

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FAMILY OF MAN

**A Direct Democracy
with a Resourced Based Economy**

v.9.5.

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THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FAMILY OF MAN¹

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE²

In order to form a more perfect society³ as a Direct Democracy,⁴ to foster universal cooperation among its citizens, to establish laws that allow justice for all, to provide for the common defense, to promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our descendants, we, the signatories,⁵ establish this Constitution as the supreme Law-of-the-Land for the nation known as The Family of Man.⁶

ARTICLE I – CITIZENSHIP, RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

SECTION ONE – CITIZENSHIP

A citizen of The Family of Man shall only be a natural person⁷ . . .

1. who shall have originally ratified this Constitution by their signature appended, or
2. who shall have applied for, and was legally granted citizenship in The Family,⁸ or
3. who shall be the underaged child of any citizen of The Family, regardless of place of birth.

A citizen of The Family of Man shall not claim dual citizenship, or declare allegiance, with any foreign government or entity.

¹ *“With all beings and all things, we shall be as relatives.”* – Sioux Indian proverb

So that future generations may have little doubt as to the original intent of the author of this Constitution, I’ve chosen to include footnotes to explain the choices I’ve made pertaining to its writing. They are an essential part of this document and shall be included in all reproductions of it, along with its appendixes. – Charles Weiss

² A rewrite of the Preamble to [The Constitution of the United States of America](#). Whenever appropriate I borrowed from that document. In addition, I’ve drawn inspiration from the founding documents of other nation states, as well as the [Iroquois Compact](#) and the [Charter of the United Nations](#).

³ By keeping what worked in the past, and discarding what didn’t.

⁴ In a Direct Democracy, the power to enact legislation is held directly by the people through the referendum process, as opposed to an Indirect democracy (a Republic), where an assembly of elected representatives make the laws. History has shown, however, that those representatives often pass legislation for their own benefit, instead of that of their constituents.

It has long been thought that a Direct Democracy is impractical for anything larger than an ancient city-state. Political scientists say that it is unworkable for a modern society, because government has become far too complex for most people to understand, much less manage directly at the ballot box. This Constitution, though, creates a Direct Democracy that can, overtime, grow into a large and modern civilization with millions of citizens.

“I know no safe depository of the ultimate powers of society, but the people themselves.” – Thomas Jefferson

⁵ See Appendix A for names and signatures.

⁶ Also referred herein simply as, “The Family.”

⁷ As opposed to an artificially created person, such as a corporation.

⁸ If a society is successful in providing for the needs and aspirations of its citizens, there will be those outside its boundaries who will want to become a part of that society and share in its bounty. History has shown that when they are welcomed they bring with them their many skills and talents, which ultimately enriches the lives of all citizens. With a clear path to citizenship provided by law, The Family of Man will grow faster and become more prosperous than without one. See Article XI: Section Two - [The Department of Justice \(Number 4\)](#).

SECTION TWO – THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENS⁹

The rights enumerated herein are inalienable, in that they are eternal and can never be denied to, or forsaken by, those who have them.¹⁰

SUB-SECTION A – THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN

Children are deemed to be nineteen (19) years of age, or younger. At age twenty (20), children are legally emancipated and become adult citizens, with all the rights and responsibilities thereof.¹¹

From birth, each child citizen of The Family of Man shall have the right . . .

1. to a non-toxic atmosphere to breath.
2. to clean water to drink.
3. to unadulterated food to eat.
4. to physical shelter and clothing, to provide protection from the elements.
5. to comprehensive health care.
6. to a comprehensive education, grounded in science, mathematics, the arts and humanities, critical thinking skills, and verifiable facts.¹²
7. to express feelings of a spiritual or religious nature, in any lawful manner.
8. to be free from legal restrictions because of race, skin pigmentation, language, social status, physical or mental challenges, sex, gender identity,¹³ or spiritual beliefs.
9. to equal treatment under the law.

SUB-SECTION B – THE RIGHTS OF ADULTS¹⁴

In addition to the rights enumerated above, adult citizens of The Family of Man shall also have the right . . .

1. to be secure in their thoughts.¹⁵
2. to express their opinions publicly, unrestricted except by statutes prohibiting libel or slander.
3. to communicate freely and privately with other adults, except when covert surveillance is authorized by a judge, with the need to survey supported by evidence.¹⁶

⁹ The most important part of any Constitution is the list of rights it guarantees its citizens. I drew upon many sources while preparing the list presented here, including the first ten amendments to the US Constitution ([The Bill of Rights](#)), [The United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights](#), [The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights](#), [The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights](#), the “[The Economic Bill of Rights](#)” proposed by US President Franklin D. Roosevelt (but never passed by Congress), and of course my own opinions.

¹⁰ From the New Oxford American Dictionary, “in-al-i-en-a-ble | in-’ālēənəb(ə)| | adjective | unable to be taken away from or given away by the possessor.” By that definition the right to judicial process, for example, cannot be set aside by signing an arbitration agreement.

¹¹ When the right to vote was being established in democracies, the voting age was generally set at 21 or higher. In 1971, the US lowered it to 18, in response to protests from the nation’s youth that they were being sent to war (Viet Nam) without having any say in the matter. In this constitution the age of adulthood has been raised to 20, so as to extend childhood another two years and begin formal education at age 8. See Article IX: Section One - [Grades One Through Twelve \(Paragraph 1\)](#), and its footnote.

¹² History has shown that unbiased, secular education cannot be sustained when critical thinking isn’t taught, and the unverifiable is taught as fact.

¹³ How we relate to one another sexually is an essential part of who we are. It is not a lifestyle choice, but genetically based. The human sex drive is one of the strongest of animal instincts, second only to that of self-preservation. It shall not be unduly regulated.

¹⁴ There are, of course, some rights that are not appropriate for children to have until their legal emancipation. These are enumerated in the second set of rights, which are afforded to adults only.

¹⁵ This right used to be under constant attack, when thought control was the ultimate goal of every totalitarian government.

¹⁶ See Article XV: Section Eight - [Privacy Rights \(Paragraph 3\)](#).

4. to access a public forum for the expression of opinion, unrestricted except by statutes prohibiting libel or slander.¹⁷
5. to unrestricted, peaceful public assembly, except as regulated by statutes for public safety.
6. to unrestricted travel through all public spaces within the boundaries of The Family of Man, except when limited by due judicial process.
7. to reproductive choice for women.¹⁸
8. to be sexual active with consenting adults in any manner of one's choosing, except in public spaces, or when limited by statute for public safety.¹⁹
9. to have a designated time to rest and play away from work, which shall include at least two continuous twenty-four (24) hour periods per seven (7) day week.
10. to petition the courts for redress of grievances.
11. to a speedy and public legal proceeding when charged with a Misdemeanor offense, or a Felony crime.²⁰
12. to be presumed innocent, until proven guilty.
13. to legal protection from self-incrimination.²¹
14. to legal protection from being prosecuted twice for a crime lawfully adjudicated.²²
15. to be free from prosecution for a crime that was made unlawful after the offense.²³

The enumeration in this Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage other rights that may be retained by the people.

While within the boundaries of The Family of Man, non-citizens shall enjoy each of the rights enumerated above, appropriate for their age.²⁴

SECTION THREE – THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF ADULT CITIZENS²⁵

1. Voting in public elections and referendums shall be mandatory for all adult citizens of The Family.²⁶ Failure to do so shall be considered a Misdemeanor offense, and shall receive the

¹⁷ This forum used to be called a “Free Press,” but with the decline of newspapers and the rise of the internet, it morphed (for good or ill) into Social Media.

¹⁸ The sole exception shall be when a developing fetus has matured enough to be thought medically viable outside the mother's womb. In such cases, the mother shall be given the choice of either carrying the fetus to term, or delivering by Caesarian section.

¹⁹ Our sexuality is extremely personal. It is at the very core of our nature, and essential to our wellbeing. How we choose to express it behind closed doors, as adults with other adults of like mind, is no one else's business, much less that of government.

²⁰ See Article XV: Section Four - [Judicial Conferences and Preliminary Hearings](#).

²¹ See Article XV: Section Nine - [Legal Restrictions \(Paragraph 6\)](#).

²² See Article XV: Section Nine - [Legal Restrictions \(Paragraph 7\)](#).

²³ See Article XV: Section Nine - [Legal Restrictions \(Paragraph 8\)](#).

²⁴ If foreign visitors are to abide by our laws, then it is only proper that during their stay they enjoy the same constitutional rights as citizens. Everyone who lives by the law, deserves equal protection under the law. See Article XV: Section Twenty - [All Persons Within The Family Are Subject to Its Laws](#).

²⁵ With rights, come responsibilities.

