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Appendix 1: Federal Transition

2067 Words

All the constructs that follow, ought to evolve concurrently, and relatively develop, with some being paused, while others progress, and catch up with them (public energy, being directed accordingly); for nation states to do otherwise, to, say, openly engage in trade on a global level, while retaining exclusive, legislative sovereignty, is naïve, and creates a system ripe for corporate exploitation, along with mercantilistic abuse by unscrupulous countries; similarly, for states to advance technologically, but remain politically retarded, is a recipe for discord and disaster.

Political fusion

1. 'Antagonistic, party-political systems ~ which myopically seek concord through conflict ~ need to be abolished, such that democracy is conducted, on the basis of independent representatives (ref. *Appendix 2. Constitution*, for the outline of such a system); likewise, the same form of meritocratic qualification, in respect of electoral calibre, should be established across nations, for to give men of different ability, equivalent power in directing society, is simply silly (and gifts populists, showboats and demagogues control, when the wisest, most distinguished, and accomplished members of a polity, should be the ones who govern).'
2. 'Constituency sizes need to be standardised across nation states (ref. *Appendix 2. Constitution*, for a suggestion how such a system could be constructed).'
3. 'By virtue of point 2., intermediate federations, would be able to operate in such a way that elected representatives of national assemblies, voted on both matters that related to their own country, and those which related to the bloc in question (the said representatives, each having deputies, to handle everyday, quotidian issues, in their national constituencies); this system is infinitely better, than having people elect, both their own national representatives, and a representative for the bloc of which it's the member as, firstly, it encourages voter fatigue; secondly, all the best representatives end up in national government; thirdly, the

media of each member country, naturally focuses its attention on national, as opposed to bloc politics.'

'Conversely, this system would encourage both politicians, and their electorate, to think federally, and show an interest in a bigger social stage; as federations however grew in size, then new tiers of government would need to be created, so that each nation ~ again on a basis of constituency size ~ elected a few members to the new, higher house (ref. *Appendix 2. Constitution*, for a proposal as to how such a system, could be conducted and constructed).'

4. 'Methods of election, legislation, debate, the conduct of government, and the mechanics of state, need to be standardised across societies, so that their operations can be synchronised, and, moreover, are universally intelligible (understanding of foreign politics, enabling nations to interact better, at every level).'

Economic fusion

1. 'As countries homogenise ~ in terms of politics, law and legislation ~ import taxes and other duties, used to preserve national industries, should be eased and ultimately removed, once the latter are out of infancy (sovereign concession being warranted, relative to federal protection); to this end, the desire of states for better trade, should serve the development of federal relations (political unification, this way being driven, by the interests of business, as opposed to being retarded by them, by dint of profits linked to conflicting jurisdictions).'

2. 'Weights and measures, exchange rates and taxes ~ along with minimum wage levels ~ ought to be globally standardised, prior to, finally, the introduction of a single currency (the *Land standard*, initially reckoned on a basis, which permitted private, leasehold ownership, lending itself to this equation, before international law let the *Labour standard* too, become a means of money creation ~ ref. *The Prospect of Babel*, for the explanation of these systems, under their respective headings).'

Legal fusion

1. 'Two tier legal systems, within loose federations, whereby every member country, in addition to its own exclusive code, has to answer, in part, to a common court ~ which in fact lacks sovereign qualification ~ causes nationalistic resentment, and legal confusion, and in truth serves only to enrich solicitors; instead, a hybrid legal system should be developed, whereby the best elements of national codes, are gradually blended into a single system, through uber jurisprudence; the various legal systems of countries, should then be standardised, such that every citizen, businessman and criminal, knows the law wherever they are ~ their rights, entitlements and requirements ~ firstly within their bloc, then internationally (the former two parties, thus avoiding exploitation, the latter one thus being stopped, from exploiting the former two).'

2. 'Contractual law also, ought to be gradually standardised at an international level, such that every state became thus obligated, in respect of both foreign trade, and commerce conducted within its borders (to wit, responsible for upholding the law in its land, committed to assisting others to do so in theirs, and bound to take action against nations, that failed to play their

part, by way of sanctions, embargos and, if necessary, international intervention); a system like this would make investors step forward, to fund ventures in underdeveloped countries, and states that had failed to date (with the international community, ensuring that, though fairly incentivised, such investment was healthy ~ it being ethically tested, and periodically checked, by external auditors).'

3. 'Though entering into such relations would be voluntary, as the people of the world politically homogenised ~ whilst retaining cultural distinction ~ they would become increasingly desirable to electorates, and so grow more workable; moreover, nations that established these ties, should move to exclude outsiders from their benefits, so that economic pressure too, would serve to contractually unite mankind.'

4. 'In respect of enforcing the said contractual obligations, parties who struggled to meet them, should be able to call on assistance from their partners; to this end, where corruption was a problem, financial, and fiscal institutions, could be based in law abiding places, whilst the currency of the state in question, was pegged to a stable unit and, vitally, rendered nonconvertible, to prevent capital flight; similarly, if public order was a problem, they could be helped in respect of policing; conversely, if the state itself was complicit in criminality, or failed to take action to combat it, the body of other nations should cease all trade with it, deny it passage through their waters, or airspace, and seize all its external assets; post this, once a bad country collapsed, the international community would then be duty bound, to purge its political system, in the interests of its people, humanity, global stability, and so that crooks were brought to book (their robust, ugly punishment, serving to deter similar villainy).'

Academic fusion

1. 'The standardisation of academic qualifications, courses, and the machinery of the education system, would render the whole business of international employment, clearer and more efficient, for the benefit of employers, employees, and greater society (in terms of productivity); similarly, science and the academic world itself, would benefit by such a universal system, in terms of communication, interaction between establishments and, again, the filling of positions; meanwhile students too would profit, by virtue of such common operation, by way of scholarships, placements, and the ability to flit twixt institutions (thereby gaining access, to specialist resources and faculties, the creation of which would, likewise, be assisted through pooling users); socially, all of this would help to unify humanity (not least because its educated members, would have been schooled on a cosmopolitan basis ~ where cultural distinction was celebrated, not used as a tool, or excuse for exclusion).'

2. 'In keeping with the latter ethos, schools, colleges and universities, should be encouraged to offer scholarships to foreign pupils, exchange students, and so on, while teachers too looked to spend time working abroad (albeit it's essential, that older students aren't allowed to, permanently, settle away from their homeland, if it's backward in comparison to the place where they graduate).'

3. 'All schools should educate pupils, as to the workings of their constitution, the mechanics of state, ethical reckoning, and man's federal destiny, while instilling in them public spirit, and a sense of human identity; beyond the need for human unity, this is also necessary, because

societies err, as they mature, to lose their socially-progressive edge, and lapse into a condition of decadence, where, free from challenges that demand common action, men neglect their public life, and focus their efforts on creature comforts, and private relations, which, however welcome and pleasant, are insufficient in terms of human development (this being perfected through collective effort ~ Maganimity being a condition, people win through giving).'

Fusion through communication

1. 'If it was the natural condition of man, not to communicate, but instead slay strangers, and reject the change, learning and enrichment, that dialogue brings, the species would be extinct or, at best, would still be living like troglodytes; thus the march of history has seen humanity ~ with occasional backward steps ~ gather into ever-bigger groups, which bodes a federal end, for political development; in achieving this noble goal though, true, honest communication ~ as opposed to propaganda, sensationalism, and politically correct hawing ~ is essential, to which end freedom of speech, and access to honest media, are vital rights, that need to be globally enshrined.'

'Provided media is properly qualified, unbiased, free from editorial distortion, and subject to robust regulation, it can be a powerful force for human evolution, through disseminating intelligence, spreading empathy, and promoting ethical thought.'

2. 'In the journey of man ~ which leads from caves and stockades, through chiefdoms, kingdoms and nation states, to federal civilization ~ travel itself, and particularly tourism, is often underestimated, as force for human unity (merchants getting more credit in this respect ~ their goods being advertised, and easier to value); when people visit foreign lands, they establish a chain of direct interaction, that betters any government attempt, to counter prejudice and xenophobic tendencies, for when directly engaging with each other, and mutually benefitting by way of exchange, people naturally empathise, and recognise humanity; in this way travellers, of every type and persuasion, act as ambassadors for their nations ~ backpackers champions, retirees pioneers ~ who, through contributing to foreign economies, and forging foreign friendships, bridge cultural differences, and thus thwart war.'

'Moreover the boost for business that travellers bring, particularly in poor countries ~ which likewise crave hard currency ~ encourages the enforcement of law and order, as security's essential for a tourist industry; similarly, tourism invests national heritage with a worth, which helps its preservation, and likewise serves as a stimulus for cultural investment; in return, tourists themselves become educated, vis-à-vis the history, character and needs of distant people (who, once just *they* and *them*, now gain names and faces).'

'Consequently, as with freedom of speech and access to media, freedom to travel, whenever and wherever one wishes ~ subject to their lawful conduct, and reasonable visa criteria ~ is a vital human right, that no man or nation has a right to deny (which is not of course to say, that nation states must let anyone settle there, but merely imply that people with means, should be free to be there for a time); this liberty should thus be set as a condition, in the international contracts and treaties, which govern trade, law, and political engagement (the main object of foreign policy, for every single country, being ~ to echo Ernest Bevin ~ that every citizen should be free to buy a ticket, and safely travel where they please).'

Linguistic fusion

1. 'For mankind to function as one, it's vital it has a mother tongue; thus, though national languages are culturally valuable, English needs to be adopted as man's lingua franca (with the former becoming on a global level, what dialects, slangs and argots are, on a national one); the reason for this favour, rests in its international credentials, for English is in truth a hybrid, born from European languages ~ being made up of French, Danish, Anglo-Saxon, Latin and Celtic ~ which has then been internationally enriched, through trade, colonisation and, in modern times, popular culture; in addition to this, English is organic and, free from any convention, easily adapts to changing circumstances, and embraces new words and expressions, to which end it's honestly cosmopolitan; moreover, by virtue of the latter qualities, it's the most expressive means of communication, man will ever conceive (its body denying obsolesce, through being metamorphic ~ to which endless end, English e'er shifts to fit its description).'

Appendix 2: Constitution

12244 Words

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Foreword

Though necessarily imperfect, it must be ever-remembered, that the constitutional model here outlined, is based upon the educational, and broader meritocratic social system, advanced by the rhetoric it's appended to, and, in keeping with it, though pragmatic checks and measures have been incorporated into this proposal, the ethical mettle of any people who trialled it ~ best introduced incrementally, over many decades ~ is what would decide its success, failure, or betterment (as with any republic, or other style of government ~ for though society is perfected, through the dialogue of state and citizen, it's the calibre of the latter, that decides its outcome).

The need for checks and measures in an adolescent society, stems not so much from the risk of single tyrants ~ for this risk is mitigated, by conflicting interests, electoral process, and subscription to the rule of law ~ but from the hereditary distinctions of class, and the elites so generated; this danger is however diminished, in a congenitally meritocratic regimen, within which, to be fixated with controls over men, who are born and bred among them they would govern, be elected by and live amid, is a certain way to cripple the constitution, and render government only fit, for lining the pockets of solicitors.

Moreover, voiced at a time of adolescent civilisation, any criticism of this system can be easily countered, by way of comparison with existing, or historical ones (such as party-political democracy, where the electorate is made to polarise their views, and most have no say in the choice of candidates).

Manifesto: Declaration of intent

A constitution should form a contract between the citizen and society, viz, between one, and collective others.

The principal principles of this understanding, running thus:

1. **Cardinal Requirements:** 'Obligation and liberty, effort and return, are the cardinal basis of society, which only justly functions, when these relations are balanced, within themselves, and against each other (freedom being earned by virtue of ethicality, and goods by virtue of work, but neither via birthright).'
2. **Political anthropogenesis:** 'Post contact, Entitative interests are decided, via conflict, concord, commerce or compromise; in this exercise, the best outcome for each body is, usually, easy to perceive, but when taken aggregately, it becomes impossible to reach a unanimous solution, as long as the protagonists act exclusively; mercifully, man grows to be federally minded, as human nature is empathetically perfected, through the rule of law, and education (feral order being rendered equitable, by virtue of ethical intelligence ~ to which end, by way of reason, compassion and sacrifice, Anima begets Maganima, through humanity).'

