

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court will establish the commemoration of guardians for the District.

§ 023.12: martial court commissions

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court commissions the District Charter Convention Martial Court to deliberate matters related to the establishment of Martial Law for the District.

§ 023.121: martial court procedure

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court commissions the District Charter Convention Martial Court to review District Charter Convention Martial Court Procedures.

§ 023.122: convention security procedure

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court commissions the District Charter Convention Martial Court to indoctrinate the District Charter Convention security officers.

§ 023.123: convention notary procedure

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court commissions the District Charter Convention Martial Court to indoctrinate the District Charter Convention notary attorneys.

§ 023.13: civil court commissions

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court commissions the District Charter Convention Civil Court to arbitrate matters related to the establishment of Civil Law for the District.

§ 023.131: sovereignty law

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court commissions the District Charter Convention Civil Court to review District Charter Sovereignty Law.

§ 023.132: martial law

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court commissions the District Charter Convention Civil Court to review District Charter Martial Law.

§ 023.133: diplomacy law

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court commissions the District Charter Convention Civil Court to deliberate District Diplomacy Law.

§ 023.134: commerce law

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court commissions the District Charter Convention Civil Court to review District Charter Commerce Law.

§ 023.135: trust law

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court commissions the District Charter Convention Civil Court to review District Charter Trust Law.

§ 023.136: property law

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court commissions the District Charter Convention Civil Court to review District Charter Property Law.

§ 023.14: commerce court commissions

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court may commission the District Charter Convention Commerce Court to arbitrate matters related to the establishment of Commercial Law for the District.

§ 023.141: commerce court procedure

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court commissions the District Charter Convention Trust Court to review District Charter Convention Commerce Court Procedures.

§ 023.142: commerce law

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court commissions the District Charter Convention Commerce Court to deliberate District Commerce Law.

§ 023.15: trust court commissions

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court may commission the District Charter Convention Trust Court to arbitrate matters related to the establishment of Trust Law for the District.

§ 023.151: trust court procedure

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court commissions the District Charter Convention Commerce Court to review District Charter Convention Commerce Court Procedures.

§ 023.152: trust law

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court commissions the District Charter Convention Trust Court to deliberate District Trust Law.

§ 023.16: property court commissions

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court may commission the District Charter Convention Property Court to arbitrate matters related to the establishment of Property Law for the District.

§ 023.161: property court procedure

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court commissions the District Charter Convention Property Court to review District Charter Convention Property Court Procedures.

§ 023.162: property law

The District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court commissions the District Charter Convention Property Court to deliberate District Property Law.

§ 023.163: government compensations

No official shall receive compensation from more than two government entities at any given time, except for the municipal council members.

§ 023.2: martial court

The District Charter Convention Martial Court is organized by the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 023.3: civil court

The District Charter Convention Civil Court is organized by the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 023.4: commerce court

The District Charter Convention Commerce Court is organized by the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 023.5: security court

The District Charter Convention Trust Court is organized by the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

§ 023.6: property court

The District Charter Convention Property Court is organized by the District Charter Convention Sovereignty Court.

Article 024: charter validation

In behalf of the people of the District, the petitioner submits a validation regiment to prepare the District Charter Convention Document for ratification.

Article 025: charter ratification

In behalf of the people of the District, the petitioner submits a ratification regiment to prepare the District Charter Convention Document for adoption.

Article 026: charter adoption

In behalf of the people of the District, the petitioner submits an adoption regiment to commence enforcement of the District Charter.

Article 030: designations

The People of the District establish the following designations for the District.

Article 031: formal designation

The People of the District establish the formal designation for the District.

Article 032: designations related to justice

The People of the District establish the following designation for the District related to justice.

Article 033: designations related to diplomacy

The People of the District establish the following designation for the District related to diplomacy.

Article 034: designations related to commerce

The People of the District establish the following designation for the District related to commerce.

Article 035: designations related to trust

The People of the District establish the following designation for the District related to trust.

Article 036: designations related to the interior

The People of the District establish the following designation for the District related to the interior.

Article 040: missions

The People of the District establish the ambition for the District.

Article 041: legend of animation

The People of the District establish the following legend of animation for the District.

Article 042: anecdotes of justice

The People of the District establish the following anecdotes of justice for the District.

Article 043: anecdotes of diplomacy

The People of the District establish the following anecdotes of diplomacy for the District.