²⁶ It is the fundamental duty of every citizen to participate in the electoral process, for complacency is the death knell of democratic government. In order for The Family to remain a functioning Direct Democracy, voting must be mandatory. Otherwise we are sure to devolve into a society where the minority decides everything, because the majority just won't bother. If we are to safeguard the rights and privileges afforded us in this Constitution we must all show up at the polls, even if only to mark the ballot “None of the Above,” or to cast it as an abstention.

maximum penalty, as prescribed by law, for each instance.²⁷ Exceptions for legitimate reasons may be granted by the appropriate Elections Board.²⁸

2. All able-bodied adult citizens shall serve in their Citizen's Militia.²⁹ A citizen may apply to the court with jurisdiction for Conscientious Objector Status and, if granted, be exempt from carrying or using military weapons.
3. Each citizen has a legal responsibility to come to the aid of any person in obvious distress, and shall not be held liable for any harm resulting from their³⁰ earnest attempt to fulfill this requirement.³¹
4. We have come to understand that all life is interdependent. As the dominant species, we have a responsibility to manage natural resources for the benefit of all the life that they sustain, so that they might grow and prosper according to their nature, while living in balance with humans and other animals.³²
5. Within thirty (30) days of reaching twenty (20) years of age, each adult citizen shall make the following "Oath of Allegiance to the Constitution," administered by their Lodge manager.
"I, (insert name), hereby declare, and solemnly affirm, that I will support and defend the Constitution of The Family of Man against all enemies, both foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I will bear arms, perform noncombatant duties, and execute important community service³³ in my Citizen's Militia, and that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion."³⁴

A deliberate failure to make this declaration shall result in the forfeiture of all rights of citizenship afforded adult citizens in Article One, Section Two, Sub-Section B of this Constitution. Neither shall they be allowed to vote in any Election or Referendum.

Should a citizen, who had previously declined to make this declaration, relent and ask to take the oath, they shall immediately be provided the opportunity to do so, and shall upon completion of the ceremony be legally reinstated as a full citizen in The Family of Man, with all the rights, responsibilities, and protections established by this Constitution.³⁵

²⁷ See Article XV: Section Six - [Misdemeanor Offenses and Felony Crimes \(Paragraph 2\)](#).

²⁸ See Article XIII: Section Two - [Boards of Elections, and its footnote](#).

²⁹ See Article IV: Section Six - [Citizen's Militias and Military Weapons \(Paragraph 1\)](#), and Article X: Section Two - [The Executive Departments \(Number 1, Paragraph 1\)](#).

³⁰ I've chosen to use gender neutral pronouns, instead of "he or she," or "his or hers." Although the words "they," "them," "their," "theirs," and "themselves" are not yet widely accepted in reference to a single person of unspecified gender, some dictionaries are now including the new definitions. (Refer to the chart at <https://uwm.edu/lgbtrc/support/gender-pronouns/> to learn when to use a specific gender neutral pronoun.)

³¹ It used to be common for passersby to ignore someone lying unconscious on the sidewalk, and there were several incidences where cries for help went unheeded by neighbors, even when someone was being raped or murdered just outside their door or window. Coming to a person's aid, however, doesn't have to mean putting one's own physical safety at risk. This constitutional requirement may be met in a number of ways, by joining in the cries for help, ringing an alarm bell, or by giving some other form of passive assistance.

³² See Article X: Section Two - [The Executive Departments \(Number 2\)](#), and its footnote, as well as Article XV: Section Fifteen - [No Private Ownership of Land, and its footnote](#).

³³ Such as building housing, and civic buildings.

³⁴ This is a modified version of the oath that every foreign born person must take to become a US citizen. If a naturalized citizen should be required to make such a declaration, why should a natural born citizen do any less?

³⁵ If a person should refuse to take the oath, they would be left without most of the legal protections guaranteed by this Constitution, unless they were to later acquiesce.

No one under twenty (20) years of age shall be required to pledge an oath of any kind.³⁶

ARTICLE II – THE GUILDS

SECTION ONE – A UNION OF WORKER COOPERATIVES

The Family of Man is a union of worker cooperatives called Guilds. Each Guild, through their Lodges,³⁷ shall specialize in providing products or services, the fruits of which are determined to benefit all citizens.

SECTION TWO – THE MANAGEMENT BOARD OF A GUILD

Each Guild shall have a Management Board of between five (5) and nineteen (19) members, composed of at least one (1) Lodge Manager³⁸ representing each of the speciality occupations of the Guild, elected by all the Lodges within the Guild to serve on the board for the duration of their term as a Lodge Manager.

The duties of the Management Board of a Guild shall be (1) to establish the courses of study that the Guild will offer, and the standards and practices by which it shall issue Certifications of Proficiency, and (2) to guide the growth of the Guild when it determines how the excess population of its Lodges are to be distributed.³⁹

A Guild's Management Board shall also serve as the Board of Elections of the Guild, for all its Elections and Referendums.

SECTION THREE – THE OFFICE OF GUILD MANAGER

The executive authority of each Guild shall be vested in a Guild Manager, who shall be elected by the registered voters of all the Lodges within the Guild to a six (6) year term.

The duties of a Guild Manager shall be . . .

1. to insure that the standards and practices established by the Management Board are implemented and maintained throughout all Lodges of the Guild.
2. to preside over meetings of the Management Board, and to cast a tie-breaking vote in that body whenever needed.
3. to provide and maintain basic civic services⁴⁰ for any Lodge of the Guild that is not within the boundaries of a larger Community.
4. to represent the Guild in all negotiations to which it is a party.
5. to mediate disputes between Lodges of the Guild.

³⁶ Children in the US used to be required to say the Pledge of Allegiance “to the flag and the country for which it stands” at the start of each school day. In 1954 congress added the words “under God” to the pledge, even though the nation is supposed to be a secular society. It was propaganda, meant to teach children to blindly accept whatever was national policy at the time, including waging wars for oil, supporting dictators around the world, and coercing natural resources from other countries. (“My country, right or wrong!”) Instead of swearing fidelity to the country itself, adult citizens of The Family pledge their allegiance to the supreme law that is its foundation, the Constitution.

³⁷ See Article IV: [Lodges](#).

³⁸ See Article IV: Section Two - [The Office of Lodge Manager](#).

³⁹ See Article IV: Section One - [The Population Limits of Lodges \(Paragraphs 2 and 3\)](#).

⁴⁰ Such as water, power, sewage, internet access, etc.

The Management Board of a Guild may establish additional duties for its Manager, and shall grant a staff of sufficient size to assist the Guild Manager in fulfilling the duties of their office.⁴¹

A Guild Manager shall have the authority . . .

1. to veto any Guild legislation within seven (7) days of its enactment.
2. to appoint persons to fill vacancies in their staff.

SECTION FOUR – THE OFFICE OF DEPUTY GUILD MANAGER

Each candidate for Guild Manager shall select a running mate for the office of Deputy Guild Manager, to be elected at the same time, and to serve for the same term. It shall be the duty of the Deputy Guild Manager to assume the office of Guild Manager, should the Guild Manager die, resign, be recalled from office, or for any reason become incapable of fulfilling the duties of the office.

Should the Deputy Guild Manager die, resign, be recalled from office, or for any reason become incapable of fulfilling the duties of the office, the Guild Manager shall nominate a new Deputy Guild Manager. Said nominee shall take office upon confirmation in an Election, to be held in a timely manner with all of the Lodges of the Guild participating.

A Guild Manager may assign additional duties to their Deputy Guild Manager.

SECTION FIVE – FORMING A NEW GUILD

When a “Petition to Form a New Guild” is received by the Federal Elections Board, signed by twenty (20) percent of the adult citizens of twenty (20) percent of the nation’s Lodges, a nation-wide Referendum shall be scheduled to decide the issue. The petition shall state what kind of new Guild shall be established and the speciality of its first Lodge. When a new Guild is formed, a call for volunteers to relocate to its first lodge shall go out to all Lodges within The Family.⁴²

SECTION SIX – FORMING A NEW SPECIALITY OCCUPATION WITHIN AN EXISTING GUILD

A Guild shall always have the right to expand the goods or services it provides by establishing a new speciality Lodge. The people, however, may also demand new goods or services from an existing Guild when a “Petition to Form a New Speciality Occupation Within an Existing Guild,” signed by twenty (20) percent of the adult citizens of twenty (20) percent of the nation’s Lodges, is received by the Federal Elections Board. The Petition shall state the new speciality occupation to be established. Upon receipt of enough qualifying signatures, the Federal Elections Board shall schedule a National Referendum to decide the issue.

SECTION SEVEN – SEX WORKERS

Sex workers shall populate the Lodge of a Medical Guild, with their services regulated for public health.⁴³ The identity of their clients shall remain strictly confidential, unless required in the investigation of a Felony crime.

⁴¹ It used to be customary for a governmental official to determine the size of their own staff. This often resulted, however, in a bloated bureaucracy filled with political cronies.

⁴² See Article IV: Section Five - [Transferring Lodges](#).

⁴³ Physical intimacy is necessary for a sound mind and body, but there will always be those without a partner; thus the need for sex workers. In this constitution there is no currency to pay for goods or services. Every citizen belongs to a Guild that supplies the nation with the essential skills of its members. The Medical Guild is the obvious place for sex workers, where they will learn safe sex practices. Forming a Lodge for Sex Workers, however, will probably have a lower priority than forming a Lodge for Nurse Practitioners or Doctors, but it shall be a Medical Guild that will determine when to establish one in order to fulfill this Constitutional requirement. The public can also decide that a Lodge for sex workers needs to be created, using the Referendum process per Section Six.