3. **Existential responsibility:** 'Adult freedom, is an issue of self-sufficiency, and self-discipline, as much as it's a matter of social latitude; to this end, man must police himself, police others, and by others be policed, in relation to society, humanity, and the environment; following this Logic, an ordered, ethical, responsible polity, begets an apolitical citizenry, which can then duly graduate, to a state of Maganimous anarchy.'
4. **Liberal intent:** 'Liberty is reliant on low taxation, no censorship, or political correctness, plus the right to manage ones affairs, and private business; yet these entitlements require responsible, ethical and, as far as possible, self-sufficient citizenship; as for government, it should seek to manage the state, such that the average citizen can, safely, become unconcerned, with the way their republic is run.'
5. **Laissez faire:** 'The freer the citizen, the better the society, which is an issue not just of rights, but of duties, self-control, and equity (along with low impost, and equal opportunity ~ the only freedom in poverty, being dream and envy); consequently, the greater ones social qualification, and acceptance of responsibility, the greater should be their liberty, until they, finally, enter a state of Maganimous anarchy (which, naturally, warrants laissez aller).'
6. **Ethical Health (Civic participation):** 'Efficiency and professionalism in public services, though important, can be outweighed by the broader benefits, reaped by participatory citizenship (plus, as technology mitigates practical skill, and increases the freetime of the people, the scope for such commitment grows); in law enforcement mind, such involvement is vital for people to be free, and have moral qualification; thus lessening taxation, and generating wealth, the more the public participate in the running of their republic, the better it is for them and it (whilst inclusive policing, is ethically imperative).'
7. **Social Credit:** 'Acknowledging ego, as the goad it is for most, public rank can, equitably, scratch this itch in a meritocratic society, by ensuring that it's won by common benefit (fame, esteem and respect, here being the product of civic industry, while honour too is credited); thus, when status is earned by way of Social credit, Aristocracy is qualified, and ergo warranted, yet ~ graded vis-à-vis standing, and electoral strength ~ increased liberty and authority, must be accompanied by greater responsibility, self-sufficiency, and civic commitment (under a rule of law, which is universal).'
8. **Cosmic commitment:** 'It's imperative humanity furthers creation ~ and so fulfils its destiny ~ through the development and dissemination of intelligence, the fertilisation, and colonisation, of chaste space, and the perfection of rational Existence.'
9. **Dharmic initiative:** 'It's incumbent upon humanity, to determine the nature of nature (the solution to this equation, being found through selfless understanding, sacrifice, forgiveness and frank compassion).'

Proviso: Declaration of obligations and rights (the latter born of the former)

'If one wants to benefit from a social outcome, in all or part, then they must acknowledge the laws and obligations, which give rise to it, however they may look to improve them; thus, to seek protection and benefits, from laws and a constitution, one must abide by their requirements, and only seek their change, by way of equitable methods (all rights being qualified by conduct, all freedoms by continence).'

To this end everybody has:

1. An obligation to equity, and a right to receive fair treatment.*
2. An obligation to respect the liberty and dignity, of people who act equitably, and a right to expect the same respect.
3. An obligation to tolerate others' views, and a right to free expression.
4. An obligation to the constitution, and a right to equitable reformation.
5. An obligation to abide by the law, and a right to be protected by it.**
6. An obligation to see others judged fairly, and a right to be so tried.***
7. An obligation to pay a tithe of income to the polity, and a right to see the same not wasted.****
8. A right to political participation, which carries the aforesaid obligations.

Caveat: Treason

'To prevent the corruption of its structure, a society needs to have a crime of treason, so as to deter such abuse, and counteract temptation.'

To this end the following acts should be deemed treasonable:

- Abuse of office (venality, nepotism, unjust action, and so on).
- Abuse of constitutional process (misuse, corruption etcetera).
- Idle or malicious complaints, against holders of political office.
- The formation of political cabals, tongs or parties.
- Electoral fraud or deception.
- Conspiracy to divide the federal state, through devolution or secession.
- The formation of exclusive Unions, or other, socially divisive associations.

'The crime itself, in essence, should constitute any act which seeks to illegally vitiate, or undermine the constitutional operation of society, or its meritocratic basis, and should fall into two categories, to wit, *high* and *petty*, whereby high treason is applicable in regard to conspiracies, and serious acts of incitement and sedition, whereas petty would comprise personal acts, or transgressions to this effect (thus, for example, a man who lied about his Aristocratic rank in an election, would be guilty of *petty* treason, whilst a man who organised a group, or section of society into a political party, would be guilty of its ugly, *high* sibling).'

'Regrettably, as per age-old convention, as the deed is so heinous, high treason must be severely punished (even, in egregious cases, by way of execution ~ the only mitigation for a proven act, being that the perpetrator was, in some way, a victim of a social failing, or

constitutional deficiency, such that they were, in some way, driven to commit the crime in question).’

Governmental mechanics

Introduction:

The system of government here advanced, functions on the basis of three houses or chambers, viz, *Local Councils*, *Regional Parliaments* and a *Federal Congress*, each of which is, respectively, presided over by *Mayors*, *Governors* and a *President* (with all of these three Offices, being filled by members of the *Sentinel corps* ~ ref. *Appendix 12. Sentinel corps*).

‘Though every office holder would win their position by way of public election ~ as is explained below ~ each *Council* would have a representative in a *Parliament*, which would be thus populated, and every *Parliament* would have a representative in *Congress*, whose ranks, again, would be filled this way (so that the citizen had a *Local* representative, a *Regional* representative, and a *Federal* representative); in this process, Aristocratic status would not be an issue, or impediment, for any candidate in any chamber, though candidates would have to be citizens.’

‘In practice, once publicly elected ~ ref. below ~ after two years the *Local Councils*, by way of internal ballot, would select from within their number nine candidates, each of whom had presented an *Essential manifesto* ~ ref. below ~ to run against the incumbent Council representative in the *Regional Parliament*; after this process, the public would get to elect either one of the said nine for the post, or to re-elect the incumbent (in the event that the incumbent chose not to stand, then the local Council would select ten candidates).’

‘Two years hence, the process would be repeated at a *Regional* level, whereby the public would choose their representative in the *Federal Congress*, in a contest conducted in the latter fashion, to wit, nine manifestoed candidates being selected by internal ballot from within the *Regional Parliament*, to run against its incumbent representative in the *Federal Congress*; then, two years later, the public would oncemore elect their local *Council* (such that term of office for *Councillors*, *Parliamentarians*, and *Congressmen* ~ or *women* ~ would be six years, as it would be too, for *Mayors*, *Governors* and the *President*).’

‘The upshot of this process, is that the politically-concerned citizen, would be able to cast their vote every two years, firstly for their local *Councillor* along with their *Regional Governor*, then two years hence for their *Parliamentarian* along with their *President*, then after another two years for their *Congressperson*, along with their *Mayor* (each of whom would have publically submitted an *Essential manifesto*).’

‘Similarly, this system would enable the electorate, to pass judgement on one house ~ by virtue of its head’s manifesto ~ while nominating a representative in another, to which end, as all three Chambers are interrelated, by way of candidature and regulation, the feelings of the people would have an opportunity for expression, every 730 days.’

'This system would also, hopefully, temper local thinking with a federal ethos, and vice versa, as the voter considered both the calibre of *Parliament* ~ via the *Gubernatorial* election ~ as they decided upon their *Local* representative, while a verdict was delivered on their *Council's* performance ~ via *Mayoral* elections ~ in conjunction with the appointment of their *Congressman*, and the conduct of *Congress* would be judged in turn ~ via the *Presidential* election ~ as they voted for their *Parliamentarian* (in a system, which would allow all the houses, to sit for six years before voting members for promotion, while all elected representatives benefited, from at least six years in office ~ subject to their conduct, and inclination).'

'Furthermore, notwithstanding the issue of approval, dismissal or promotion, the various elections would provide an opportunity for the venting of *Public concerns* (ref. below); yet notwithstanding all the said benefits, of this method of political appointment, it could be criticised for being onerous on the voter, in as much as they would, if they chose to fully participate, have to elect six individuals, in three elections over six years, and would have to have read some sixty six, brief, *Essential manifestos* to properly do so.'

'This view can however be countered by the fact that, firstly, a content citizen ~ though not an Aristocrat ~ would be free to abstain from electoral participation and, secondly ~ and more saliently ~ it's a good thing that the exercise of suffrage isn't easy, but is an issue of commitment and concern (glib, flippant insincerity, finding idle expression, via convenient voting).'

'To those injured, aggrieved, or looking for improvement, this political process offers remedy, such that, if their plaint was genuine, or their enthusiasm bona fide, they wouldn't have a problem in losing a day, once every two years, to seek redress, correction or betterment; similarly, the taxpaying burgher oughtn't have a beef, with sacrificing a small amount of time, to ensure the kilter of the state that supports them, and protect their interests; as for intellectual, politically-minded types, this process would be tantamount to recreation.'

Civil service:

Role: The legalistic organisation of society, which, if efficient, in many ways obviates the legislature (the job of government, outside of emergency, being, primarily, regulation, plus to determine the allocation of resources, and to respond to change by way of legislation).

Powers: To manage society and, as far as possible ~ and desirable ~ obviate politics.

Answers to: *Congress, Parliament* and local *Councils* respectively.

Regulated by: Elected representatives deemed Ministers, who, chosen by peers in their assembly, would thus have a presence in the various sections of the *Civil service*, at a *Congressional, Parliamentary* and *Council* level ~ it being the task of the latter chambers, to ensure legislative will translated into action ~ plus audited and overseen by the *Sentinel corps*, and the police vis-à-vis criminal issues.

Appointment: By way of the conventional method, of application and interview (with subsequent promotions, again, following normal workplace practices).

Local Council:

Role: The representation of the people; the control of the local *Civil service* and *Social service* (under the umbrella of higher, *Parliamentary* and *Congressional* authority, plus law); to check the local *Sentinel corps* at a local level, and uphold the Constitution (to wit, ensure that laws ordinances and systems, did not conflict with its construction).

Powers: To devise and revise municipal rules and ordinances as required; to allocate local taxes; to direct the *Civil service* in way of policy, so that government reflects the ~ equitably checked ~ public will.

Answers to: The people (by way of election, every six years), and the *Regional Parliament*.

Regulated by: The *Sentinel corps* (by way of audits and oversight); the *Civil service* (by way of protocol); the *Mayor* (by way of supervision); the *Regional Parliament* (by way of seniority); the police in instances of criminality.

Appointment: By way of public election, every six years.

Assembly size: One to three hundred seats (one for every ward in the locality).

Electoral method: To qualify as a local candidate, a citizen must be over thirty, produce a manifesto, and receive a number of supportive nominations from other citizens in the ward they sought to contest, so that the nine most nominated candidates figure on the ballot for the same, along with the incumbent office holder (should they wish to run); voters in each ward would then have to rank candidates in order of preference, with each placement carrying points ~ ten for their first choice, one for their last ~ so that the aggregate tally decided the victor.

Term: Each representative should serve a maximum three terms of office in one house ~ viz. eighteen years ~ subject to re-election; the first term would enable their skills to be honed, plus during this time, those career minded would pander more to popular opinion (albeit that as ~ as per below ~ ballot papers would list all candidates in order of preference, this ill would be mitigated); in their second term, Councillors would be freer to employ their skills, with a view too to legacy; in their third term however, Councillors would be free from any influence re re-election (with the fact that *Councils* would be filled with a mix, of first, second and third-termers, serving to ensure attitudinal balance).