Article 044: anecdotes of commerce

The People of the District establish the following anecdotes of commerce for the District.

Article 045: anecdotes of trust

The People of the District establish the following anecdotes of trust for the District.

Article 046: anecdotes of the interior

The People of the District establish the following anecdotes of the interior for the District.

Article 050: citizenship

The People of the District establish the rules of citizenship for the District.

Article 051: lineage

The People of the District submit the rules of citizenship for the descendants of citizens.

Article 052: immigration

The People of the District submit the rules of citizenship for immigration.

Article 053: diplomatic residency

The People of the District submit the rules of citizenship for diplomatic residency.

Article 054: commercial residency

The People of the District submit the rules of citizenship for commercial residency.

Article 055: scholarship residency

The People of the District submit the rules of citizenship for scholarship residency.

Article 056: tenured residency

The People of the District submit the rules of citizenship for tenured residency.

Article 060: commemorations

The People of the District establish the commemoration of our guardians.

Article 061: founders

The People of the District commemorate our founders.

Article 062: civic leaders

The People of the District commemorate our civic leaders.

Article 063: civil servants

The People of the District commemorate our civil servants.

Article 064: commercial entrepreneurs

The People of the District commemorate our commercial entrepreneurs.

Article 065: scholarship laureates

The People of the District commemorate our scholarship laureates.

Article 066: artistic champions

The People of the District commemorate our artistic champions.

Act I. sovereignty

Article 100: execution

The District establishes the entity of Execution for the reliable use in District transactions.

Article 101: prosecution

The District establishes the term of “prosecution” for the reliable use in District executions.

Article 102: transaction

The District establishes the term of “transaction” for the reliable use in District executions.

Article 103: experience

The District establishes the term of “experience” for the reliable use in District transactions.

Article 104: eventuality

The District establishes the term of “eventuality” for the reliable use in District transactions.

Article 105: communication

The District establishes the term of “communication” for the reliable use in District transactions.

Article 106: order

The District establishes the term of “order” for the reliable use in District transactions.

Article 110: jurisdiction

The District establishes the entity of Jurisdiction for the reliable use in District transactions.

Article 111: international

The District establishes the term of “international” for the reliable use in District transactions.

Article 112: continental

The District establishes the term of “continental” for the reliable use in District transactions.

Article 113: national

The District establishes the term of “national” for the reliable use in District transactions.

Article 114: regional

The District establishes the term of “regional” for the reliable use in District transactions.

Article 115: municipality

The District establishes the term of “municipality” for the reliable use in District transactions.

Article 116: incorporation

The District establishes the term of “incorporation” for the reliable use in District transactions.

Article 120: prosecution

The District establishes the entity of Prosecution for the reliable use in District transactions.

Article 121:

undefined

Article 122:

undefined

Article 123:

undefined

Article 124:

undefined

Article 125:

undefined

Article 126:

undefined

Article 130: diplomacy

The District establishes the entity of Diplomacy for the reliable use in District transactions.

Article 131:

undefined

Article 132:

undefined

Article 133:

undefined

Article 134:

undefined

Article 135:

undefined

Article 136:

undefined

Article 140: commerce

The District establishes the entity of Commerce for the reliable use in District transactions.

Article 141:

undefined

Article 142:

undefined

Article 143:

undefined

Article 144:

undefined

Article 145:

undefined

Article 146:

Undefined

Article 150: trust

The District establishes the entity of Trust for the reliable use in District transactions.

Article 151:

undefined

Article 152:

undefined

Article 153:

undefined

Article 154:

undefined

Article 155:

undefined

Article 156:

Undefined

Article 160: property

The District establishes the entity of Property for the reliable use in District transactions.

Article 161: system

The District establishes the term of “system” for the reliable use in District transactions.

Article 162: application

The District establishes the term of “application” for the reliable use in District transactions.

Article 163: individual

The District establishes the term of “individual” for the reliable use in District transactions.

Article 164: organization

The District establishes the term of “organization” for the reliable use in District transactions.

Article 165: abstraction

The District establishes the term of “abstraction” for the reliable use in District transactions.

Article 166: order

The District establishes the term of “order” for the reliable use in District transactions.

Act II. justice

Article 200: security

The District secures the sovereignty of District Justice through the establishment of District Security.