SECTION EIGHT – APPRENTICESHIPS

A person, who has completed the basic curriculum of public education⁴⁴ may apply to the Management Board of any Guild to train as an apprentice, so as to obtain a Certification of Proficiency in one of its specialized occupations, or to any Lodge to learn one of its specialized skills without intending to earn a certificate⁴⁵

A person who has completed a course of study at a Lodge, earning a certificate or not, may apply the to Management Board of another Guild to train as an apprentice in a different occupation.⁴⁶

SECTION NINE – THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES OF A GUILD

The first Lodge of every Guild shall provide office space for its Guild Management Board, Guild Manager, and Deputy Guild Manager.

ARTICLE III - THE COMMUNITIES

SECTION ONE – THE SIX LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT

There are six (6) levels of government defined within this Constitution, herein referred to as “Communities,” where the citizens of The Family shall reside. They are, in ascending order, Lodges, Districts, Townships, Counties, States, and the nation as a whole, the Federal Government.⁴⁷

SECTION TWO – NO GERRYMANDERING

No Lodge, District, Township, County, or State shall be formed with parts of any other Lodge, District, Township, County, or State.⁴⁸

SECTION THREE – A COMMUNITY’S PEACE OFFICERS

A Chief Peace Officer of each Community shall be elected by its registered voters to a four (4) year term. The Chief Peace Officer for a Lodge shall hold the title of “Constable,” for a District, “Sheriff,” for a Township, “Marshall,” and for a County or State, “Chief of Police.”

All Peace Officers must obtain a Certificate of Proficiency in Police Science from the Peace Officers Academy within the first year of their tenure.⁴⁹ Failure to do so shall result in their dismissal, which will take effect after a new Peace Officer is elected in a timely fashion and takes their oath of office.⁵⁰

The duties of a Chief Peace Officer shall be (1) to keep the peace throughout their Community, (2) to ensure that all Federal laws, and applicable Community laws, are fully and fairly enforced, and (3) to investigate possible violations of those laws, reported by any individual, public official, or government agency and supported with evidence.⁵¹

A community’s Chief Peace Officer shall also investigate suspected violations of law when they receive a “Petition to Investigate” signed by twenty (20) percent of the Community’s registered voters. Petitions

⁴⁴ See Article IX: Section One - [Grades One Through Twelve \(Paragraph 2\)](#), and its footnotes.

⁴⁵ For example, a person who wants to learn CPR would apply to a Nurse Practitioners Lodge to learn that skill.

⁴⁶ People should be able to change career paths, if they so choose.

⁴⁷ See [Appendix D: A Comparison of Communities](#) for their relative sizes.

⁴⁸ Article IV, Section three, Paragraph 1 of the [US Constitution](#) stipulates that no state may be made up of parts of other states, but did not include smaller communities in that probation. Thus “gerrymandering” was used by those in power to redraw the boundaries of voting precincts to limit the political influence of their opposition.

⁴⁹ See Article XI: Section Two - [The Department of Justice \(Number 5\)](#).

⁵⁰ See Article XIV: Section Five - [The Oath of Office for Peace Officers](#).

⁵¹ See Article XV: Section Twelve - [Whistleblowers](#).

to Investigate shall describe the circumstances that need to be investigated, and cite any laws thought to have been violated.

Peace Officers shall keep all investigations confidential, until they are deemed actionable, and evidence is presented to the court with jurisdiction. In instances where the evidence does not warrant further action, the case shall be sealed and archived, to be reexamined later, if and when new, relevant information should be discovered.

SECTION FOUR – TAKING THE CENSUS OF THE FAMILY

Every five (5) years the Board of Elections of every Lodge shall conduct a separate and complete census of its child and adult citizens, which shall include the person’s name, age, sex and gender (optional), and report the count to the Board of Elections of the District in which it resides.

Each District shall then tally the census count of all the Lodges within its boundaries, and report the collective count to the Board of Elections of the Township in which the District resides.

Each Township shall then tally the census count of all the Districts within its boundaries and report the collective count to the Board of Elections of the County in which the Township resides.

Each County shall then tally the census count of all the Townships within its boundaries and report the collective count to the Board of Elections of the state in which the County resides.

Each State shall then tally the census count of all the Counties within its boundaries and report the collective count to the Federal Board of Elections.

Communities that lie outside the boundaries of a larger Community (referred herein as unaffiliated Communities) shall report its census count directly to the Federal Board of Elections.

When the Federal Board of Elections has received and tallied the census count of all the States and unaffiliated Communities within the country, it shall publicly announce the total census of The Family’s child and adult citizens.

The census count of every community shall be a matter of public record, and made available to anyone who wishes to review it.

ARTICLE IV - LODGES

SECTION ONE – THE POPULATION LIMITS OF LODGES

Guilds are composed of small communities called Lodges that shall be limited to a minimum of twenty (20), and a maximum of one hundred nineteen (119) adult citizens and their underaged children.

When the adult population of a Lodge reaches one hundred twenty (120) adults, the Management Board of the Guild to which the Lodge belongs shall select twenty (20) of their number to leave the Lodge with their underaged children. After priority is first given to volunteers, the selection of citizens to leave an overpopulated Lodge shall be done by lottery, with all of its registered voters participating.

The decision as how to best distribute the excess population of a Lodge shall be made by the Management Board of its Guild. They can either be tasked with (1) founding a new Lodge with the same specialty occupation,⁵² (2) founding a new Lodge with a different speciality,⁵³ (3) relocating to other Lodges within the same Guild to augment their numbers, or (4) relocating to Lodges of a different Guild, so as to ply their specialty occupation where it is most needed. For any newly created Lodge, the Management Board its Guild shall determine where its boundaries shall lie.

⁵² For example, when another Farmers Lodge is needed to grow more food to keep up with the increase in population.

⁵³ For example, when the Agriculture Guild starts training cooks and bakers.

A Lodge must join with four other adjacent Lodges to form a new District.

SECTION TWO – THE OFFICE OF LODGE MANAGER

The executive authority of each Lodge shall be vested in a Lodge Manager, who shall be elected to office by its registered votes to serve a six (6) year term.

The Duties of a Lodge Manager shall be . . .

1. to ensure that all Federal laws, and applicable Community laws, are fully and fairly applied throughout the Lodge.
2. to work with the Manager of their Guild if unaffiliated with a District, or the Management Board of their District if unaffiliated with a larger Community, to provide and maintain basic civic services for the Lodge.
3. to represent the Lodge in all negotiations to which it is a party.
4. to represent the speciality occupation of the Lodge on the Management Board of its Guild, if elected to that position.
5. to conduct a Town Hall meeting on the first non-work day of each month.
6. to administer the Oath of Allegiance to the Constitution to adult citizens of the Lodge.
7. to administer the oath of office to a Constable elected, and to Deputy Constables appointed.
8. to select a member of the Lodge’s Citizen’s Militia to attend the Officer’s Training Academy⁵⁴ for the purpose of being commissioned with the military rank of Lieutenant upon graduation. Lieutenants shall command the Citizen’s Militia of their Lodge.
9. to appoint an Armory Custodian to maintain the weapons stored for the Citizen’s Militia.
10. to become certified as a Notary Public within six (6) months of assuming office.⁵⁵ Failure to do so shall result in their dismissal, which will take effect after a new Lodge Manager is elected in a timely fashion and takes the oath of office.⁵⁶

A Lodge may, by Referendum, establish additional duties for its Manager, and grant a staff of sufficient size to assist them in fulfilling the duties of their office.

A Lodge Manager shall have the authority . . .

1. to veto any Lodge legislation within seven (7) days of its enactment.⁵⁷
2. to appoint persons to fill vacancies in their staff.
3. to appoint Deputy Constables, as needed, to assist the Constable in the performance of their duties. A Constable shall supervise their Deputy Sheriffs, but they shall serve at the sole discretion of the Lodge Manager.
4. to call the Citizen’s Militia of the Lodge to active duty, in whole or in part, after declaring an official “State of Emergency” in response to a crisis, such as a fire, or a natural disaster, or to repel a direct attack upon the Lodge by a hostile force, and then to serve as its Commander-in-Chief until the crisis is abated and the State of Emergency rescinded. A Lodge Manager may also call the Citizen’s Militia to active duty to perform a needed community service.

⁵⁴ See Article X: Section Two - [The Executive Departments \(Number 1, Paragraph 2\)](#).

⁵⁵ See Appendix B: [Law Guild](#).

⁵⁶ See Article XIV: Section Four - [The Oath of Office for All Executive Officers](#).

⁵⁷ Any veto of legislation must be signed. There can be no such thing as a “pocket veto” because new legislation doesn’t require a signature to become law. See Article XIII: Section Nine - [Enacting Legislation \(Paragraph 4\)](#).

If a Lodge Manager shall call the Citizen's Militia of their Lodge to active duty, the Executive Officer of each of the Communities in which the Lodge resides shall be immediately notified, and notified, and informed as to the nature of the emergency. The President, Attorney General, and the National Sage shall also be immediately informed.