Mayoral Office:

Role: To chair, check and regulate the *Council*; to warrant *Council* ordinances are constitutional; to ensure that *Public concerns* are addressed and tested (ref. below); to ensure that *Councillors* abide by their *Essential manifestos*; to act as a figurehead for the locality (but to exert no executive control ~ policy and strategy being decided by the *Council*, then executed via *Civil Servants*, in which process the *Mayor* forms a figurehead, and a constitutional check).

Duties: Principally to ensure constitutional protocol ~ plus check that ordinances, bylaws and systems, didn't conflict with its letter or ethos ~ and to ensure *Councillors* abide by their *Essential manifestos*.

Powers: To have the right to place issues before *Parliament* (though any such check would also be a test of their position, to prevent abuse of prerogative ~ to wit, *Parliament* would be able to hold them to account, if they felt they had acted unfairly, or unnecessarily, and make them stand for re-election); to have the right to impeach any *Councillor*, and place them before a jury (but again, unsuccessful prosecutions would result in their own examination); to have the right, in the event that the *Council* couldn't decide a critical issue, bill or budget to, firstly, reduce the majority needed to resolve the same, in all issues save constitutional, and if such measures failed post two attempts, to either dissolve the *Council* and call another election, so that the public could punish the incumbent, dysfunctional office holders ~ it being seen as a source of shame, if a *Council* thus failed ~ or to refer the matter to the regional *Parliament* (who could then decide it, by way of a simple majority vote).

Modifying vote: The *Mayor* should also hold a modifying vote, equivalent to 5%, which he could employ if he should wish, in the event that the requisite majority could not be achieved in an issue, despite it being given three readings (but only if he felt that the compromises offered by the inadequate majority were reasonable, and that the minority were being intransigent by not accepting them).

In such a case, the ayes and nays would nominate spokesmen, or women, from among their number, post which, before the *Council*, the *Mayor* would try and broker a compromise, before casting his vote, if necessary, as he thought fit.'

The use of this mechanism would, however, be a rare occurrence, and would be conducted on an ad hoc basis, such that it never encouraged the sin of party politics; the process would also be public, and would thus affect the electoral prospects of all concerned.

Answers to: The people (by way of election every six years).

Regulated by: The *Sentinel corps* itself ~ the *Mayor* being a Sentinel, ref. below ~ the *Vice Mayor*, plus the *Regional Parliament*, who could, by a vote of 60% plus, suspend the Office and call a plebiscite to decide the appointment (the original electoral process being replicated); if this transpired though, the whole business would be subject to police investigation, and judicial review, such that if anyone had acted in a way which was treasonable, a prosecution would be brought against them.

Appointment: (Only open to those over thirty) Every six years, at the same time as they voted for their *Regional Parliamentarian*, the citizen would have the chance to vote for their *Mayor*, with the incumbent facing eleven contenders (or twelve contenders, if the incumbent stepped down).

In each case, the Vice position would be decided, by virtue of who came second in the election.

Candidature: The public would select from a pool of twelve candidates ~ eleven contenders plus the incumbent, should they opt to stand ~ all of whom would be 6° *Sentinels* (for the

office, though opinionated, must be apolitical ~ ref. *Appendix 12. Sentinel corps*); to this end, each contender should be regionally based, fluent in local culture and issues, and would need to present an *Essential manifesto*, which effectively formed a critique of the *Council* (such that the election, allowed the public to express their sentiments and satisfaction, vis-à-vis the performance of the said assembly, both by virtue of their choice of *Mayor*, and by the airing of *Public concerns* ~ ref. below).

As with political elections, voters would have to rank candidates in order of preference, with each placement carrying points ~ twelve for their first choice, one for their last ~ so that the aggregate tally decided the victor.

Though the said candidates would lack a popular mandate in respect of their selection, it is to be remembered that under this system, both the role of *Mayor*, along with that of *Governor*, and *President*, is more administrative than executive, and is in no way legislative ~ save for influence, when the legislature proves inadequate or dysfunctional ~ with the Officeholder being more akin to a chairman, umpire, or speaker, than an arbiter of policy (these positions being essentially judicial, and ceremonial, more than political).

Unlike political candidates however, *Sentinels* would have to possess the correct degree to qualify for election (being then promoted if elected to the role ~ ref. *Appendix 12. Sentinel corps*).

Term: Unlimited, but tested every six years against eleven challengers (as a *Sentinel* however, the officeholder could receive internal promotion, or demotion, and thus be excluded from office by default at the end of their term).

Vice Mayor:

Role: To fill the boots of the *Mayor*, in the event of sickness, misadventure or impeachment; to act as a proxy for the *Mayor* in ceremonial matters, if needed, plus conduct perfunctory business, as directed by the *Mayor*; to monitor the office of *Mayor* (though as the office only related to local government, this would commonly be a part-time position).

Regulated by: *Parliament*, *Sentinels* and the *Mayor*.

Appointment: By virtue of achieving second place in the *Mayoral* election.

Regional Parliament:

Role: The representation of the people; the control of the *Civil service* and *Social service* at a regional level; to check the *Sentinel corps* at a regional level, and uphold the Constitution (to wit, ensure that regional laws, ordinances and systems, accord with its ethos, and construction).

Powers: To devise and revise as required, regional rules and ordinances; to allocate regional taxes; to direct the *Civil service* in way of policy, so that government reflects the ~ ethically checked ~ public will.

Answers to: The people (by way of election, every six years).

Regulated by: The *Sentinel corps* (by way of audits and oversight); the *Civil service* (by way of protocol); the *Governor* (by way of supervision); the *Federal Congress* (by way of seniority); the police in instances of criminality.

Appointment: By way of public election, every six years.

Assembly size: Two hundred seats (one for every *Council* in the region).

Candidature: Every *Regional Parliament* should govern two hundred *Councils*, each one of which would select by way of ballot a pool of nine candidates from among their number ~ ten if the incumbent opted not to run ~ each of whom would have presented an *Essential manifesto*; an election would then be held where the electorate in every respective *Council* ranked its candidates in order of preference (the first choice being worth ten points, their last choice, one, so that the aggregate tally decided the victor).

In this way the two hundred seats in each regional *Parliament* would be filled.

In the event the incumbent office holder lost, then they would fill the space created in the *Council* by their replacement (they could refrain from this, but it would be seen as irresponsible, unprofessional and sulky to do so ~ in such circumstances, an appropriately qualified *Sentinel*, preferably he who came third in the *Mayoral* contest, would fill the void until the next election).

Term: Each representative should serve a maximum three terms of office in one assembly (viz. eighteen years); the first term would enable their skills to be honed, plus during this time those career-minded would pander more to popular opinion (albeit that as, as per below, ballot papers would list all candidates in preference, this ill would be mitigated); in their second term Parliamentarians would be freer to employ their skills, with a view too to legacy; in their third term though they would be free from any influence re re-election (with the fact that *Parliaments* would be filled with a mix, of first second and third-termers, serving to ensure attitudinal balance).

Gubernatorial Office:

Equivalent, at a Regional level, to that of *Mayors*, as regards duties and powers, and subject to the same process re candidature as them, save that contenders would need to be 9^o *Sentinels* (ditto the role of *Vice Governor*, who would be the runner up in the election).

Federal Congress:

Role: The representation of the people; the control of the *Civil service* and *Social service* at a federal level; to check the *Sentinel corps* at a federal level, and uphold the Constitution (to wit, ensure that laws, ordinances and systems, did not conflict with its construction); to amend the constitution, as necessary.

Powers: To revise, as required, law and the constitution; to allocate federal taxes; to direct the *Civil service* in way of policy, such that government reflects the ~ ethically checked ~ public will.

Answers to: The people (by way of election, every six years)

Regulated by: The *Sentinel corps* (by way of audits and oversight); the *Civil service* (by way of protocol); the *President* (by way of supervision); the *Regional Parliament* (by way of observation); the police in criminal matters.

Appointment: By way of public election every six years, from a pool of *Parliamentary* candidates.

Assembly size: Two hundred seats (one for every *Parliament*).

Candidature: The two hundred *Regional Parliaments* would each select by way of ballot nine from among their number ~ ten if the incumbent opted not to run ~ every one of whom would have presented an *Essential manifesto*; an election would then be held in every *Parliamentary* constituency ~ this being the area covered by the two hundred Councils, whose representatives constitute the membership of the said *Parliament* ~ where each electorate ranked their candidates in order of preference (the first choice being worth ten points, their last choice, one, such that the aggregate tally would decide the victor).

In the event the incumbent *Congressman*, or *Congresswoman* lost, then they would fill the space created by their replacement in the *Parliament* they had represented (they could refrain from this, but it would be seen as irresponsible, unprofessional and sulky to do so ~ in such circumstances though, an appropriately qualified *Sentinel*, preferably he who came third in the *Gubernatorial* contest in the *Parliament* in question, would fill the void until the next election).

Term: Each representative should serve a maximum three terms of office in one house (viz. eighteen years); the first term would enable their skills to be honed, plus during this time those career-minded would pander more to popular opinion (albeit that as, as per below, ballot papers would list all candidates in order of preference, this ill would be mitigated); in their second term *Congress* members would be freer to employ their skills, with a view too to legacy; in their third term though, they would be liberated from any influence re re-election (with the fact that the assembly would be filled with a mix of first, second and third-termers, serving to ensure attitudinal balance).

Presidential Office:

Role: To chair, check and regulate *Congress*; to ensure bills drafted by *Congress* are constitutional; to ensure that *Public concerns* are similarly addressed and tested (ref. below); to ensure that *Congress* members abide by their manifestos; to act as a figurehead for public bodies (but to exert no executive control, policy and strategy being decided by *Congress*, then implemented via ministers, in which process the *President* forms a figurehead, and a constitutional check).

Duties: Principally to safeguard the constitution, warrant that law, ordinances and systems, didn't conflict with it, plus ensure that *Congress* men and women abide by their *Essential manifestos*.

Powers: To have the right the right to call plebiscites, if they felt a piece of passed legislation was unconstitutional (which would also however, form votes of confidence in their position, to prevent abuse of this prerogative); to have the right to impeach *Congress* members, and place them before a grand jury, which would decide whether they were prosecuted (but again, in the event of three unsuccessful impeachments, they would lose their position); to have the right, in the event that *Congress* couldn't decide a critical issue, bill or budget, to, firstly, reduce the majority needed to pass the it ~ in all issues save constitutional ~ and if this measure failed post two attempts, to dissolve *Congress* and call another election, such that the public could punish the incumbents (it being seen as a source of shame, if *Congress* thus failed).

In respect of status, as a 12° *Sentinel*, the *President* would rank higher than any Aristocrat, or fellow *Sentinel*, save for the *Matriarch* (ref. *Appendix 12. Sentinel corps*).

Modifying vote: The *President* would also hold a modifying vote, equivalent to 5%, which he could employ if he should wish, in the event that if, in a non-constitutional issue, the requisite majority could not be reached despite three readings (but only if he felt that the compromises offered by the insufficient majority were reasonable, and that the minority was being intransigent in not accepting them).

In such a case the ayes and nays would nominate spokesmen from among their number, post which, before *Congress*, the *President* would try and broker a compromise; if he was then dissatisfied with the dissenters, he would cast his vote accordingly.

The use of this mechanism would, however, be a rare occurrence, and would be conducted on an ad hoc basis, such that it never descended into party politics; the process would also be public, and would thus affect the electoral prospects of all concerned.

Answers to: The people (by way of election every six years).

Regulated by: The *Matriarch* ~ ref. *Appendix 12. Sentinel corps* ~ the *Vice President*, plus *Congress*, who could, by a voting-majority in excess of 60% , suspend the Office and call a referendum to decide the appointment (the original electoral process being replicated, videlicet, the incumbent versus eleven contenders ~ ref. next headings); the whole business would however be subject to police investigation, and judicial review, such that if malicious, or treasonable, a prosecution would be brought against the guilty parties, who would thus face impeachment themselves.