Article 201: mission

undefined

Article 202: assembly

The District Security is intrinsically organized by the demarcation of District Law.

§ 202.1: defense

The District Department of Defense secures the commissions of District Sovereignty orders.

§ 202.2: intelligence

The District Department of Intelligence secures the commissions of District Technology orders.

§ 202.3: diplomacy

The District Department of State secures the commissions of District Diplomatic orders.

§ 202.4: commerce

The District Department of Commerce secures the commissions of District Commerce orders.

§ 202.5: trust

The District Department of Treasury secures the commissions of District Fiduciary orders.

§ 202.6: property

The District Department of Interior secures the commissions of District Property orders.

Article 203: administration

The District Security Council administrates the District Security.

§ 203.1: commander

The District Commander is responsible for the supervision of the District Department of Defense.

§ 203.2: director

The District Director is responsible for the supervision of the District Department of Intelligence.

§ 203.3: ambassador

The District Ambassador is responsible for the supervision of the District Department of State.

§ 203.4: commissioner

The District Commissioner is responsible for the supervision of the District Department of Commerce.

§ 203.5: comptroller

The District Comptroller is responsible for the supervision of the District Department of Treasury.

§ 203.6: chief

The District Chief is responsible for the supervision of the District Department of Interior.

Article 204: schedule

undefined

Article 205: undefined

Undefined

Article 206: documentation

The District Security Council is responsible for the issue of the District Security Report.

Article 210: administration

The District establishes the Administration of Justice through the commission of District Law.

Article 211: mission

The District Sovereignty Council is the personification organization of District Law.

Article 212: assembly

The District Sovereignty Council is intrinsically organized by the demarcation of the leaders of the District Electoral Assemblies.

Article 213: administration

The District Sovereignty Council administrates the District Justice.

§ 213.10: executive

The Executive of the District is responsible for the Execution of District Justice.

§ 213.20: prosecutor

The Senior Justice of the District Court is responsible for the Prosecution of District Justice.

§ 213.30: diplomat

The Foreman of the District Senate of Jurors is responsible for the Deliberation of District Justice.

§ 213.40: chairman

The Chairman of the District Board of Governors is responsible for the Commerce of District Justice.

§ 213.50: trustee

The General of the District League of Attorneys is responsible for the Trust of District Justice.

§ 213.60: speaker

The Speaker of the District Network of Representatives is responsible for the Civility of District Justice.

Article 214: schedule

The District Sovereignty Council shall assemble to review the state of the District.

Article 215: undefined

The District Sovereignty Council commissions District Security.

Article 216: documentation

The District Sovereignty Council issues the District Sovereignty Report.

Article 220: court

The District establishes the Prosecution of Justice through the commission of District Courts.

Article 221: mission

The District Arbitration Attorneys are responsible for the order of the District Court.

Article 222: assembly

The District Court is intrinsically organized by the demarcation of District Law.

Article 223: administration

The District Court is the arbitration organization for District Law.

§ 223.1: chief court supervisor

The District Chief Court Supervisor is responsible for the arbitration of District Law.

§ 223.2: martial court supervisor

The District Martial Court Supervisor is responsible for the arbitration of District Martial Law.

§ 223.3: civil court supervisor

The District Civil Court Supervisor is responsible for the arbitration of District Civil Law.

§ 223.4: commerce court supervisor

The District Commerce Court Supervisor is responsible for the arbitration of District Commerce Law.

§ 223.5: trust court supervisor

The District Trust Court Supervisor is responsible for the arbitration of District Trust Law.

§ 223.6: property court supervisor

The District Trust Court Supervisor is responsible for the arbitration of District Property Law.

Article 224: schedule

The District Court issues the District Court Docket.

§ 224.1: exercise of time

The District Court shall Docket courts in accordance with the cyclic events of the Terrestrial Solar Year.

§ 224.2: commencement

The District Court shall Commence court sessions in accordance with the cyclic terrestrial

events of Solstices and Equinoxes.

§ 224.3: adjournment

The District Court shall Adjourn courts in accordance with the cyclic terrestrial events of Months.

§ 224.4: continuance

The District Court shall Continue courts in accordance with the cyclic terrestrial events of Days.

§ 224.5: recess

The District Court shall Recess courts in accordance with the cyclic terrestrial events of Hours.