SECTION THREE – THE OFFICE OF DEPUTY LODGE MANAGER

Each candidate for Lodge Manager shall select a running mate for the office of Deputy Lodge Manager, to be elected at the same time, and to serve for the same term. It shall be the duty of the Deputy Lodge Manager to assume the office of Lodge Manager, should the Lodge Manager die, resign, be recalled from office, or for any reason become incapable of fulfilling the duties of the office.

Should the Deputy Lodge Manager die, resign, be recalled from office, or for any reason become incapable of fulfilling the duties of the office, the Lodge Manager shall nominate a new Deputy Lodge Manager. Said nominee shall take office upon being confirmed in an election to be held in a timely manner, with all registered voters of the Lodge participating.

A Lodge Manager may assign additional duties to their Deputy Lodge Manager.

SECTION FOUR – THE BOARD OF ELECTIONS OF A LODGE

The Board of Elections of a Lodge shall be composed of the Lodge Manager, the Deputy Lodge Manager and the Constable.

SECTION FIVE – TRANSFERRING LODGES

At any time and for any reason, an adult citizen may apply to transfer residence to a different Lodge of the same Guild, or to a Lodge of a different Guild. An "Application to Transfer" must be approved by the Manager of the receiving Lodge, and does not require any other consent. Priority shall first be given to spouses of citizens who reside at the receiving Lodge.

To facilitate transfers between Lodges, at the first of each month all Lodge Managers shall provide the President⁵⁸ with a current list of employment opportunities available within their Lodges. The President shall then promptly distribute to all Lodge Managers within The Family an updated list of each position available throughout the nation, which the Lodge Managers shall immediately display publicly for interested parties to consult. New Lodges with essential occupations that need to be filled shall be placed at the top of the President's List.⁵⁹

If an Application to Transfer is denied, the applicant may appeal the decision to the Appellate Court of the County and then, if the appeal is denied, to the Appellate Court of the State in which the receiving Lodge resides.⁶⁰ If the receiving Lodge is unaffiliated with a County or State, appeals may be made to the Appellate Court of the Federal Circuit Court.⁶¹

SECTION SIX – CITIZEN'S MILITIAS AND MILITARY WEAPONS

Each Lodge shall maintain a Citizen's Militia, composed of every able-bodied adult citizen of the Lodge, who shall be well trained and practiced in combat skills, crowd control and firefighting, so as to be ready if and when called to active duty.

There shall be no standing army, or permanent military force of any kind maintained by The Family of Man, by any Community within The Family, or by any Guild.

⁵⁸ See Article X: [The President](#).

⁵⁹ See Appendix C - [An Example of a Newly Created Lodge with Essential Specialists from other Lodges](#).

⁶⁰ See Article XV: Section One - [The Nation's Trial and Appellate Courts \(Numbers 3 and 4\)](#).

⁶¹ See Article XI: Section Two - [The Department of Justice \(Number 2\)](#).

There shall be no private ownership of firearms, ammunition for firearms, explosives or military weapons or any kind. Military weapons shall be defined as anything designed primarily to maim, or kill a person or animal.

All firearms, ammunition for firearms, explosives or military weapons of any kind, shall be kept under lock and key in an armory, so as to be kept secure from unauthorized use. Only the Armory Custodian, Lodge Manager and Constable shall have access to the armory.

Hunting for sport is prohibited. In cases where the overpopulation of a species endangers the balance of its ecosystem, the President shall, upon receiving a formal recommendation from the Department of Environmental Protection, call a Citizen's Militia to active duty to "cull the herd."

SECTION SEVEN – NO LABOR STRIKES

No citizen, or Lodge, shall deny their products or services to their Guild, any of the Communities in which they reside, or to any individual.⁶² Should an able-bodied adult citizen refuse to work, they may be charged with a Misdemeanor offense.

The sole exception shall be sex workers, who shall have the right to refuse their services to anyone.

SECTION EIGHT – A LODGE'S COMMUNITY CENTER AND TOWN HALL MEETINGS

Each Lodge shall have a Community Center that shall contain a theatrical stage,⁶³ with enough seating capacity to accommodate a minimum of two hundred (200) people.

A "Town Hall" style meeting, open to all interested parties, shall be held at the Community Center on the first non-work day of each month, officiated by the Lodge Manager. The Constable shall also attend, so that both the Lodge Manager and Constable can answers questions put forth by anyone in attendance.⁶⁴

The Community Center of a Lodge shall also have a kitchen and cafeteria of sufficient size to cook and, serve three (3) meals a day to its citizens, and any of its visitors.

It shall be at the Community Center where polling in all Elections and Referendums shall take place.

SECTION TEN – THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES OF A LODGE

Each Lodge shall have a Civic Center that shall house the offices of the Lodge Manager, the Deputy Lodge Manager, and the Constable. It shall include jail cells to temporality house suspected felons, and a formal courtroom in which all Judicial proceedings within the Lodge shall take place.

ARTICLE V – DISTRICTS

SECTION ONE – THE POPULATION LIMITS OF DISTRICTS

Lodges are organized into larger communities called Districts, that shall be limited to a minimum of five (5), and a maximum of nineteen (19) Lodges.

A District must join with four other adjacent Districts to form a new Township.

⁶² Because Lodges are required by this Constitution to rely on each other for the goods and services that everyone needs, they are prohibited from going on strike. See Appendix B: [Examples of Guilds and Their Speciality Lodges](#).

⁶³ For the presentation of plays, concerts, and other public performances.

⁶⁴ Should an issue be debated at a Town Hall meeting that would affect other Communities, interested parties outside the Lodge will have an opportunity to attend and voice their opinions.

SECTION TWO – THE MANAGEMENT BOARD OF A DISTRICT

Districts are administered by a Management Board composed of the Managers of each of the Lodges within the District.⁶⁵

It shall be the duty of the Management Board of a District . . .

1. to work with the Lodge Managers of the District to provide and maintain basic civic services for their citizens.
2. to appoint judges to the District's court, who then must be confirmed by the registered voters of the District.
3. to select an officer with the rank of Lieutenant from the District's Citizen's Militia to attend the Officer's Training Academy, for the purpose of being commissioned with the military rank of Captain upon graduation. Captains shall command the Citizen's Militia of their District.

The Management Board of a District shall have the authority to appoint Deputy Sheriffs, as needed, to assist the Sheriff in the performance of their duties. A Sheriff shall supervise their Deputy Sheriffs, but they shall serve at the sole discretion of the District's Management Board.

The Management Board of a District shall also serve as its Board of Elections.

A District may, by a referendum of its electorate, establish additional duties for its Management Board.

SECTION THREE – THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT MANAGER

The executive authority of each District shall be vested in a District Manager, who shall be elected to a six (6) year term by the registered voters of all the Lodges within the District.

The Duties of a District Manager shall be . . .

1. to ensure that all Federal laws, and applicable Community laws, are fully and fairly executed throughout the District.
2. to represent the District in all negotiations to which it is a party.
3. to preside over meetings of the District Management Board, and to cast a tie-breaking vote in that body whenever needed.
4. to administer the oath of office to Sheriffs elected, and to Deputy Sheriffs appointed.

The Management Board of a District may establish additional duties for its Manager, and shall establish a staff of sufficient size to assist the District Manager in fulfilling the duties of their office.

A District Manager shall have the authority . . .

1. to veto any District legislation within seven (7) days of its enactment.
2. to appoint persons to fill vacancies in their staff.
3. to call the Citizen's Militias of the District to active duty (in whole or in part) after declaring an official "State of Emergency" in response to a crisis that affects two or more Lodges within the District, such as a fire, or a natural disaster, or to repel a direct attack upon the District by a hostile force, and then to serve as their Commander-in-Chief until the crisis is abated, and the State of Emergency rescinded. The District Manager may also call the Citizen's Militias to active duty to perform a needed Community service.

⁶⁵ Lodge Managers not only administer their Lodges, and serve on the Management Board of their Guild (if elected), they also sit on the Management Board of their District. That's a lot of power to place in the hands of any one individual. The check on that power, however, lies in the fact that Lodge Managers, unlike other administrators, must face the scrutiny of their constituents every month at their local Town Hall meeting.

If a District Manager shall call any of its Citizen's Militias to active duty, the Executive Officer of each of the Communities in which militias resides shall be immediately informed as to which militias were activated and the nature of the emergency. The President, Attorney General, and the National Sage shall also be immediately informed.

A District may grant its Manager additional powers by a Referendum of its registered voters.

SECTION FOUR – THE OFFICE OF DEPUTY DISTRICT MANAGER

Each candidate for District Manager shall select a running mate for the office of Deputy District Manager, to be elected at the same time, and to serve for the same term. It shall be the duty of the Deputy District Manager to assume the office of District Manager, should the District Manager die, resign, be recalled from office, or for any reason become incapable of fulfilling the duties of the office.

Should the Deputy District Manager die, resign, be recalled from office, or for any reason become incapable of fulfilling the duties of the office, the District Manager shall nominate a new Deputy District Manager. Said nominee shall take office upon being confirmed in an election to be held in a timely manner, with all registered voters of the District participating.

A District Manager may assign additional duties to their Deputy District Manager.

SECTION FIVE – THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES OF A DISTRICT

Each District shall have a Civic Center, which shall house the offices of its Management Board, the District Manager, the Deputy District Manager, and the Sheriff. The Civic Center shall include jail cells to temporality house suspected felons, and a formal courtroom in which all Judicial proceedings held within the District shall take place.