Appointment: (Only open to those fifty or over) By way of public election, every six years (the election being mid-term of the *Congressional* elections, such that the public could, if they wished, use the *President* as a check, censure or endorsement of *Congress*).

Candidature: The public would select from twelve candidates ~ eleven contenders plus the incumbent, should they opt to stand ~ all of whom would be 12° *Sentinels* (for the office,

though opinionated, must be apolitical); to this end every contender would need to present a manifesto (which effectively formed a critique of *Congress*); as with political elections, voters would have to rank candidates in order of preference (the first choice being worth twelve points, their last choice, one, so that the aggregate tally decided the victor, and the *Vice* position).

Term: Unlimited, but tested every six years against eleven challengers; as the purpose of the *President* is to regulate *Congress*, and further serve to reflect the ethos of the people, it is good that he should always be mindful of re-election; lacking direct authority, and being easily impeachable, there would be no reason to fear *Presidential* dictatorship (indeed, if society had collapsed to such an extent as to admit this, it would odds-on be a good thing, as at least he would be an autocrat by way of a popular mandate ~ qualified autocracy being preferable, to bad anarchy).

Vice Presidential Office:

Role: To take the place of the *President* in the event of sickness, misadventure or impeachment; to act as a proxy for the *President* in ceremonial matters, plus conduct perfunctory business, as directed by them; to monitor the office of *President*.

Regulated by: *Congress*, *Sentinels* and the *President*, by way of impeachment.

Appointment: By virtue of achieving second place in the *Presidential* election.

Matriarchal Office

Role: To oversee the *President*, the Sentinel corps and, more broadly, the ethos of the polity; to opine on significant issues, and high-level inquiries; to advise the *President*; to act as a figurehead for society (culturally, akin to a queen, lending their name to the period they presided over ~ thereby creating historical distinction).

Powers: Outside of heading the Sentinel corps ~ ref. *Appendix 12. Sentinel corps* ~ to veto constitutional change (by invoking a legislative re-run of the same, post a decade); to invoke a vote of confidence in the *President*, either via the legislature, or by plebiscite.

Answers to: The *Grandmasters* and *Grandmatrixes* of the Sentinel corps, and the body of the Corps by way of election (ref. *Appendix 12. Sentinel corps*).

Appointment: Elected by the membership of the Sentinel corps, from twelve *Grandmatrixes* ~ thirteen if the incumbent contested her dismissal ~ each of whom would've presented an *Essential manifesto*.

Term: Indefinite (ending with death, dismissal or abdication).

Impeachment:

Notwithstanding that holders of office would have come from the bosom of a meritocratic society, which they and their family would live amidst, would have achieved their rank by way of integrity, and the endorsement of their peers, and would ergo be committed citizens,

in the event that a representative was deemed to be acting unconstitutionally, then they could be impeached, either via a vote by 60% of their assembly, or a higher house, or by order of the head of their assembly, or the head of a higher one ~ viz. a *Mayor, Governor*, or the *President* respectively ~ or at the request of senior *Sentinels* (though in the latter two cases, unsuccessful impeachments could result in their own).

Once impeached, a politician's powers would be suspended, and they would face a police investigation for treason, the findings of which would be judged by a grand jury, who would decide if the matter went to trial; if it did, and if they were convicted, they would duly be removed from office, and suffer punishment, whereas if they were exonerated, the police, *Sentinels* and other assemblies, would have to then consider, whether there were grounds for the counter-impeachment of their accusers (to wit, if they had abused the prerogative, and acted unjustly, for political gain, out of malice, or otherwise for their own advantage).

In the case of the *President*, if 60% of *Congress* so voted, as well as him facing a grand jury, a plebiscite should be called re his position, in way of a vote of popular confidence (meaning, even if cleared by the grand jury, the *President* could still lose his post).

Electoral method:

Method of election: In terms of commitment, every two years the citizen would have the opportunity to partake in an election to choose, as per above, one politician ~ *Congressperson, Councillor* or *Parliamentarian* or ~ plus one superintendent ~ *Mayor, Governor* or *President* ~ from twenty two candidates (ten re the former posts, twelve re the latter).

In each instance, they would be required to list the candidates in order of preference, with their first choice counting for ten points, their last choice, one point, such that whatever contender scored the most points was victorious (as *Sentinel* posts would be contested by twelve candidates, then the multiple would be twelve points down to one).

By virtue of this system of candidate-ranking, the outcome of every election, would best reflect the views of the collective electorate, to wit, as well as practically preventing a contender from being elected with a low percentage of the vote ~ which could be as little as 11%, if there were ten of them ~ winners would embody electoral compromise, and thereby present democratic representatives.

Critically, though the risk implicit in this system is that winners may be mediocre ~ a situation indicative of political stability ~ any such deficit would be countered by the fact, that all the candidates for the higher chambers, would have first been locally chosen, then subsequently selected by ballot from among a number of, themselves-elected, canny representatives, before being chosen by popular vote (to which it can be added that, under this procedure, it would be impossible to enter *Congress* without having served at least four years in political office ~ having been shortlisted by two consecutive houses for promotion ~ and having prevailed at three elections).

Electoral effort: To ensure that genuine social needs are met, there should be a degree of effort attached to voting, so though the criticism could be levelled that the above ballot paper

would be complex, and so off-putting to the voter, this issue is in fact beneficial to the system, in as much as, by demanding effort on their part, it qualifies the exercise of their suffrage, and ensures that apathetic and ambivalent people, do not flippantly, and/or nesciently, prevent the address of matters, highly significant to them they affect (the sincere will of the people, being this way better reflected).

Size of Houses: The *Federal Congress* should have 200 members, meaning that there would be 200 *Regional Parliaments* beneath them, each again of 200 members, so that the *Local Councils* would number some 40,000, such that if the latter had constituencies of 100-300,000 souls, with every thousand souls forming an electoral ward, then 4-12 billion people ~ an upper figure ample for Earth ~ could in this way be represented by circa 4 million, to circa 12 million politicians.

Post this, the federal chamber could be comfortably increased to four hundred seats, as could the regional *Parliaments* beneath them, thereby enabling up to 48 billion people to be effectively represented (such that this system could cater for eight to twelve worlds, populated to Earth levels, or many smaller settlements).

Beyond this level of representation, a new system ~ but nevertheless one federal ~ would need to be devised, which better catered for distant relations, and the temporal issues thus created.

In respect of constituencies, these ought to be determined on the basis of approximate population, which should be reckoned on an ongoing basis by the *Civil service*, by way of non-ephemeral residency, so that if over a period of time there was a permanent demographic shift, then ward boundaries would be redrawn (whilst notional, peripatetic wards could be created in each region, for those of no fixed abode); this would be a legalistic process, sanctioned first by *Sentinels*, then rubber stamped by the house above the one in question, who would have recourse to the *President*, should they wish to contest a decision (mindful, however, that criminal complaints would be deemed high treason ~ idle or vexatious ones, its petty variant).

Debate: Outside of dialogue held in the assemblies, wherever possible, in the interests of clarity and concision, issues could be contested via brief correspondence, between collegiate figureheads ~ or figurative personifications ~ for the supporters, and the opponents of acts, spread over a set period, with agreed intervals for reply; in this way arguments would cogently evolve, avoid digression, be recorded, and be tested re accuracy (sentiments being better tailored, through valid fabric, effective measurement, and thoughtful embroidery); such correspondence would thus serve to frame, and inform, the aforesaid oral debate.

Selection: Initially, a prospective candidate at a local, *Council* level, must be over thirty, and receive a number of supportive nominations from citizens in the ward they hope to stand for, so that the nine most nominated candidates figure on the ballot, along with the incumbent officeholder (if they're up for re-election); as per above, higher candidature would then be determined, by way of *Councils* and *Parliaments* shortlisting a pool of runners from among their number, in a process where every member of the assembly would be able to stand for candidature, if they chose to, by way of presenting a manifesto, post which a vote would be held, so that the nine most popular contenders would become the runners in the public

election, along with the incumbent (echoing the said, public elections, *Councillors* and *Parliamentarians* would have to select nine candidates from them who put themselves forward, and rank them in order of preference ~ their favourite gaining nine points, their least-favourite, one ~ so that nine candidates were ultimately chosen, by way of aggregate vote-tally).

Campaign funding: Though manifestos are key to this system, the state should ensure that, where relevant, candidates are given circa the same amount, and quality of airtime, media coverage etcetera, in respect of every public election, so that their views, record and persona is known, and the need for political fundraising is obviated (thus shutting the lobby door); it is also true to note though, that internet platforms are cheap, and universally accessible, lessening the need for particular, scheduled publicity (provided the former are properly regulated, particularly re honest content ~ to wit, are owned by the commonwealth).

Essential manifestos: Serving to unequivocally illustrate their attitude, views and political hue, every candidate should have to submit a thirty page, essential manifesto, written by themselves (with editorial assistance if necessary, in respect of grammar, and legibility ~ but not content, style or delivery, for voters must know a candidate's character, nature and ability).

This should be fronted by a one page synopsis, which highlights their ten *Principal issues*, to wit, deficits they wish to see addressed, excesses they wish to see checked, topics they wish to see debated, or causes they wish to promote (which is vetted by *Sentinels*, to ensure that the synopsis reflects content, and that it was not misleading); if it was their intention to submit a *Private concern* before their assembly if elected, then this also would need to be clearly stated in their manifesto (ref *Private concerns*, below); more generally, when running for office, candidates should be deputised in respect of the position they contest, so that they could be prosecuted for treason, in the event that it was proven they had knowingly deceived voters (either by way of statement or action, omission or manifesto).

The candidate would likewise have to submit a one to two page resume, detailing their achievements, and disclosing anything a reasonable person would deem relevant (again vetted by *Sentinels*, and punishable as treason if misleading ~ petty or high, subject to the significance of the fib).

If applying for a second term, a supplementary page would have to be added, showing how they voted on issues in the last assembly, along with any salient, or scandalous acts by them.

If elected, it would be incumbent on the candidate to abide by their manifesto, to the extent that they should face prosecution if they materially deviated from it, for having misled the electorate (akin to any contractual relation, save for severity of penalty); thus, subject to circumstantial change, if a representative manifestly broke their electoral pledges, they should be charged with treason (fellow representatives and *Sentinels* ~ who can act on behalf of public plaintiffs ~ being free to report what they see as abuses).

If, however, for a valid reason ~ like the revelation of new information, or a change of external circumstances ~ a member of an assembly wished to alter their stance on a particular issue, then it would be up to the head of the assembly in question, to decide whether this was

permissible ~ viz, that, despite now espousing views at odds with their manifesto, they could remain in office until the next election ~ or whether they should stand down, and let the runner-up for their seat in the last election fill it in their stead; alternatively, if another election was nigh, or the said second choice was not an option, their position could be filled by a proxy *Sentinel*; representatives could of course resign at any time ~ if they felt conflicted, or otherwise ~ in which case one of the latter two routes could be pursued vis-à-vis their substitution.

Parliamentary majorities: Subject to their level of significance, different issues should require different levels of consensus, with 57% being the norm to carry a minor matter (this being a tolerant majority, which factors in error, along with ephemeral importance, fickle wishes, and circumstantial concern).

Where clear majorities in a house could not be achieved though, the initial mechanism of remedy would be the *Modifying vote* of its head (ref. above); if however this was still inadequate to achieve a requisite majority, then the said body would have recourse to its next assembly, with *Councils* being able to petition their regional *Parliaments*, who could themselves either petition the *Councils* beneath them, or the *Congress* above them, if they found themselves in a similar predicament (subject to the significance of the matter at hand ~ the direction of appeal being decided by the *Governor*); *Congress*, in turn, should, likewise, have the right to invoke a *Parliamentary vote* (if the *President* consented).