§ 224.6: recording

The District Court shall Record courts in accordance with the cyclic terrestrial events of Minutes.

Article 225: undefined

undefined

Article 226: documentation

The District Court is responsible for notarizing all District Court transactions.

Article 230: jurisprudence

The District establishes the jurisprudence of District Law through the commission of jurors to deliberate District Law.

Article 231: mission

The District Assembly of Jurors is responsible for the deliberation of District Law.

Article 232: assembly

The District Jury is intrinsically organized by the demarcation of District Law.

§ 232.1: grand jury

The District Grand Jury shall convene to review the status of District Sovereignty.

§ 232.2: martial jury

The District Martial Jury shall convene to review the status of District Martial Law.

§ 232.3: civil jury

The District Civil Jury shall convene to review the status of District Civil Law.

§ 232.4: commerce jury

The District Commerce Jury shall convene to review the status of District Commerce Law.

§ 232.5: trust jury

The District Ethics Jury shall convene to review the status of District Trust Law.

§ 232.6: property jury

The District Property Jury shall convene to review the status of District Property Law.

Article 233: administration

undefined

§ 233.1: grand foreman

The District Grand Foreman is responsible for the supervision of the District Assembly of Jurors.

§ 233.2: martial foreman

The District Security Foreman is responsible for the supervision of the District Assembly Security Jury.

§ 233.3: civil foreman

The District Civil Foreman is responsible for the supervision of the District Assembly Civil

Jury.

§ 233.4: commerce foreman

The District Commerce Foreman is responsible for the supervision of the District Assembly Commerce Jury.

§ 233.5: ethics foreman

The District Ethics Foreman is responsible for the supervision of the District Assembly Ethics Jury.

§ 233.6: property foreman

The District Property Foreman is responsible for the supervision of the District Assembly Property Jury.

Article 234: schedule

The District Assembly of Jurors shall assemble in accordance with District Court Orders.

Article 235: undefined

undefined

Article 236: documentation

The District Assembly of Jurors issues the District Jury Report.

Article 240: commerce

The District establishes the organization of commerce through the commission of regional economists to commission District Law.

Article 241: mission

The District Board of Economists has the authority of the constituency to execute District Law.

Article 242: assembly

The District Board of Economists is intrinsically organized by the demarcation of economic regions of the district.

Article 243: administration

undefined

Article 244: schedule

The District Board of Economists shall schedule assemblies to review the status of the District.

Article 245: undefined

undefined

Article 246: documentation

The District Board of Economists issues the District Board of Economists Report.

Article 250: trust

The District establishes the organization of trust through the commission of regional attorneys to litigate District Law.

Article 251: mission

The District League of Attorneys has the authority of the District to issue Writs of Subpoena for the District.

Article 252: assembly

The District League of Attorneys is intrinsically organized by the demarcation of economic regions.

Article 253: administration

The District League of Attorneys is the litigation organization for District Law.

Article 254: schedule

The District League of Attorneys shall assemble in accordance with District Court Orders.

Article 255: undefined

undefined

Article 256: documentation

The District League of Attorneys issues the District Financial Report.

Article 260: property

The District establishes the organization of property through the commission of municipal council members to legislate District Law.

Article 261: mission

The District Network of Representatives has the authority to issue federal petitions for the constituents of the Municipal District.

Article 262: assembly

The District Network of Representatives is intrinsically organized by the demarcation of municipal districts.

Article 263: administration

undefined

Article 264: schedules

The District Network of Representatives assembles bi-weekly.

Article 265: undefined

undefined

Article 266: documentation

The District Network of Representatives issues the District Law Review.

Act III. liberty

Article 300: executive rights

The District establishes Executive Rights for the reliability of District Officers.

Article 301: rights to law

The Rights to Law for District Officers

Article 302: rights to technology

The Rights to Technology for District Officers

Article 303: rights to life

The Rights to Life for District Officers

Article 304: rights to commerce

The Rights to Commerce for District Officers

Article 305: rights to organization

The Rights to Organization for District Officers

Article 306: rights to legacy

The Rights to Legacy for District Officers

Article 310: natural rights

The District establishes Natural Rights for the reliability of District Natural Resources.

Article 320: legal rights

The District establishes Legal Rights for the reliability of District Law.

Article 330: civil rights

The District establishes Civil Rights for the reliability of District Citizenship.