ARTICLE VI – TOWNSHIPS

SECTION ONE – THE POPULATION LIMITS OF TOWNSHIPS

Districts are organized into larger communities called Townships that shall be limited to a minimum of five (5), and a maximum of nineteen (19) Districts.

A Township must join with four other adjacent Townships to form a new County.

SECTION TWO – THE MANAGEMENT BOARD OF A TOWNSHIP

Townships are managed by a Management Board composed of one citizen elected by each of its Districts to a six (6) year term, who shall not already be holding an elective office.

It shall be the duty of the Management Board of a Township . . .

1. to work with the Management Boards of its Districts to provide and maintain basic civic services for their citizens.
2. to appoint judges to the its courts, who then must be confirmed by the registered voters of the Township.
3. to select an officer with the rank of Captain from the Township's Citizen's Militia to attend the Officer's Training Academy for the purpose of being commissioned with the military rank of Major upon completion of its curriculum. Majors shall command the Citizen's Militia of their Township.

The Management Board of a Township shall have the authority to appoint Deputy Marshalls, as needed, to assist the Marshall in the performance of their duties. A Marshall shall supervise their Deputy Marshalls, but they shall serve at the sole discretion of the Township's Management Board.

The Management Board of a Township shall also serve as its Board of Elections.

A Township may, by a referendum of its electorate, establish additional duties for its Management Board.

SECTION THREE – THE OFFICE OF TOWNSHIP MANAGER

The executive authority of each Township shall be vested in a Township Manager, who shall be elected to a six (6) year term by the registered voters of the Township.

The Duties of a Township Manager shall be . . .

1. to ensure that all Federal laws, and applicable Community laws, are fully and fairly executed throughout the Township.
2. to represent the Township in all negotiations to which it is a party.
3. to preside over meetings of the Township Management Board, and to cast a tie-breaking vote in that body when needed.
4. to administer the oath of office to a Marshal Elected, and to Deputy Marshals appointed.

The Management Board of a Township may establish additional duties for its Manager, and shall establish a staff of sufficient size to assist the Township Manager in fulfilling the duties of their office.

A Township Manager shall have the authority . . .

1. to veto any Township legislation within seven (7) days of its enactment.
2. to appoint persons to fill vacancies in their staff.
3. to call the Citizen’s Militias of the Township to active duty (in whole or in part) after declaring an official “State of Emergency” in response to a crisis that affects two or more Districts within the Township, such as a fire, or a natural disaster, or to repel a direct attack upon the Township by a hostile force, and then to serve as their Commander-in-Chief until the crisis is abated, and the State of Emergency rescinded. The Township Manager may also call the Citizen’s Militias to active duty to perform a needed Community service.

If a Township Manager shall call any of its Citizen’s Militias to active duty, the Executive Officer of each of the Communities in which militias resides shall be immediately informed as to which militias were activated and the nature of the emergency. The President, Attorney General, and the National Sage shall also be immediately informed.

A Township may grant its Manager additional powers by a Referendum of its registered voters.

SECTION FOUR – THE OFFICE OF DEPUTY TOWNSHIP MANAGER

Each candidate for Township Manager shall select a running mate for the office of Deputy Township Manager, to be elected at the same time, and to serve for the same term. It shall be the duty of the Deputy Township Manager to assume the office of Township Manager, should the Township Manager die, resign, be recalled from office, or for any reason become incapable of fulfilling the duties of the office.

Should the Deputy Township Manager die, resign, be recalled from office, or for any reason become incapable of fulfilling the duties of the office, the Township Manager shall nominate a new Deputy Township Manager. Said nominee shall take office upon being confirmed in an election to be held in a timely manner, with all registered voters of the Township participating.

A Township Manager may assign additional duties to their Deputy Township Manager.

SECTION FIVE – THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES OF A TOWNSHIP

Each Township shall have a Civic Center, which shall house the offices of its Management Board, the Township Manager, The Deputy Township Manager, and the Marshal. A Township’s Municipal Building

shall include jail cells to temporality house suspected felons, and a formal courtroom in which all Judicial proceedings held within the Township shall take place.

ARTICLE VII – COUNTIES

SECTION ONE – THE POPULATION LIMITS OF COUNTIES

Townships are organized into larger communities called Counties that shall be limited to a minimum of five (5), and a maximum of nineteen (19) Townships.

A County must join with four other adjacent Counties to form a new State.

SECTION TWO – THE MANAGEMENT BOARD OF A COUNTY

Counties are managed by a Management Board composed of one citizen elected by each of its Townships to a six (6) year term, who shall not already be holding elective office.

It shall be the duty of the Management Board of a County . . .

1. to work with the Management Boards of its Townships to provide and maintain basic civic services for their citizens.
2. to appoint judges to the its courts, who then must be confirmed by the registered voters of the County.
3. to maintain a system of prisons for the incarceration of the County's convicted felons who are sentenced to less than five (5) years imprisonment. Longer sentences shall be served in the prison system of the state in which the County is located.⁶⁶
4. to select an officer with the rank of Major from the County's Citizen's Militia to attend the Officer's Training Academy for the purpose of being commissioned with the military rank of Colonel upon completion of its curriculum. Colonels shall command the Citizen's Militia of their County.

The Management Board of a County shall have the authority to appoint Police Officers, as needed, to assist the Chief of Police in the performance of their duties. A Chief of Police shall supervise their Police Officers, but they shall serve at the sole discretion of the County's Management Board.

The Management Board of a County shall also serve as its Board of Elections.

A County may, by a referendum of its electorate, establish additional duties for its Management Board.

SECTION THREE – THE OFFICE OF COUNTY MANAGER

The executive authority of each County shall be vested in a County Manager, who shall be elected to a six (6) year term by the registered voters of all the Lodges within the County.

The Duties of a County Manager shall be . . .

1. to ensure that all Federal laws, and applicable Community laws, are fully and fairly executed throughout the County.
2. to represent the County in all negotiations to which it is a party.
3. to preside over meetings of the County's Management Board, and to cast a tie-breaking vote in that body whenever needed.
4. to administer the oath of office to a Chief of Police elected, and to Deputy Police Officers appointed.

⁶⁶ See Article VIII: Section Five - [The Office of State Attorney General \(Number 5\)](#), and the footnote.

The Management Board of a County may establish additional duties for its Manager, and shall establish a staff of sufficient size to assist the County Manager in fulfilling the duties of their office.

A County Manager shall have the authority . . .

1. to veto any County legislation within seven (7) days of its enactment.
2. to appoint persons to fill vacancies in their staff.
3. to call the Citizen’s Militias of the County to active duty, in whole or in part, after declaring an official “State of Emergency” in response to a crisis that affects two or more Townships within the County, such as fire, or a natural disaster, or to repel a direct attack upon the County by a hostile force, and then to serve as their Commander-in-Chief until the crisis is abated, and the State of Emergency rescinded. The County Manager may also call the Citizen’s Militias to active duty to perform a needed Community service.

If a County Manager shall call any of its Citizen’s Militias to active duty, the Executive Officer of each of the Communities in which militias resides shall be immediately informed as to which militias were activated and the nature of the emergency. The President, Attorney General, and the National Sage shall also be immediately informed.

A County may grant its Manager additional powers by a Referendum of its registered voters.

SECTION FOUR – THE OFFICE OF DEPUTY COUNTY MANAGER

Each candidate for County Manager shall select a running mate for the office of Deputy County Manager, to be elected at the same time, and to serve for the same term. It shall be the duty of the Deputy County Manager to assume the office of County Manager should the County Manager die, resign, be recalled from office, or for any reason become incapable of fulfilling the duties of the office.

Should the Deputy County Manager die, resign, be recalled from office, or for any reason become incapable of fulfilling the duties of the office, the County Manager shall nominate a new Deputy County Manager. Said nominee shall take office upon being confirmed in an election to be held in a timely manner, with all registered voters of the County participating.

A County Manager may assign additional duties to their Deputy County Manager.

SECTION FIVE – THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES OF A COUNTY

Each County shall have a Civic Center, which shall house the offices of its Management Board, the County Manager, the Deputy County Manager, the Chief of Police. A County’s Municipal Center shall include jail cells to temporality house suspected felons, and a formal courtroom in which all Judicial proceedings of the County shall take place.

ARTICLE VIII – STATES

SECTION ONE – THE POPULATION LIMITS OF STATES

Counties are organized into larger communities called States that shall be limited to a minimum of five (5), and a maximum of nineteen (19) Counties.

SECTION TWO – THE MANAGEMENT BOARD OF A STATE

States are managed by a Management Board composed of one citizen elected by each of its Counties to a six (6) year term, who shall not already be holding elective office.

It shall be the duty of the Management Board of a State . . .

1. to work with the Management Boards of its Counties to provide and maintain basic civic services for their citizens.

2. to appoint judges to the its courts, who then must be confirmed by the registered voters of the State.

The Management Board of a State shall have the authority to appoint Deputy Police Officers, as needed, to assist the Chief of Police in the performance of their duties. A Chief of Police shall supervise their Deputy Police Officers, but they shall serve at the sole discretion of the County's Management Board.