In all cases though, save in special circumstances, it would be deemed a failure if a house had recourse to such remedy, it being the duty of representatives to persuade, negotiate and compromise, so as to govern collegiately, with every member accepting, and respecting, that those they may oppose, were also publicly elected, on the back of their own manifesto (in short, members should, whilst favouring their own constituents, respect the wishes of every citizen).

Public concerns: Commonly, the diffuse concerns of the polity, oft err to go unremedied, for, though many people are upset by similar things and issues, they are usually not troubled enough by them, to suffer the cost needed to press for their address (viz, form movements, lobby groups and so on ~ most everyday types of irritation, distress etcetera, being of this nature); to correct this deficiency, the voter would also have the right to highlight ten issues that concerned them if they wished, upon the ballot paper, by way of article-number, if constitutional, or by way of popular terminology (which would emerge through the media); these would be collated by the *Civil service*, in a process monitored by *Sentinels*, and distilled by way of a committee of elected representatives, into a list of ten, principal *Public concerns* for the house in question to tackle, by way of debate, ballot and revision, until consensus was reached re their address (in a process overseen by the *Mayor, Governor, or President*). Once a solution had been agreed, new legislation could then be trialled, before being ratified in the final year of the regime which conceived it (ref. *Test legislation*, below).

A general benefit of this procedure would be that, with all the statistics being published, it would serve to guide society in respect of economics, commerce, culture and morality, along with politics.

A constitutional benefit of this protocol would be, that if a particular *Public concern* was voiced by more than 40% of the electorate, in two consecutive elections re the house in question ~ indicating that they hadn't dealt with it in the first term ~ then it would be incumbent on, respectively, the *Mayor, Governor* or *President*, to call a plebiscite to address the matter at hand (it being the duty of the *Sentinel corps* and the *Civil service*, to distil the issue into an electoral question ~ the latter being approved by the relevant *Mayor, Governor* or *President*).

Private concerns: Following an election, every member of an assembly should be free to submit before it, a proposal for social action (creation, abolition, change or modification, of law, taxation, protocol, administration, and so on); these *Private concerns* must however have been stated in their proposer's electoral manifesto.

In practice, after the *Public concerns* had received just consideration, and a series of initiatives had been commenced to address them, the *Private concerns* of politicians should then be concisely summarised and submitted in written form for the members of the house to personally consider, over the space of a month (though this period could be extended, if an emergency or pressing issue occupied their attention).

During this time, although not debated in the forum of the chamber, politicians would be free to engage in written debate ~ as per above ~ while proposals would likewise receive media exposure, and could be publicised.

Following this period of digestion, for a *Private concern* to progress it would require the endorsement of other members so as to figure on a shortlist.

This could be achieved by every member being granted ten points, which they could award, all or in part, to any *Private concern*, save for their own.

To make the shortlist, every proposer would then need to receive forty of the said points from supporters (though once this total was met, supporters could allocate their points against other *Private concerns*, or not at all).

All point allocation however, would have to accord with supporter's manifestos, with any reciprocal allocation of points between proposers, being scrutinized and checked by *Sentinels*, to ensure such endorsement was sincere, and not a cynical transaction (which, if it were, would be an act of treason ~ any such action, smacking of party politics).

The shortlist would then be debated ~ publicly and privately ~ over the space of a month, while *Sentinels* would likewise, in their guise as devil's advocates, draft a brief rebuttal to each chosen *Private concern*, post which their proposer would be able to modify it if they felt so inclined (to a degree which did not explicitly conflict with their manifesto).

A ballot should then be held, whereby the house voted for or against the shortlist of *Concerns*, with the ten that received the most support going on to assume legislative form, with *Civil servants, Sentinels* and their Proposer perfecting them, either one of whom could cry foul, and present their processual reservation to the head of the assembly, or the assembly itself if serious enough (though, in practice, as any party in the process would be punished or impeached if they acted badly, such occasions would be extremely rare ~ needing one or more of the said authorities, despite protest from their counterparts, to act stupidly, maliciously, or bloody-mindedly, in the face of inevitable penalty).

Following this process, the house would finally hold ten separate votes to decide each of the ten respective legislative proposals, which would be passed by way of a requisite majority, or rejected if this consensus could not be achieved.

These votes should take place in the middle to late-middle of a term of office ~ three to four years, post a house's convention ~ to enable the trial of the said legislation, so that it could be amended if necessary, by way of a further ad hoc vote, before the end of the period in question (it being better that those who formulated, debated and decided a course of action, are the ones who tailor and tune it, in keeping with the sentiments of its development ~ ref. *Test legislation* below).

Finally, in way of a democratic check, if a publicly popular *Private concern* was rejected, notwithstanding the electoral censure the nays may face ~ which, if it changed the make-up of the assembly, could make the assembly make up, and make its mind up in its favour ~ the same matter could become a *Public concern* at the next election, or it could be tabled again as a *Private concern*, post the new house's convention (having, presumably, been modified to win majority support).

Criticism of a Private concern system:

Objection: 'Every house could initially have to consider two hundred *Concerns* which would overload it.'

Rebuttal: 'Mindful of the commitment that the proposer of a *Private concern* would bring upon them, along with the fact that it would open them up to criticism, and test their credibility, many candidates would opt not to place the same in their manifesto (for, under the system proposed here, voters would be more prone to elect a representative on their overall calibre, than the fact they champion a specific issue, or have a hobbyhorse).

In addition to this deterrent though, post the election in question, it might well be that *Public concerns* eclipsed, encompassed, or were diametric to certain *Private concerns*, thereby countering them, or rendering them superfluous.'

'But even in the unlikely event, that every member did table a *Private concern*, none of which were overarched or negated by *Public concerns*, this would only result in each representative having to read and consider four to six hundred pages of text over a month, from which they would only have to trouble themselves with the ten matters they thought to endorse (moreover, mindful that the majority of public business in a healthy, functional, meritocratic republic, would be conducted by *Civil servants*, whilst the *Sentinel corps* oversaw society in respect of ethics, elected representatives would have plenty of time for this, and similar activity).'

Objection: 'The proposer and their backers would actively engage in lobbying and persuasion to drum up support for their cause, as opposed to leaving members free to decide their own minds; initially such promotion could take place during the process of obtaining forty endorsement points, then during the subsequent spell where the concerns could be modified

after shortlisting, before, if successful in the qualifying ballot, the partisans of a *Concern* would oncemore be able to appeal to fellow representatives, prior to the final vote upon it.'

Rebuttal: 'Such conversation is to be welcomed among elected representatives, who should prove shrewd and less impressionable ~ by virtue of their nomination and appointment ~ and whose feedback is essential anyway, to moderate, tailor, and better address the issue in question (so that many minds decide its final solution).'

Objection: 'The process would open the door to the sin of party politics, by dint of reciprocal support.'

Rebuttal: 'Under the constitution, checks would be in place to prevent the formation of political blocs, any attempt at which would be deemed high treason; conducted in the public eye, and overseen by *Civil servants, Sentinels, Mayors, Governors* or the *President* respectively ~ along with the press ~ even a corrupt representative would thus go to great pains to avoid this accusation, while a moral one would find it abhorrent; but beyond integrity, deterrent, regulation and oversight, every member would be held to account by their own manifesto, which they could not act contrary to.'

Objection: 'At the end of the process, the legislation could simply be rejected, rendering it a waste of time.'

Rebuttal: 'This is the same with legislation in any democratic system; shelving this shallow equivalence though, having already received support and modification, through the process of its progress, such tested legislation would have a greater chance of success, while those whose votes decided its fate, would have to be mindful of the wishes of those they represent, who would be more conscious of the chosen ten topics, than are citizens are under systems where legislation is subtly, pedantically, and irregularly implemented (the ten matters at hand under this method, having been publicly debated over a two year period, and benefiting from the fact that they were initially points of a successful manifesto, that then received forty endorsement points from other astute representatives, before being shortlisted, further debated, modified, and winning a place in the said top ten ~ in addition to which it must be remembered, that the non-party-political system here advanced, is likewise non-combative, and works toward a common cause, to wit, the benefit of the commonwealth).'

'Ultimately though, if a publicly popular *Private concern* was rejected, notwithstanding the potential electoral fallout for the nay sayers, the same matter could become a *Public concern* at the next election, or could be tabled again as a *Private concern* by anyone elected.'

Test legislation: 'Save for issues which affect business ~ which needs predictability to function ~ once enacted, the effects of legislation should be monitored, such that, if problems manifest themselves, the former can be tweaked by way of *Mayoral, Gubernatorial, or Presidential* decree ~ if the house is not objectionable ~ or the rule, law or ordinance in question, can be modified by way of an ad hoc ballot, on the part of those who ratified the defective legislation.'

'In instances however, where an economic mistake is made, then businesses should be compensated for any losses they incur, due to the adaptation, or alteration, of the legislation in question; similarly, if a government assurance had been given re the timespan of a piece of legislation, tax rule etcetera, and this promise was then broken, any parties injured by the change ought to be compensated (save in a state of emergency).'

By-elections: Under this system, in the event a member died, was incapacitated, impeached or resigned, then the runner-up for their seat in the last election should take their place; if however this was not an option ~ the said second-place candidate being now objectionable, or unsuitable ~ provided there were less than two years to serve of their term, then an apolitical *Sentinel*, of an appropriate degree, should sit in their stead until the next election, to save the effort, disruption, and cost of holding a by-election (in the case of *Councillors*, then the term entire could be served by the *Sentinel*, who came third in the last *Mayoral* election).

Subject to the assembly in question, the appointed *Sentinel* should, if possible, be the third-place candidate in the last *Mayoral*, *Gubernatorial*, or *Presidential* election (the winners of first two places, having filled the latter roles, and their vice positions).

Absenteeism: The legislative chambers should set an annual agenda, in which votes should be staggered such that, as far as possible, the months could be prioritised, with members being expected to organise their holidays, and so on, accordingly.

Outside of these times, in the event of sickness, or crisis, which prevented them from making a decision ~ for example, that an issue had arisen which they were unfamiliar with ~ representatives could nominate proxies to take their place, these being either appropriate degree *Sentinels*, or representatives from other equivalent, or higher houses, whose manifesto was compatible with that of their own (thus a member of one *Parliament* could cover for another, or act on behalf of a *Councillor*, etcetera).

Transparency: All the assemblies should operate openly, whilst ministerial ~ ref. below ~ *Mayoral*, *Gubernatorial*, and *Presidential* business, ought to be as transparent as possible, and when opacity is appropriate ~ due to diplomatic practicality, security, confidence etcetera ~ proceedings should be minuted and overseen by *Sentinels* ~ plus, in the case of the *President*, ministers ~ with the said records being released as soon as it was meet to do so (a periodic review, conducted by a committee of *Sentinels*, determining such disclosure).

Political privilege: Any criminal or civil proceedings commenced against a *Councillor*, *Parliamentarian*, *Congressperson*, or high ranking Civil servant, should themselves be subject to investigation by *Sentinels*, so as to rigorously ensure that there's no treasonable, political element to them.

Parliamentarians and *Congresspersons*, should also be free from concerns re libel, as regards the public expression of their thoughts, albeit they should still face censure and prosecution, if any statement was deemed to be maliciously misleading, wilfully inaccurate, mischievous or treasonable (the ethos in deciding such matters though, being always weighed on the side of freedom).

Governmental method:

Listed below are the principal duties of the various chambers, in way of priority, though many of them would be conducted concurrently (the order here presented, being merely an index of precedence).

First task of House (ministerial appointment): Following a public election, ministerial positions should be allocated, via a system whereby candidates for an available post, should have the support of three other members, be aged forty or over, and stand on the basis of their manifesto, to which they would have to add a brief addendum, detailing their views and approach to the role.

Ministerial elections should then be internally conducted in every assembly, in batches that reflected a cross-section of importance (the reasoning here being, that if a talented politician went for a top post in the first round of ministerial appointments, and failed to win it, they could then vie for another one in the next batch of ballots, so that those most capable held the top jobs ~ the field of ability decreasing as positions were filled).