Article 340: organizational rights

The District establishes Organizational Rights for the reliability of District organizations.

Article 350: exclusive rights

The District establishes Exclusive Rights for the reliability of District Culture.

Article 360: generational rights

The District establishes Generational Rights for the reliability of District posterity.

Act IV. economics

Article 400: security

undefined

Article 410: administration

undefined

Article 420: court supervisors

undefined

Article 430: senate of jurors

undefined

Article 440: board of governors

undefined

Article 450: league of attorneys

undefined

Article 460: network of representatives

undefined

Act V. finance

Article 500: currency

The District establishes a financial currency for District transactions.

Article 510: administration

The District establishes a Sovereignty Balance.

Article 520: courts

The District establishes a Prosecution Balance.

Article 530: diplomacy

The District establishes a Diplomacy Balance.

Article 540: commerce

The District establishes a Commerce Balance.

Article 550: trust

The District establishes a Trust Balance.

Article 560: property

The District establishes an Interior Balance.

Act VI. documentation

Article 600: procedure law

District Procedure Law.

Article 601: founding documents

The District organizes Procedure Law referenced from established documents.

Article 610: sovereignty law

District Sovereignty Law.

Article 611: founding documents

The District organizes Sovereignty Law referenced from established documents.

Article 620: martial law

District Martial Law.

Article 621: founding documents

The District organizes Martial Law referenced from established documents.

Article 630: civil law

District Civil Law.

Article 631: founding documents

The District organizes Civil Law referenced from established documents.

Article 640: commerce law

District Commerce Law.

Article 641: founding documents

The District organizes Commerce Law referenced from established documents.

Article 650: trust law

District Trust Law.

Article 651: founding documents

The District organizes Trust Law referenced from established documents.

Article 660: property law

District Property Law.

Article 661: founding documents

The District organizes Property Law referenced from established documents.

Article 666: constitution law

District Constitution Law.

§ 666.1: establishment

The District establishes the District Charter by the completion of a successful district referendum and adoption assembly of its inaugural government determined to advance the mission of the Charter in accordance with the directives ordered at its validation.

§ Compact of the Declaration of Independence, 1776

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

Georgia:	Pennsylvania:	New Hampshire:
Button Gwinnett	Robert Morris	Josiah Bartlett
Lyman Hall	Benjamin Rush	William Whipple
George Walton	Benjamin Franklin	
	John Morton	Massachusetts:
North Carolina:	George Clymer	Samuel Adams
William Hooper	James Smith	John Adams
Joseph Hewes	George Taylor	Robert Treat Paine
John Penn	James Wilson	Elbridge Gerry
	George Ross	
South Carolina:	Delaware:	Rhode Island:
Edward Rutledge	Caesar Rodney	Stephen Hopkins
Thomas Heyward, Jr.	George Read	William Ellery
Thomas Lynch, Jr.	Thomas McKean	
Arthur Middleton		Connecticut:
		Roger Sherman
Massachusetts:	New York:	Samuel Huntington
John Hancock	William Floyd	William Williams
Maryland:	Philip Livingston	Oliver Wolcott
Samuel Chase	Francis Lewis	
William Paca	Lewis Morris	New Hampshire:
Thomas Stone		Matthew Thornton
Charles Carroll of	New Jersey:	
Carrollton	Richard Stockton	
	John Witherspoon	
Virginia:	Francis Hopkinson	
George Wythe	John Hart	
Richard Henry Lee	Abraham Clark	
Thomas Jefferson		
Benjamin Harrison		
Thomas Nelson, Jr.		
Francis Lightfoot Lee		
Carter Braxton		

§ Compact of the Articles of Confederation, 1779

Every State shall abide by the determination of the united States in congress assembled, on all questions which by this confederation are submitted to them. And the Articles of this confederation shall be inviolably observed by every State, and the union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them; unless such alteration be agreed to in a congress of the united States, and be afterwards confirmed by the legislatures of every State.

And Whereas it hath pleased the Great Governor of the World to incline the hearts of the legislatures we respectively represent in Congress, to approve of, and to authorize us to ratify the said articles of confederation and perpetual union. Know Ye that we the undersigned delegates, by virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, do by these presents, in the name and in behalf of our respective constituents, fully and entirely ratify and confirm each and every of the said articles of confederation and perpetual union, and all and singular the matters and things therein contained: And we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective constituents, that they shall abide by the determinations of the united States in congress assembled, on all questions, which by the said confederation are submitted to them. And that the articles thereof shall be inviolably observed by the States we respectively represent, and that the union shall be perpetual.

In Witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands in Congress. Done at Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania the ninth Day of July in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven Hundred and Seventy-eight, and in the Third Year of the independence of America.

On the part and behalf of the State of New Hampshire:

Josiah Bartlett

John Wentworth Junr. August 8th 1778

On the part and behalf of The State of Massachusetts Bay:

John Hancock

Samuel Adams

Elbridge Gerry

Francis Dana

James Lovell

Samuel Holten

On the part and behalf of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations:

William Ellery

Henry Marchant

John Collins

On the part and behalf of the State of Connecticut:

Roger Sherman

Samuel Huntington

Oliver Wolcott

Titus Hosmer

Andrew Adams

On the Part and Behalf of the State of New York:

James Duane

Francis Lewis

Wm Duer

Gouv Morris

On the Part and in Behalf of the State of New Jersey, November 26, 1778.

Jno Witherspoon

Nath. Scudder

On the part and behalf of the State of Pennsylvania:

Robt Morris
Daniel Roberdeau
John Bayard Smith
William Clingan
Joseph Reed 22nd July 1778

On the part and behalf of the State of Delaware:

Tho Mckean February 12, 1779
John Dickinson May 5th 1779
Nicholas Van Dyke

On the part and behalf of the State of Maryland:

John Hanson March 1 1781
Daniel Carroll

On the Part and Behalf of the State of Virginia:

Richard Henry Lee
John Banister
Thomas Adams
Jno Harvie
Francis Lightfoot Lee

On the part and Behalf of the State of No Carolina:

John Penn July 21st 1778
Corns Harnett
Jno Williams

On the part and behalf of the State of South Carolina:

Henry Laurens
William Henry Drayton
Jno Mathews
Richd Hutson
Thos Heyward Junr

On the part and behalf of the State of Georgia:

Jno Walton 24th July 1778
Edwd Telfair
Edwd Langworthy

§ Compact of the Third Continental Congress, 1787

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

Georgia:	Pennsylvania:	New Hampshire:
Button Gwinnett	Robert Morris	Josiah Bartlett
Lyman Hall	Benjamin Rush	William Whipple
George Walton	Benjamin Franklin	
	John Morton	Massachusetts:
North Carolina:	George Clymer	Samuel Adams
William Hooper	James Smith	John Adams
Joseph Hewes	George Taylor	Robert Treat Paine
John Penn	James Wilson	Elbridge Gerry
	George Ross	
South Carolina:	Delaware:	Rhode Island:
Edward Rutledge	Caesar Rodney	Stephen Hopkins
Thomas Heyward, Jr.	George Read	William Ellery
Thomas Lynch, Jr.	Thomas McKean	
Arthur Middleton		Connecticut:
		Roger Sherman
Massachusetts:	New York:	Samuel Huntington
John Hancock	William Floyd	William Williams
Maryland:	Philip Livingston	Oliver Wolcott
Samuel Chase	Francis Lewis	
William Paca	Lewis Morris	New Hampshire:
Thomas Stone		Matthew Thornton
Charles Carroll of	New Jersey:	
Carrollton	Richard Stockton	
	John Witherspoon	
Virginia:	Francis Hopkinson	
George Wythe	John Hart	
Richard Henry Lee	Abraham Clark	
Thomas Jefferson		
Benjamin Harrison		
Thomas Nelson, Jr.		
Francis Lightfoot Lee		
Carter Braxton		

§ 666.2: trial

The district establishes a trial system for the amending of orders to this charter (see article 020).

§ 666.3: amendment

The District establishes a formatted category index of amendments to this charter.

§ 666.4: validation

The District establishes a chronology of amendment validations to this charter.

§ 666.5: ratification

The District establishes a chronology of amendment ratifications to this charter.

§ 666.6: adoption

The District establishes a chronology of amendment adoptions to this charter.

§ Compact of the District Convention, 20##

§ District Network of Representatives

§ District League of Attorneys

§ District Board of Economists

§ District Senate of Jurists

§ District Justice Council

§ District Highest Court

§ District Security Council

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