The Management Board of a State shall also serve as its Board of Elections.

A State may, by a referendum of its electorate, establish additional duties for its Management Board.

SECTION THREE – THE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR

The executive authority of each State shall be vested in a Governor, who shall be elected to a six (6) year term by the registered voters of all the Lodges within the State.

The Duties of a Governor shall be . . .

1. to ensure that all Federal laws, and applicable Community laws, are fully and fairly executed throughout the State.
2. to preside over meetings of the State Management Board, and to cast a tie-breaking vote in that body whenever needed.
3. to represent the State, as needed in all negotiations to which it is a party.
4. to administer the oath of office to a Chief of Police Elect, and to Deputy Police Officers appointed.
5. to select an officer with the rank of Colonel from the State's Citizen's Militia to attend the Officer's Training Academy for the purpose of being commissioned with the military rank of General upon completion of its curriculum. Generals shall command the Citizen's Militia of their State.

The Management Board of a State may establish additional duties for its Governor, and shall establish a staff of sufficient size to assist the Governor in fulfilling the duties of their office.

A Governor shall have the authority . . .

1. to veto any State legislation within seven (7) days of its enactment.
2. to appoint persons to fill vacancies in their staff.
3. to call the Citizen's Militias of the State to active duty (in whole or in part) after declaring an official "State of Emergency" in response to a crisis that affects two or more Counties within the State, such as a fire, or a natural disaster, or to repel a direct attack upon the state by a hostile force, and then to serve as their Commander-in-Chief until the crisis is abated, and the State of Emergency rescinded. The Governor may also call the Citizen's Militias to active duty to perform a needed Community service.

If a Governor shall call any of its Citizen's Militias to active duty, the Executive Officer of each of the Communities in which militias resides shall be immediately informed as to which militias were activated and the nature of the emergency. The President, Attorney General, and the National Sage shall also be immediately informed.

A State may grant its Governor additional powers by a Referendum of its registered voters.

SECTION FOUR – THE OFFICE OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Each candidate for Governor shall select a running mate for the office of Lieutenant Governor, to be elected at the same time, and to serve for the same term.

It shall be the duties of the Lieutenant Governor (1) to assume the Office of Governor, should the Governor die, resign, be recalled from office, or for any reason become incapable of fulfilling the duties of the office, and (2) to act as Governor while the Governor is out of the State.

Should the Lieutenant Governor die, resign, be recalled from office, or for any reason become incapable of fulfilling the duties of the office, the Governor shall nominate a new Lieutenant Governor. Said nominee shall take office upon confirmation in a State Election, to be held in a timely manner.

A Governor may assign additional duties to their Lieutenant Governor.

SECTION FIVE – THE OFFICE OF STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL

The authority to administer State laws shall be vested in a States Attorney General, who shall be elected by the registered voters of all the Lodges within the State to serve a six (6) year term.

The duties of a States Attorney General shall be . . .

1. to ensure that all Federal and State laws are faithfully executed throughout the State.
2. to investigate violations of Federal and State laws, and to prosecute those thought legally liable.
3. to represent the State in all legal proceedings to which it is a party.
4. to give legal advise to the Governor, the Governor’s ministers, and to all other State officials.
5. to maintain a system of prisons for the incarceration of the State’s convicted felons who are sentenced to more than (5) years imprisonment. Lesser sentences shall be served in the prison system of their County.⁶⁷

The Management Board of a State may establish additional duties for its State Attorney General, and shall establish a staff of sufficient size to assist the State Attorney General in fulfilling the duties of their office.

A States Attorney General shall have the authority to . . .

1. to appoint a Director to the State Bureau of Investigation.⁶⁸
2. to make appointments to fill vacancies in their staff.

SECTION SIX – THE STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Every State shall establish a Bureau of Investigation that shall investigate suspected violations of state law, reported by any individual, public official or government agency that is substantiated with evidence, as well as to assist local authorities in their investigations of suspected Felony crimes.

The State Bureau of Investigation shall also investigate suspected violations of law when it receives Petitions to Investigate from twenty (20) percent of the State’s Lodges, each signed by twenty (20) percent of its registered voters. Petitions to Investigate shall describe the circumstances that need to be investigated, and cite any laws thought to have been violated.

The State Bureau of Investigation shall keep all investigations confidential, until evidence deemed sufficient to charge an individual with the commission of a crime is presented to a court with jurisdiction for adjudication. In instances where the evidence is not considered to be actionable, the case shall be sealed and archived to be reexamined later, if and when new, relevant information should be discovered.

⁶⁷ See Article XI - Section Two - [The Department of Justice \(Number 6\)](#) for where convicted felons of Communities unaffiliated with a County or State will serve their sentences.

⁶⁸ See below, Section Six - The State Bureau of Investigation.

SECTION SEVEN – THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES OF A STATE

Each State shall have a Government Center, which shall house the offices of its Management Board, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, the States Attorney General, the State Bureau of Investigation, and the Chief of Police. A State’s Government Center shall include jail cells to temporality house suspected felons, and a formal courtroom in which all judicial proceedings of the State shall take place.

ARTICLE IX - PUBIC EDUCATION

SECTION ONE – GRADES ONE THROUGH TWELVE

Each child residing within The Family of Man shall receive twelve (12) years of public education that shall begin no earlier than eight (8) years of age. There shall be no attempts, public or private, to “pre-school” children. Kindergartens may be established to bring children together to begin socializing in their play, but not to instruct them in academic subjects.⁶⁹

Each Lodge shall establish an Elementary School that shall teach grades one (1) through four (4), and each District shall establish a Middle School that shall teach grades five (5) through eight (8).⁷⁰ Each Township shall establish a Boarding School that shall teach grades nine (9) through twelve (12).⁷¹

SECTION TWO – HIGHER EDUCATION

Each County shall establish a public College for the extended study of academic subjects beyond the High School curriculum that shall award Bachelor's Degrees to its graduates. Each State shall establish a public University for the further study of academic subjects that shall award Master’s and Doctorate Degrees to its graduates.

A graduate of a pubic College or University may choose to continue their education by studying additional subjects at the same school, or at a different accredited institution of learning.⁷²

Public Colleges and Universities shall make available both room and board to any student whose home lodge shall lie outside the County or state, and who elects chooses not to commute.

While living away from home, students remain citizens of their home Lodge, and may choose to vote by absentee ballot in any of its elections or referendums.

⁶⁹ We use to believe that the earlier we began educating our children, the better for them and our society. It seemed logical at the time, but our understanding of childhood development has improved since then, and now shows that we were wrong. Childhood is a lengthy process, which culminates in the physical and mental metamorphosis into adulthood that we call puberty. The first few years of life need to unfold naturally, and should not be rushed or interrupted. They are meant for personal exploration and discovery. A child’s mind is not yet ready for structured learning of any sort, including even learning how to read. Read to them, certainly, and encourage them to add new words to their active vocabulary, but don’t start teaching them to read until they’re at least eight years old.

⁷⁰ Adjacent Lodges, unaffiliated with a District or Township, may elect to share the task of teaching their children. For example, one lodge may use their schoolhouse as an elementary school, while another a middle school, and a third a high school.

⁷¹ At around the age of sixteen, children begin to feel frustrated and confused, due to the hormonal changes there’re experiencing. They want to rebel and separate from their parents, and parents too often are at a loss as how to respond to their insurrection.

In a boarding school, teenagers are guided by neutral third-party adults, without the emotional baggage of a Parent-Child relationship. Being separated from their parents, they don’t feel the need to rebel as often, either.

High School boarding schools are a place to transition from child to adult. It’s during the high school years that friendships are often formed that can last a lifetime, which deepens their sense of community.

⁷² Higher education should always to be encouraged. If some citizens choose to study multiple disciplines, then our society will benefit as a whole. They will become reservoirs of diverse knowledge, and might one day make good candidates for National Sage.

SECTION THREE - SCHOOL ACCREDITATIONS, UNIVERSAL CURRICULUMS, AND TESTING RESTRICTIONS

The Management Board of an Education Guild⁷³ shall set the standards by which all public schools, colleges and universities shall be accredited, and establish a universal curriculum to be taught throughout all public institutions of learning.

A requirement for graduation from High School shall be a passing grade in a course of study of The Constitution of The Family of Man.⁷⁴

Communities shall have the right, through the Referendum process, to augment the curriculum taught in its public schools with additional courses that they deem necessary, provided they do not violate the separation established in this Constitution between organized religion and government institutions,⁷⁵ or infringe on a child's constitutional right to an education based on verifiable facts.

There shall be no standardized testing of students in public schools.⁷⁶

There shall be no testing of academic skills that shall be used to determine access to public or private education beyond the twelfth (12th) grade.⁷⁷

ARTICLE X – THE PRESIDENT

SECTION ONE – THE OFFICE OF A PRESIDENT

The executive authority of The Family of Man shall be vested in a President, who shall be elected to a six (6) year term in a National Election, to be held on the last non-work day of the year. The President Elect shall take the oath of office immediately upon certification of the election.⁷⁸

The duties of a President shall be . . .