In respect of the elections themselves, every representative should select their ten favourite candidates, and rank the latter from one to ten upon a ballot paper, where first place counted for ten points, and tenth place counted for one (in the event that less than ten members applied for the post, the procedure would stay the same, just with fewer contestants); whoever scored the most would then fill the post, until the next election, or until they were promoted to a higher house, resigned, died or were disappointed (hopefully though, this system would result in competent, experienced, longterm ministers, whose management was valued by the ministry they handled).

Subsequent to this, if an assembly wished to disappoint a minister, following a motion by forty members, that then secured majority approval, the person in question would have to step down, and the appointment process be repeated (the runner-up in the election they won, taking their place while this was conducted ~ if this was not possible, a *Sentinel* doing the job).

Second task of House (representative agenda): As part of their essential manifesto, every member should have to table ten *Principal issues*, to wit, deficits they wish to see addressed, excesses they wish to see checked, topics they wish to see debated, or causes they wish to promote (in addition to being an index of intent, these ten *issues* would also serve as measures of their integrity, whenever they cast their vote, or opposed or supported motions, etcetera).

Once an assembly is convened, it should then determine its response to the ten *Public concerns* distilled from its original ballot, and likewise choose ten *Private concerns* to receive treatment, during the six years of government that followed (ref. above); if however a *Public concern* was voiced by 40% or more of the electorate, in three consecutive elections for the same assembly, then it would be incumbent on, respectively, the *Mayor, Governor* or *President*, to call a plebiscite to address the issue, in view of it being inadequately tackled by two successive sets of reps (it being the duty of the *Sentinel corps* and the *Civil service*, to distil the issue into an electoral question, with the latter being approved by the relevant *Mayor, Governor* or *President* ~ ref. *Public concerns* and *Private concerns*, above).

In this way a twenty point *Representative agenda* for an assembly would be set, and met over the next six years, along with its quotidian workload, attendance to emergencies, and unforeseen problems ~ plus opportunities ~ in a process overseen by the *Civil service*, and the *Sentinel corps*, so as to prevent any form of political corruption, connivance, clientism or reciprocation.

As per above, all the debates of an assembly, written or oral, should be in the public domain, and ergo be recorded, and reported by the media, so that the people were informed, and could petition their representative if they wished; in keeping with this transparent ethos, when the final draft of a motion or bill was presented before the legislature, it should be promulgated, along with a critique of it prepared by *Sentinels*, such that the public were kept abreast of it, and the arguments against it; similarly, after the matter was decided, the way the representatives cast their vote must also be published (checked against their present manifesto for consistency, and cited on subsequent ones).

Third task of House: Every assembly must set a budget for the coming year, based upon last year's returns, surplus and projections, plus investment in longterm projects; this exercise would be primarily conducted by the Treasury department of the *Civil service*, and audited by *Sentinels*, thus the task of the representative assemblies, would be to scrutinise their budgets, seek savings, reallocate expenditure, allocate surpluses, fund ad hoc projects, etcetera, as they thought necessary.

Whatever was decided though, the budget of a *Council, Parliament or Congress*, must always be based upon its income, and should never result in taxation outside of the tithe ~ ref. *The Prospect of Babel* ~ save in times of emergency (to which end government must appreciate the difference, between its coffers and Fortunatus' purse); similarly, reserves should only be tapped, if the method of their replenishment can be demonstrated (for every state, region and municipality, needs a safety net).

Fourth task of House: *Congress* should address any petition presented by the *Sentinel corps*, and the *Congressional level Civil service*, whilst the *Civil servants* of the various *Parliaments* and the *Councils* should be able to similarly petition them; to this end, each of the said entities ought to be able to table three points, elicited from internal questionnaires, then nominated via internal ballot (where rank dictated electoral carat); in respect of deciding the description of petitions, notwithstanding feedback mechanisms, in practice, organisational dialogue in its various forms, ensures that issues become categorised and described, such that members of corps and firms, institutions and so on, can express their concerns, interests and wishes, in common terms.

The respective assemblies would then decide whether the *Representative agenda* they had set, already intended to attend to *petitioned* issues, or that the latter did not conflict with it, and if not look to address them, by way of committee and, potentially, legislation (every member voting per their manifesto).

Fifth task of House: In conjunction with the aforesaid four undertakings, assemblies would see to quotidian administration, including the provision of permanent committees,

governmental juries ~ ref. *The Prospect of Babel* ~ and any other task in society, where leadership was needed, or oversight required; as for standard management, politicians would, generally, just have to sanction the actions of mandarins, courts, *Sentinels* and bureaucrats.

Sixth task of the House (lower houses only): As already advanced, when it is time for an assembly to elect a representative to sit in the higher chamber, a pool of nine candidates ought to be formed, by way of ballot from among its number, to challenge the incumbent office holder (if they chose to run; if they did not, then ten candidates would need to be nominated); the public would then decide the appointment by a ballot, such that the incumbent would either remain in office, or be replaced by one of the nominees (if this transpired, the unseated representative would then be demoted, to fill the place of their usurper in the lower house ~ if however they had resigned, or, following their defeat, opted to do so, then the vacant place in the lower house should be occupied by a qualified *Sentinel* until the next election).

Legislative Majority: The more serious an issue is, the greater should be the majority needed when deciding the response to it, so as to ensure compromise, and moderation, and thereby lessen error; the said percentage should be set, by each assembly on an ad hoc basis, with the decision being made by a higher assembly when agreement could not be reached (or, in the case of congress, via an aggregate vote by the *Parliaments* below it).

The normal majority sought ought to be 60/40, but if this cannot be achieved then 55/45 would suffice for mundane matters, whilst significant constitutional change should require a 70/30 vote on the part of *Congress*, supported by an aggregate *Parliamentary* vote, of 65/35, and an aggregate *Council* vote of 55/45 (in addition to which, the *President* should be able to call a referendum, if he deemed it necessary, whilst the *Matriarch* should hold a power of veto ~ one plus God being a majority [ref. *Constitutional change*, below]).

Representative salary: Upon election, full time *Parliamentary* and *Congressional* representatives should receive the same salary they earned before their appointment, along with its attendant benefits, plus, if due, an Aristocratic supplement (their rank being increased by way of election, thus, as with all members of society, if their income was low, they should state assistance, until such time that their wage better reflected their status ~ ref. *The Prospect of Babel*).

Regardless of their wishes, whenever a representative served an additional term, their pecuniary case should be reviewed by the *Civil service*, and if it were deemed that their time in office had resulted in a financial loss for them, by way of retarding career advancement, then they should be compensated (a decision signed off by *Sentinels*); if upon leaving office however, they profited as a result of their erstwhile, state-bestowed status ~ by way of consultation, public speaking, memoirs etcetera ~ then they should forgo such entitlement pro rata (the purpose of the latter two protocols, being to ensure that, firstly, talented people were not deterred, by personal cost, from taking public office, and that, secondly, people did not seek public office so as to line their pockets).

As for *Councillors*, it would have to be decided on a case-by-case basis ~ by *Councils* themselves, *Sentinels*, the *Civil service* and the regional *Parliament* ~ as to whether their roles needed to be full or part time, subject to the workload of a chamber, and their place within it; either way though, *Councillors* should be properly compensated, so as to suffer no loss through public service.

Social change:

Practical narrative:

What if a citizen wanted change?

They would have the right to air their views or beefs, state them on ballot papers, and encourage others to support them.

They could choose their representatives at a *Council*, *Parliamentary* and *Congressional* level.

They could vote for the *Mayor*, *Governor* and *President*, they felt best represented them.

They would have the right to stand for election themselves.

They could allocate their *Active tax* in ways that reflected, and advanced their position (ref. *The Prospect of Babel*).

They could petition the *Sentinel corps* in respect of social failings, corruption and injustice.

They would have recourse to the Police, if an issue were criminal, and the courts, if it were civil.

They would have a complaint route open to them, in every government department, body, bank, utility provider, etcetera (and could insist on dealing with people, of equivalent *Aristocratic standing* ~ ref. *The Prospect of Babel*).

Constitutional change:

(Ref. *The Prospect of Babel* > *Constitution* > *Constitutional change*, plus *Legislative Majorities*, above).

Once established, a constitution needs to develop and adapt to change, but must also be stable, and operate on a predictable basis, preferably over generations; the way to satisfy both these requirements, is to ensure that social maturation, whilst incessant, is gradual ~ save in emergency ~ to which end, in respect of procedure, cross-chamber acceptance presents a potential mechanism, for constitutional evolution, as do protracted referendums (were proposals are voted on several times, over the longest possible period, to ensure kneejerk, short-term views, do not result in outcomes which, in the longterm, prove to be wrong ones).

In practice, having first manifested itself as a *Public concern*, or having been included in a congressional manifesto as a *Private concern*, a motion to change the constitution should be voted on by *Federal Congress* (requiring a 70% majority to pass); if successful, the same question should then be put to the *Regional Parliaments*, whose aggregate vote tally ought to be 65% in favour; finally the matter should be presented before the *Local Councils*, whose collective vote in turn, should need to be, at least, 55% yes.

In all of this process, if the *Sentinel Corp* objected, then it would, upon the demand of the *President*, the *Matriarch* or a majority of *Grandmasters/Grandmatrixes* ~ ref. *Appendix 12. Sentinel corps* ~ have the right to call a plebiscite to veto the matter at hand (60% of the popular vote, being needed to achieve this).

Similarly, if the change being debated, affected one of the Chambers more than the others, so that it voted the motion down due to self-interest, then the role of the said chamber could be replaced ~ by *Matriarchal* decree ~ by a plebiscite (albeit the majority needed, would have to be equivalent to that of the house in question).

Finally, the *Matriarch* ought to be able to veto any legislation, which significantly altered or modified the constitution, such that it was shelved for a period of ten years, before the proposed change in question, was re-run through the aforesaid system (a procedure which could be implemented twice).

To conclude, the guiding ethos of these procedures, is that, while over time a constitution must transform, it must do so justly, prudently, and never prejudicially.

Appendix 3: Law

Words: 1688

Contents:

- 1. Legal ethos**
- 2. Constitutional law**
- 3. Criminal law**
- 4. Ten offences**
- 5. Civil law**

Legal ethos

(Corollary order): 'As with private contracts, the social contract that forms law, should be based upon natural, Logical order, and so proceed on a hierarchical basis, and evolve via refinement, in a process which, nevertheless, is subject to estoppel (abrogation relating to legal detail, and particular legislation, never ethical principle, or anthropogenetic imperatives).'

(Precedence): 'In such an organic system, antinomous or equivocal issues can be resolved, via recourse to the ethos of the preceding principle, which overarches the point, issue or obstacle

in question (it being the spirit of the law, never its letter, which should inform judgement in such a situation); this is the way to, rightly, decide issues of jurisprudence, as opposed to the fretted, arabesque creation, of ever more laws, rules or ordinances (which only serve to muddle justice, by way of quibbling interest).’

Constitutional law

(Nomothetic code): ‘The basal mechanics of a governmental system, need to be constitutionally enshrined, along with the rules of judicial process; once established, a constitution needs to grow, abrogate and adapt to change, but must also be stable, and operate on a predictable basis, over generations; the way to satisfy both these imperatives, is to ensure that maturation, while incessant, is gradual (save in emergency); within this framework, laws, before the advent of Maganimous anarchy, need to be kept concise and comprehensible, to ensure an equitable state.’

‘Good is categorically etched in the mind of man (its binary antecedence being, original unicity, and balance within an active system); from this inherence stems a sense of fairness, and the visceral recognition of right and wrong (the origin of conscience being, an issue of Logical congruence); thus if laws cannot be written succinctly, then they, and their makers, are of poor quality.’

‘So there mustn’t be more than 1000 Ordinances, each of which is informed, and predicated by 100 Laws, themselves overarched and drawn, from just 10 Offences (thus each Offence, spawns ten Laws, each Law, 100 ordinances).’