1. to represent The Family of Man in all negotiations to which it is a party.
2. to promote commerce with foreign nations or entities.
3. to act as Commander in Chief of the nation's Citizen's Militias during States of Emergency.
4. to protect the Environment.
5. to facilitate residential transfers between Lodges.
6. to address the citizens of The Family of Man upon assuming office, and every year thereafter throughout the President's term, so as to give their current assessment of its strengths and weaknesses, and to recommend such measures as they shall judge desirable to advance the interests of The Family.

Other duties may be assigned the President by a National Referendum.

⁷³ The first three Guilds to be established should probably be an Agriculture Guild to grow food to feed the population, a Child Care Guild to care for preschool children while their parents are at work, and an Education Guild to teach the children when they're old enough to attend school.

⁷⁴ If every adult citizen must declare allegiance to the Constitution, they need to first learn to what it is they will be pledging their fidelity.

⁷⁵ See Article XV: Section Thirteen - [Separation of Church and State](#), and its footnotes.

⁷⁶ Standardized testing of students resulted in "teaching to the test" wherever it was tried. Students studied only the material on which they would be tested, and retention of what they learned proved to be short lived.

⁷⁷ No SATs (Scholastic Aptitude Tests), or ACTs (American College Tests), or their equivalent. Tests of this kind have proven to be poor indicators of future academic achievement, and are often biased in favor of the culture values of the society administering the test.

⁷⁸ So as to prevent a "[lame duck](#)" President.

The President may appoint a personal staff of up to (10) people to assist in fulfilling the duties of their office.⁷⁹

A President shall have the authority . . .

1. to appoint ambassadors, and all other Federal officers whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, but which shall be established by law, who then must be confirmed in a National Election.
2. to appoint Judges to all Federal courts, and Justices to the Federal Supreme Court, who must be confirmed in a National Election before taking office.
3. to veto any Federal legislation within fourteen (14) days of its enactment.
4. to negotiate treaty and trade agreements, which then must be ratified by a two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) vote in a National Referendum.

To terminate an existing treaty or trade agreement, a petition from one-third of The Family's Lodges, each signed by one-third of their registered voters, must be submitted to the Federal Elections Board. Upon receiving enough qualifying petitions, the Federal Elections Board shall schedule a National Referendum. It shall take a two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) vote to terminate any treaty or trade agreement.

Whenever the President is communicating with a foreign dignitary or head of state, at least three (3) other members of the administration must be in attendance.⁸⁰

5. to grant reprieves and pardons for Federal crimes, except in cases of impeachment, which shall become effective ninety (90) days afterwards unless lawfully challenged.⁸¹
6. to call the Citizen's Militias of the nation to active duty (in whole or in part) after declaring an official "State of Emergency" in response to a crisis that affects two or more States, such as a fire, or natural disaster, or to repel an attack upon The Family, or its institutions, by a hostile force, and then to serve as their Commander-in-Chief until the crisis is abated and the State of Emergency rescinded. The President may also call the Citizen's Militias to active duty to perform a national service.⁸²

If the President shall call the Citizen's Militia of a Lodge to active duty, the Executive Officer of each of the Communities in which the Lodge resides shall be immediately informed, as well as the Attorney General, and the National Sage.

SECTION TWO – THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

To facilitate the President in the discharge of their duties, Executive Departments shall be established as needed with Ministers appointed by the President to manage them, serving concurrently with the President's term in office. Newly elected Presidents may appoint their own Ministers to their Executive Departments.

⁷⁹ The size of the President's staff, as well as the staffs of the Attorney General and National Sage, may be increased or decreased by a National Referendum.

⁸⁰ Most of the time, this would probably be the President's Chief of Staff, a translator, and a stenographer to take notes of what is said. This is necessary to avoid speculation about a President's possible collusion with a foreign adversary, as happened when President Trump met with Russia's foreign minister and ambassador in May of 2017, without anyone else present. (See Article XV: Section Seven - [Treason and Insurrection \(paragraph 2\)](#))

⁸¹ The power to grant reprieves and pardons was a check on the judiciary in cases where an unjust verdict was rendered. As a check on the inappropriate use of that power, this Constitution allows enough time to challenge a Presidential reprieve or pardon in cases where it is vehemently opposed by the public, as was the pardoning of US President Nixon by his successor, President Ford. See Article XIII: Section Ten - [Challenging and Overturning an Action of an Executive Officer](#).

⁸² Such as the construction of federal buildings, or a system of roads connecting the nation's Communities.

The Executive Departments shall include. . .⁸³

1. a Department of Defense that shall create and operate a Militia Boot Camp, which shall train all Citizen's Militias in the use of military weapons, fire fighting skills, and non-lethal methods of crowd control.

The Department of Defense shall create and operate an Officer's Training Academy for the purposes of training and commissioning military officers, who shall then, according to their rank, take command of their Community's Citizen's Militias. A Lieutenant shall command the Militia of their Lodge, a Captain the Militias of their District, a Major the Militias of their Township, a Colonel the Militias their County, and a General the Militias of their State.

If and when Citizen's Militias are called to active duty by the President, they shall be under the command of the Department of Defense.

2. a Department of Environmental Protection that shall act as the Legal Steward for all land within the boundaries of The Family of Man, so as to keep the life it sustains in balance with its surroundings.⁸⁴
3. a Department of Libraries that will create and maintain a system of lending libraries throughout the nation, and a Federal Archive and Museum, to house official records, historical documents, artifacts, and great works of art.
4. a Postal Department that will facilitate the secure delivery of mail, both printed and electronic.
5. a Department of Science and Technology that will conduct research as is desires.
6. a Department of State to oversee international diplomacy.
7. a Department of Commerce to facilitate trade with foreign governments and entities. The Department of Commerce shall establish and operate a Federal Bank, which will create a currency for use outside The Family, so as to finance the travel of Ambassadors, Trade Ministers, and other public officials while in the performance of their duties.⁸⁵

⁸³ Several of the departments listed here won't be needed as first, but they will over time as The Family grows.

⁸⁴ Should a Community wish to use some undeveloped land within its boundaries, It would have to gain authorization from the Department of Environmental Protection.

⁸⁵ The Federal Bank will generate income by selling commodities, such as food surpluses or rare minerals. As its reserves grow, there may come a time when it can finance the vacations of citizens who wish to travel outside The Family.

There shall be no “Coin of the Realm,” no money, currency, or any other representational form of value that may be traded for goods or services within The Family of Man.⁸⁶

The President may establish additional Executive Departments, as needed, and appoint its Ministers.

SECTION THREE – THE OFFICE OF VICE PRESIDENT

Each candidate for President shall select a running mate for the office of Vice President, to be elected at the same time, to serve for the same term. It shall be the duty of the Vice President to assume the office of President for the duration of the term, should the President die, resign, be recalled from office, or for any reason be unable to fulfill the duties of the office.

Should the Vice President die, resign, be recalled from office, or for any reason become permanently incapable of fulfilling the duties of the office, the President shall nominate a new Vice President. Said nominee shall take office upon confirmation in a Special National Election, to be held in a timely manner.

If the President should be temporarily unable to discharge the duties of their office, they shall immediately deliver to the Vice President, the Attorney General and the National Sage, a written declaration to that effect, whereby the duties and powers of the Presidency shall be transferred to the Vice President, who will then serve as Acting President until such time as the President submits to the Vice President, Attorney General, and the National Sage a written declaration that they are able to resume their responsibilities.⁸⁷

A President may assign other duties to their Vice President.

SECTION FOUR – THE ORDER OF SUCCESSION TO THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

If, at the same time, both the President and Vice-President should be temporarily unable to fulfill the duties of the Presidency, then the Attorney General, shall become Acting President until such time as either the President, or the Vice President, is able to reassume the duties of the office.⁸⁸ If the President and Vice-President should be permanently unable to fulfill the duties of the Presidency, then the Attorney General, shall become President for the duration of the term.

⁸⁶ MONEY! It has been said, “The love of money is the root of all evil.” I contend, however, that when everything, including a human life, is pegged with a dollar value, then money itself becomes evil. An obvious example would be the institution of slavery, which was the foundation of the major economies of the world for thousands of years. Although slavery and human trafficking are illegal, every day on Wall Street the financial value of a human life is calculated and weighed against the cost of doing business.

This was made evident in 1973 when the Ford Motor Company compared the cost of retooling its factory (so as to prevent its model Pinto from catching fire in rear-end collisions), to the cost of settling law suits resulting from deaths caused by the engine’s faulty design. The executives concluded that it was more cost effective to settle the law suits, than to retool at a cost of \$11 per car. The slaughter of unsuspecting buyers of the Ford Pinto was allowed to continue, because it was a financially prudent (and legal) business decision. Was this not the same kind of callous reasoning that guided the wealthy when they considered investing in the slave trade of old, weighing the potential profit of such a venture against their losses should the ship and its human cargo go down in a storm?

It was the acquisition of money, in the form of gold and other natural resources, that was the guiding force behind much of mankind’s wars throughout history. Its unequal distribution has caused misery for everyone except those at the top of the financial ladder, who would do almost anything to keep the privilege that comes with being rich in a capitalist society.