‘To explain the distinction, Ordinances are municipal issues, in the first instance resolvable via Magistrates, tribunals, and, in the case of minor fines and so on, a postal appeal process; when Laws are broken however, they must be dealt with by Courts ~ to wit, Judges and juries (in respect of which, the decalogue of Offences itself is sacrosanct, and should only ever be amended by *Congressional, Presidential* and *Sentinel* consensus ~ ref. *The Prospect of Babel*, plus *Appendices 2.* and *12.*, re the latter entities).’

‘Every said Offence, Law and Ordinance, ought to be described in no more than 1000 words (along with a practical, narrative example ~ videlicet, a hypothetical description of the law in practice ~ of a similar length, both of which should be written in a language, that the average citizen can clearly understand).’

‘Finally, up to ten *Advisory riders* ~ each of a thousand words ~ could be added to each Law, at the discretion of the judiciary ~ albeit with *Congressional* approval ~ who, having gleaned experience via trials, thought such commentary worthwhile.’

‘So, in total, there should be 10-20,000 words written re Offences, 200,000 words re Laws, and 2,000,000 words re Ordinances, creating a code totalling c.2,220,000 words, or c.3,600 pages (appended by *Advisory riders* re Laws, which would amount to no more than a further, circa, 1,600 pages at best ~ or worst, depending on your outlook); ergo the entire legal code, could fit into a briefcase, and thus be tutored at school, so as to form an element of the *Citizen test* (ref. *The Prospect of Babel* re the latter exam).’

‘Crucially, the Law itself ~ sans riders ~ should amount to no more than, circa, 373 pages (and so fit in the back pocket, of a plaintiff or defendant, student or juror).’

(Summary): ‘This legal system, whilst restricted by principle, has the tolerance which permits interpretation, at the point of dispensation, and thus will deliver bespoke justice (which is fitting, and right, as no two cases are alike); furthermore, as both jurors, plaintiffs and defendants, would understand this open code, it would prove more equitable by far, than those arcanelly encrypted in complex, hyponymic jargon, that operate in a byzantine, Kafkaesque fashion, and are directed by precedence (however irrelevant).’

‘Thus, rather than restricting judicial efficiency, its continence would free it from the semantic casuistry, impedimental precedent, and technical machinations, which enable the wily to compromise, mar and tarnish justice, and let the guilty go unpunished.’

(Precedent): ‘While judges could study previous cases, and commentaries on them, and jurors plus the public too, should have access to such records, trials should in no way set precedents; their analysis however, could provide a basis for the aforesaid *Advisory riders*, which could be periodically reviewed (as counsel’s enlightened by experience).’

(Predictability): ‘Any Laws or Ordinances, that impact upon honest business, and especially investment, must be incrementally implemented, and upheld on a longterm basis (unless crisis warrants the contrary); when, however, either of these tenets are impossible to follow, then them affected must be, properly, compensated by the commonwealth.’

Criminal Law:

As sanctioned by *Congress* (and ergo constitutional):

(Prosecution): ‘Police, and Sentinels, should have the right to press criminal charges, though both could be prosecuted themselves, if the same were deemed to be malicious, unfounded or idle (Sentinels ought to, however, initially petition the Police to bring prosecutions, and only exercise their right if the latter rebuff them).’

‘The *State Legal Service* ought then to assess the merits of the case, and could object to it going to trial (though in such circumstances, Police should be able to appeal to Sentinels, Sentinels to the legislature, and the legislature, if necessary, to the President).’

‘Sentinels, likewise, ought to have the right to call a prosecution into question, if they suspect it is unethical, unjust, or unconstitutional (in which case a *Parliamentary* jury, should decide the issue).’

(Historical crime): ‘Laws oughtn’t be retrospective, whilst the trial of past crimes, must factor in the then circumstances, cultural climate etcetera, prevalent at the time they were committed, in terms of both prosecution, and mitigation (them who would put the past on trial, needing to be mindful, that they themselves are probably guilty, in the eyes of tomorrow’s moralists).’

(Trial absente reo): ‘When accused parties are infirm or dead, trials should still proceed, such that the evidence can be tested, but should do so on the basis of burden of proof, to wit, it would have to be established that, even if the accused had not testified, the evidence was so damning as to be incontrovertible (every possible defence, having been rebutted); this system would, leastwise, offer victims vindication, plus possible redress, by way of compensation.’

(Public trial): ‘In camera aspects of trials, should to be kept to a minimum, be overseen by Sentinels, and be recorded; Parliamentarians too, ought to have the right to listen-in on these hearings, and be able to read the records of them, in addition to which, all proceedings should be publicised, post a period of time (set by the Court in question, subject to Parliamentary intervention).’

(Juries): ‘Juries should be made up of twelve citizens, selected at random, but all of whom are of equivalent rank, or above, of the defendant (ref. *The Prospect of Babel, Aristocratic brackets*); shelving the question of respect, such a system would ensure that sophisticated individuals, did not outwit them simpler than themselves, and that, conversely, clever defences were not lost on them; in certain, technical cases though, professional juries are warranted, but when this is the case, as well as being requested by the judge, the arrangement should need the sanction of a *Parliamentary* committee ~ who’d have the power to invoke an inquiry, if they were uneasy ~ whilst it ought to also trigger extra oversight, on the part of the Sentinel Corps.’

(Appeal): ‘Every convicted party, should have the right to appeal to higher, and higher authorities, but must do so in the knowledge that their penalty could increase, if the bodies concerned found against them, and decided their petition was idle, spiteful or spurious.’

Ten Offences, against a person, entity, or the polity (plus some forms of law that could be drawn from them ~ the latter lettered):

1. **Treason***
 - A. Abuse of public office (especially by establishing factions)
 - B. Abuse of the legal system (malicious prosecution, and so on)
 - C. Subversion (acting against the constitution by illegal means)
 - D. Tax evasion, and patrimonial advancement
2. **Oppression**
 - A. Denial of liberty
 - B. Denial of rights
 - C. Unlawful detention (obstruction of habeas corpus, etcetera)
 - D. Excessive censorship
3. **Prejudice**
 - A. Malicious discrimination
 - B. Obstruction of justice
4. **Injury**

- A. Criminal injury
 - B. Criminal damage
 - C. Illegal narcotic activity
 - D. Defamation
 - E. Harassment
 - F. Trespass
 - G. Pollution
5. **Theft**
- A. Robbery
 - B. Burglary
 - C. Embezzlement
 - D. Larceny
6. **Deception**
- A. Perjury
 - B. Fraud
 - C. Impersonation
7. **Coercion**
- A. Blackmail
 - B. Extortion
 - C. Intimidation
8. **Negligence***
- A. Carelessness that causes harm or loss
 - B. Recklessness that causes harm or loss
 - C. Stupor that causes harm or loss
 - D. Inattention that causes harm or loss
9. **Obscenity**
- A. Causing public offence, in the context of local mores
 - B. Causing public offence, in the context of regional mores
 - C. Causing public offence, in the context of federal mores
10. **Conspiracy***
- A. The intent to commit or commission any of the above offences.

Civil law:

(Contracts): 'Contracts ought to be based on standard state formats, altered by way of *Additions & Variations*; they should be based on *Heads of terms*, which should then act as provisos, so as to inform the clauses that follow, along with any subsequent judgement, which may be required in the event of dispute; similarly, each party to the contract should submit a list of caveats, so that other parties were clear in respect of risk; to this simple document, riders could be being latterly added, if required, by mutual consent.'

(Ref. *The Prospect of Babel* > *Contractual relation* for more thoughts on this topic).

Appendix 4: Land standard implementation

1034 Words

‘Though there are many criticisms, that can be rightly levelled at a system, whereby space belongs to the state, the fact of the matter is that the alternative ~ viz private title, in a modern context ~ is unnatural, irrational, and socially pernicious.’

- A. Initially the state could take control of mortgage lenders, and compensate them by way of \mathbb{C}^* , minted by way of being collateralised against the assets the government took off them, less 5% to allow for the ease of transaction, plus 20%* tax.

This is a just transaction, for, as mortgage lenders peg their interest rates above the base rate of their central bank ~ whether by dint of tracking products, or with risk averaged across others ~ only through grossly negligent mismanagement, can they ever lose, such that, as the profit they make is mainly achieved by way of a stable society, a stable currency, a stable economy, and a rule of law ~ which enforces payment ~ this money belongs to the commonwealth (to illustrate the social significance of this issue, many people pay as much in mortgage interest, as they do in tax).

- B. Thus firstly the state should value land, then compulsorily purchase any mortgage debt against it, it at a rate 25% below its element of the said value, using the \mathbb{C} created as per the *Land standard* to do so (the 20% being justified in way of 20% taxation ~ which reflects the economics of the profit in question ~ plus 5% on the basis that the vendor incurs no agent or solicitor fees); there is of course an argument that, in view of past mulcting on the part of usurers, the state could tax them more heavily than 20% (to which end, perhaps the level of price reduction should be set, at the maximum that the economy could withstand).
- C. The state should then apply the same process to the private element of realty ownership, along with land assets unencumbered by debt, save that tax is applied at a rate of 10% (and is not applied at all, where homes are occupied by their owner); though possibly unpopular, for those that own their homes, they ought not to forget that the interest they had paid to date in relation to any loan they used to buy it, was only, effectively, in lieu of rent, or the opportunity cost of using their own capital in the purchase, while they would be fully paid for any equity they had in the property; furthermore, notwithstanding potential rent subsidies, affected parties would be able to invest their windfall with the state, and thereby receive a generous interest rate, which they could use to offset their rent commitment (ref. point G., below); finally, erstwhile property owners, should be offered renewable leases, such that they could remain in their homes, albeit as tenants, for as long as they liked.

- D. This means that the state would have acquired all realty, at a rate varying from, at least, 25-5% below its market value, and would have paid for it by way of the ₤ created under the terms of the *Land standard*, to which end the said purchase would not have cost it anything, and in fact would have earned it ₤ (videlicet, if it requisitioned an asset worth ₤100k for ₤75K, it would have generated ₤100k, thereby paying for the purchase, plus making ₤25k profit, which would more than cover the cost of all administration).
- E. By virtue of current occupation, the state would be gifted an immediate income stream in the form of rent from incumbent tenants, be they now-endowed erstwhile owners, or existing lessees, while, in the case of the former, they would not need to be compensated in respect of relocation (indeed, for some, such a windfall would be a blessing, by virtue of freeing up all the equity they had in the asset); so as to ensure fairness though, erstwhile owner-occupiers could be granted concessionary rentals, for set periods, so that their past commitment to a property, was reflected in their new liability re it (should they wish to remain in situ).
- F. This transmission would pump liquidity into the marketplace, which in turn would stimulate the economy, and so raise land values, thereby generating more ₤ if needed, by way of the revaluation of assets (though the state would have to strictly police inflation, during the period of ownership transmission, by way of wage and price freezes, penalties for profiteering, and so on); it is however to be expected, that many would opt to sit on their capital, so as to subsidise future rent payments, to which end the state could offer pre-pay rental deals (which would further serve to curb inflation).
- G. Erstwhile property owners though, that chose to bank their capital would, by virtue of the *Public banking* system ~ ref. *The Prospect of Babel* ~ generate further profit for the commonwealth (save where generous interest rates were used compensate them); to this end they should be given a favourable, ad hoc interest rate, which would help to offset the longterm effect of their rental commitment upon their finances.
- H. In terms of legislative mechanisms, one option would be to increase property taxes, like rates, to unsustainable levels (while state tenants lived rates-free); this would naturally encourage owners to cede the asset in question to the state, receive compensation, then remain in occupation by virtue of a ~ suitably subsidised ~ protected tenancy agreement, as per above.

‘Though there would be winners and losers under this system, it is just; people who have benefited by way of increased equity, have commonly done so either at the expense of, or by the effort of the commonwealth ~ be it by way of inflation, stock shortage, improved amenities, or whatever ~ and seldom their own endeavour, while them that have been gifted property, by dint of birthright, have as much legitimate claim to it, as would one who then dispossessed them, by dint of being blessed with strength, and a savage temper (for ownership is only a womb-born issue, according to natural law, which knows no nice rightness, just tooth and claw).’

Appendix 10: Language

Words: 2111

The written limit of thinking

'Language is the curtilage of literal thought, prose being a form of algebra ~ leastwise in respect of rational grammar, syntax and word construction ~ that lets mind analyse, record in writing, forecast and symbolise ~ so notate, and expedite expression ~ not to mention communicate (to which end, language can be thought the DNA of understanding); similarly, whilst growls and purrs ~ like scowls and smiles ~ can, sans mediation, directly denote emotion, the abstract calculus of language, frees itself from physical limits*, such that noises can equal complex concepts, recount events, and accurately describe things (be they *real* or *actual* ~ ref. next heading).'

'Notwithstanding rationality though, types of language evolve their own, ideolectic logic, or rather are made up of families of logics ~ argots, jargon, dialects and so on ~ and contextual parlances, whereby dialogue, and description, is achieved by way of intersecting sets*; this process sets a trend, whereby, echoing natural evolution ~ vocally corollary ~ tongues, slangs, -eses etcetera, are created, and over-speciate, by way of separation, hyponymic specialisation, creolization, group-usage, and other methods ~ dig pidgin ~ to which end people, grow to know their own lingo (and thus describe and define themselves, through the words they use).'

'More broadly, intellect and language exponentially develop, through reciprocal action, for the more men can refine, and specify their description, the more their minds can investigate, navigate, contemplate, and master the world about them (albeit irrational talk, and nonsense, is still understood, as is the original, imminent tongue, of snarls and laughs, giggles and sobs ~ hmm).'

Reality and Actuality*

'Thinking is a physical process ~ however mystic ~ whose chemical reactions, and electrical connections, knit Life into anthropic *reality*; to this end, ideas, memories and mental images, are *real*, in as much as they tangibly happen, being framed and occasioned, within flesh which, feeling itself, can be felt; moreover, even in empirical terms, senses can be deceptive ~ a la mirages, op-art, etcetera ~ yet even when incorrect, their impressions still have a validity, for their acquisitive, inquisitive recipient (however unsound they *actually* are ~ haptic questions being settled, by way of mensuration).'

'Conversely, *actuality* differs from the latter, its subjective sister ~ who can be ugly, plain or pretty ~ by virtue of practical reference, common consensus, proven rationality, and testable demonstration (thus what I see and feel is *real*, whilst what we see and feel is *actual* ~ subject to mass *reality* ~ albeit, from a Hindu perspective, *actuality* can be thought the *reality* of Vishnu); to this end, knowledge must have *actual* credentials, to be deemed valid, whilst any idea of *real* knowledge, is in fact belief (to which it should be added, that, from a

developmental perspective, the latter, illusory intelligence, can prove more villainous than ignorance).’

‘Consequently, in effecting correspondence, language is the key to *actuality*, its manifest marks and sounds, acting as an interface, or bridge for *real* expression, insight, dialogue and interpretation, though perhaps a shore is a better description, the water of belief ~ which runs deep ~ meeting with the arid land of matter, irrigating it and, literally ~ littorally ~ bringing it into Existence* (the latter, in truth, an exclusively human condition, being the witness of Life); thus, to swim with the flow of this metaphor ~ which, mixed, is a lyrical cocktail ~ what is unfathomable, takes *real* form in *actual* shallows, coasts, wetlands and canals, where *real* and *actual* worlds spiritually commingle (in fact and knowledge, understanding and act).’

‘Via this fluid dialogue, the person emerges, through the private definition of self ~ however one is culturally sculpted, and taught to think and see ~ as *actual* events, things and symbols, differ in *real* significance, subject to their witness, context, etcetera; similarly, politics, knowledge and interests are, for the person, *real* translations of *actual* happenings, phenomena and information, while ~ in an act of pathetic fallacy ~ even objects and creatures can be anthropomorphised, such that, ultimately, meaning is a *real* thing, in being found through feeling (whilst reason is an *actual* thing, discovered via fathoming ~ people oft erring to confuse, the meaning of life with its reason*).’

In practice, as a consequence of this grounding, language can be imagined to, broadly, assume three forms, to wit:

A. Actual account:

‘This is best thought of, as factual, rational, normative, grammatical language and understanding ~ ergo is denotative, sensible and evident ~ albeit its provable truth, nevertheless still decays, and erodes, but does so so slowly, that most don’t notice (specialist terms suffering the greatest, in this respect, due to technological progress); this language enables science, literal, prosaic expression, formal talk and practical chat, by virtue of consensual definition, plus testable description.’

‘Thus *Actual account* presents the linguistic infrastructure, of rational thought and dialogue ~ its correct expression being, in logical terms, both valid and sound ~ such that its reckoning, lends itself to the aforesaid, algebraic comparison (subject to irrational influences ~ like culture and politics, idiom, mores, so on and so forth ~ as the organic factors of language, check its mathematical translation).’

‘In respect of justice, laws must be ethically legible to them they affect, and be written in an *actual* hand that, though easily readable by policemen, criminals, witnesses and victims, does not get corrupted through being translated into terms which, though *really* appealing to people, are based on subjective judgement (moral *reality* being skewed by view, to which end, though people should be free to think, and say what they feel, any claim to factual accuracy, must be made with veracity, and be *actually* verifiable, such that it’s undeniable ~ to otherwise lie, being a crime).’

B. Real narrative:

'This is best imagined, as the internal realm, or psycho-scheme, people create for themselves to inhabit, its templates and matrices, enabling them to interpret their world (by dint of which, as they grow, they err to see what they know, and force any fresh intelligence, into their mental pegboard); as such this subjective, narrative understanding, is alogical, ideolectic, egotistical, biased, fanciful and ~ backed by malleable memory ~ often unwittingly wrong (good for one, by this measure, frequently being bad for others).'

'These weaknesses though, can be sources of strength, for certain *reality* is reassuring, particularly when men are confronted with the random, unpredictable, and inexplicable things that *actually* occur, as it can fabricate handy narratives which ~ comforting insecure Existence ~ make sense of and explain them (as Twain stated of the two, the difference twixt fact and fiction, is that the latter must be believable).'

'In respect of propositions, due to its contextual, characteristic structure, constructs and elements, *reality* can be valid but not sound, and thus lends itself less to algebraic comparison (mathematical language, being undermined by irony, ambiguity, fabrication, and insincerity ~ along with authentic error).'

'In respect of conduct and justice, *reality* provides the vocabulary, of customary morality.'

'In respect of religion, gods, mythological figures, and spirits of intercession are *real*, their embodiment resting: in subscription; in the categorical aspects of nature, psychology etcetera, they aptly personify; and through the impact of their *actual* reification, as faith takes material shape, in creation and in action (only narrow-minded scientists, and simple people, taking myth literally).'

'In respect of veracity, while dry facts are a cold platter, beliefs are like sauces which, be they vinegary or sugary, make the latter appetising, by changing them to taste; this confection however, leads on to the less palatable matter of...

C. Ideal lies:

Men tend to take comfort, feel secure, and find shelter, in the personal certainty, offered by their *reality*, however sham it *actually* is; embraced beliefs and adopted attitudes, in turn, then encourage wishful thinking, close-mindedness and bigotry, on the part of their subscribers, in varying degrees, subject to their intelligence, experience and persuasion ~ plus their ability to resist, peer and social pressure ~ to such an extent that, in some cases, bewitched by wishes, and hiding from fears, men let their said, *Real narrative*, discount, drown-out and talk over, the common sense, reason and facts, of the *Actual account* that should, conversely, dictate the description, analysis and address, of every practical matter (albeit *real* secrets, can cheat *actuality*, in terms of both validity and soundness ~ in this respect alone, *reality* being truer to its author, than the *actual* world they live amid).'

‘Consequently, monologic dogma, newspeaking political correctness, and other noetic psychoses ~ that distort *actual*, factual language ~ misguidedly deny uncomfortable truth, or cleverly bend it to suit their views; deaf to sound criticism, and blind to nude truth, such dumb attitudes, naturally, cause upset, hurt and dysfunction, until such time that the damage done, forces men to sober up, and handle matters rationally, sans etiquette, fashion or nicety (albeit, regrettably, in benighted societies, problems oft have to become calamities, before ideal stupidity’s rejected, in favour of pragmatic sense).’

‘In respect of conduct and justice, *Ideal lies* are the currency of cant and ~ antithetical to authentic thinking ~ the silly political correctness that, having invested *actuality* with *real* values, and *reality* with *actual* ones, that neither factually have, then wrongly seeks to police them; in truth, the empirical, evidential, *actual* realm alone, ought to be the province of law enforcement, save when it’s *really* referenced, in oration, or published opinion (for such accounts must be factual, because they impact on the *actual* ~ where rhyme and reason meet).’

Progress:

‘Both man, humanity and creation, now evolve through the honest dialogue, of *Actual account* and *Real narrative*, though in practical reification, the latter must take rational shape, and be translated in terms of the former.’

‘Historically, mind, it must be conceded, that the further back one goes, the more *actual* life was ~ being more practical, tactile and communal ~ in respect of public interaction, common sustenance, manual work, plus entertainment, and so forth, all of which entailed *actual* engagement (to which end, in temporal terms, the length of life was compensated, by virtue of its depth)*; in this respect, Thespianism presents a *real-actual* interface, whilst music ~ ethereal yet felt ~ *really* conceived, *actualises* emotion, at the same time as its math and pattern, holds an intellectual attraction (abstraction being *actualised*, by way of this medium, whilst *actual* sound, assumes *real* relevance, by way of association).’

Validity & Soundness:

‘Thoughts and expressions, can make *real* sense, but not correspond to *actual* events, factors and circumstances, and as such are valid, but unsound; nevertheless, valid but unsound thinking, and even invalid and unsound thinking, can prevail over valid and sound outlooks ~ however dysfunctional the *actual* outcome ~ if their *real* objectives are pursued with zeal, whilst the *reality* which backs the latter, is wan, effete, and lacking in conviction (to which end, risk-averse people, will never beat evil ~ evil being rightly defeated, via sacrifice).’

‘Key to this binary error, is the acceptance of *Ideal lies*, which lend strength to devout thinking, yet sap civilised will, via the nice fiction, and denial, which offers, for a while, a place for men to hide, and avoid fighting (regardless of the *actual* facts, that success always costs, and true crusades* are never won, by way of trepidation ~ the permissive witness of injustice, being, already, a beaten creature).’

Social security enabling Actual disengagement (for a time)

'Social decay is occasioned, when citizens become insulated from practical, manifest *actuality*, by way of state shelter, and welfare, to such an extent their *reality* waxes and, tumescent, takes precedence over *actual* facticity; this is the cancerous root, of the political correctness which, when faced with *actual* outcomes, truths and matters, disagreeable to its genteel beliefs, opts to deny them, in an act that, inevitably, results in error, dysfunction and injustice.'

'This inverted idiocy is worsened, via groups and parties, that invest irrational views, activities and systems, with pseudo-*actual* validity, by dint of wishful consensus (thoughtless, inauthentic men, collectively establishing faux veracity ~ or, put in keeping with its canard, birdbrained singsong's given wings, when geese flock to parrot it).'

Oracular Logic:

'As *actuality* is mute, Deity ~ God, Logic, or nature, to echo Spinoza ~ can only have a vatic voice (the *actual* expression of the taciturn latter, being found in number and sum); thus deep truth ~ that sublimely informs all religion, pre its creedal translation, into manifold, dogmatic vocabularies ~ is spoken by virtue of selfless, human locution ~ attunement to Tao, giving Logos voice ~ for which revelation, one must stop thinking and ~ albeit informed by learning ~ Dharmically speak what they feel.'