Money determines our status in the world, and monetizes everything we do. Without it, we’re denied the necessities of life, food, shelter, clothing, even self respect. Money is an artifact of the past that we cannot afford to bring with us into the future.

In this Constitution it is the Guilds, specializing in producing a product or service that everyone needs, which forms the basis of an economy without any form of currency. Instead, the economic wellbeing of The Family is based on the self-interest of its citizens, and the Constitutional requirement of their mutual cooperation, in order to serve those interests.

“I believe that banking institutions are more dangerous to our liberties than standing armies,” – Thomas Jefferson

⁸⁷ As happened when Presidents Ronald Reagan and George W. Bush underwent surgery.

⁸⁸ As might happen during another pandemic.

If the President, Vice President and the Attorney General should temporarily be unable to fulfill the duties of the Office, then the Deputy Attorney General shall become Acting President until such time as either the President, Vice President, or Attorney General is able to reassume the duties of the office. If the President, Vice President, and the Attorney General, should be permanently unable to fulfill the duties of the Presidency, then the Deputy Attorney General shall become President for the duration of the term.

If the President, Vice President, Attorney General, and the Deputy Attorney General are scheduled to appear at the same place, at the same time, the President shall select one of their number not to attend.⁸⁹

ARTICLE XI – THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

SECTION ONE – THE OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

The authority to administer Federal laws shall be vested in an Attorney General, who shall be elected to a six (6) year term in a National Election, to be held on the last non-work day of the year.

The duties of an Attorney General shall be . . .

1. to ensure that the Laws of The Family of Man are faithfully executed throughout the nation.
2. to investigate violations of Federal Laws, and to prosecute those thought legally liable.
3. to give legal advise to the President, the President’s Ministers, and to all officials who hold a Federal office.
4. to process immigration to The Family, and the naturalization of new citizens.
5. to provide training for the Peace Officers of all Communities within The Family.
6. to maintain a system of Federal prisons for the incarceration of persons convicted of Federal crimes.

The Attorney General may appoint a personal staff of up to (10) people to assist in fulfilling the duties of their office.

An Attorney General shall have the authority . . .

1. to appoint a Director to supervise the Department of Justice,⁹⁰ who shall serve at the pleasure of the Attorney General.
2. to call the Citizen's Militias of The Family to active duty, in whole or in part, if needed to assist Federal Marshals⁹¹ in the performance of their duties.

If the Attorney General shall call the Citizen’s Militia of a Lodge to active duty, the Executive Officer of each of the Communities in which the Lodge resides shall be immediately informed, as well as the President, and the National Sage.

SECTION TWO – THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

To facilitate the Attorney General in the discharge of their duties, a Department of Justice shall be established. It shall be the responsibility of the Department of Justice to maintain and operate . . .

1. a Federal Bureau of Investigation that shall investigate suspected violations of Federal law, reported by any individual, public official or government agency that is substantiated with

⁸⁹ Called the “Designated Survivor,” a person in the line of succession to the US Presidency was traditionally left behind, so as to ensure an orderly transition in the unlikely event that some single catastrophe should wipe out the nation’s top echelon of leaders.

⁹⁰ See below - Section Two - The Department of Justice.

⁹¹ See below - Section Two - The Department of Justice (Number 3).

evidence, If requested, the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall assist local authorities in their investigations of Felony crimes.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation shall also investigate suspected violations of Federal law when it receives Petitions to Investigate from twenty (20) percent of the nations Lodges, each signed by twenty (20) percent of its registered voters. Petitions to Investigate shall describe the circumstances that need to be investigated, and cite any laws thought to have been violated.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation shall keep all investigations confidential, until evidence deemed sufficient to charge an individual with the commission of a crime is presented to a court with jurisdiction. In instances where the evidence is not deemed to be actionable, the case shall be sealed and archived to be reexamined later, if and when new, relevant information should be discovered.

2. a Circuit Court with judges who routinely travel between Communities that are without access to the Trial or Appellate courts of larger communities, so as to adjudicate their docket of cases and hear appeals to their judicial decisions.
3. a Federal Marshals Service, which shall be charged with the enforcement all Federal laws throughout The Family. If and when a Citizen's Militia is called to active duty by the Attorney General, it shall be under the command and control of the Federal Marshals Service.
4. a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, which shall manage a legal process by which foreign nationals may immigrate to The Family, and apply for citizenship.
5. a Peace Officers Academy for the purpose of training the Peace Officers of all Communities, and to award its graduates a Certificate of Proficiency in Police Science.
6. a Bureau of Federal Prisons for the incarceration of those lawfully convicted of Federal crimes, and convicted felons of Communities unaffiliated with a County or State and their prison systems.

SECTION THREE – THE OFFICE OF DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Each candidate for Attorney General shall select a running mate for the office of Deputy Attorney General, to be elected at the same time, and to serve for the same term. It shall be the duty of the Deputy Attorney General to assume the Office of Attorney General for the duration of the term, should the Attorney General die, resign, be recalled from office, or for any reason be permanently unable to fulfill the duties of the office.

Should the Deputy Attorney General die, resign, be recalled from office, or for any reason become permanently incapable of fulfilling the duties of the office, the Attorney General shall nominate a new Deputy Attorney General. Said nominee shall take office upon confirmation in a National Election, to be held in a timely manner.

If the Attorney General should be temporarily unable to discharge the duties of their office, they shall immediately deliver to the Deputy Attorney General, the President and the National Sage a written declaration to that effect, whereby the duties and powers of the Attorney General shall be transferred to the Deputy Attorney General, who will then serve as Acting Attorney General until such time as the Attorney General submits to the Deputy Attorney General, the President and the National Sage a written declaration that they are able to resume their responsibilities.

The Attorney General may assign additional duties to the Deputy Attorney General.

ARTICLE XII – THE NATIONAL SAGE⁹²

SECTION ONE – THE ELECTION OF A NATIONAL SAGE AND THE DUTIES OF THE OFFICE

A National Sage for The Family of Man shall be elected to office in a National Election, to be held on the last non-work day of the year, and shall serve for life, or until such time as they resign, be recalled from office, or for any reason be permanently unable to discharge the duties of the Office.

The duties of a National Sage shall be . . .

1. to hold the institutional memory of The Family of Man.⁹³
2. to preserve, protect and defend formal English as the common language of the nation.⁹⁴
3. to serve as the nation’s moral compass.
4. to address the citizens of The Family upon assuming office, and every year thereafter throughout their term, so as to give their assessment of The Family’s current strengths and weaknesses, and to recommend such measures as they shall judge desirable to keep The Family true to its principles, and to advance its wellbeing.

The National Sage may appoint a personal staff of up to (10) people to assist in fulfilling the duties of their office.

SECTION TWO – THE POWERS OF THE NATIONAL SAGE

The National Sage shall have the authority . . .

1. to express in writing their opinion of any candidate for public office, or any proposed legislation, and have it included in the publication of the official Voter’s Guide for that election or referendum.

⁹² Although all governments are subject to the political realities of their day, all too often challenges in the past were met by those in charge with the most expedient remedy available at the moment. A short term gain was often achieved at the expense of a detrimental, long term result. This need not be the case, however, if government is counseled by people of a broader mindset, with enough institutional power to act as a moral compass for society.

The National Sage is meant to be a combination of the [Wise Elder](#), and [Plato’s Philosopher/King](#). This Constitution gives the Sage broad powers to initiate public debate, but no ability to create public policy.

⁹³ A major problem among nations is that civilization is evolving so quickly, and is so complex, that people under fifty are often unaware of their recent past. A society that cannot remember its history will repeat its mistakes. It is my belief that the lack of an institutional memory, of what worked in the past and what didn’t, inhibits the progress of mankind.

⁹⁴ Noah Webster (1758-1842) believed that a well-defined, national language was essential, if a multicultural society with its various dialects and accents (such as the newly formed United States of America) was to stay unified. He felt that without it, the States would lose any national feelings they had, and the union would eventually dissolve. That was the motivation for his seminal work, “An American Dictionary of the English Language,” the first of its kind, published in 1828. I think Mr. Webster had a point.

The subject of a common language is controversial because many fear it would lead to a loss of identity for those with different cultural backgrounds. I disagree. The danger lies not in teaching a common language, but in not teaching other languages as well.

Unfortunately, Social Media has degraded our language by embracing all sorts of verbal shortcuts, such as OMG, LOL, and WTF. Now with emojis, we’re being taken back to a time before alphabets were even invented, when we communicated by sign language and drawing pictures in the dirt. If we continue down this road, there will come a time when no one will remember when language contained real words and rules of grammar.

Our ability to express ourselves is directly tied to the speech centers of our brain. Words literally define how we think, and what we think about. If that voice in our head can’t find the words to express a thought, it will stop trying. If our common language is allowed to deteriorate into a form of Orwellian “newspeak,” then we will all dumb-down and devolve as a society.

While government should never try to dictate how people speak informally to one another, or decide how works of fiction are written, the grammar of our common language must be preserved in all nonfictional material. Its vocabulary, however, should be allowed to evolve over time to describe new, developing technologies, and to accommodate changes in The Family’s cultural norms. (For example, to help eliminate gender biases in society through the use of gender neutral pronouns.)

English is the most expressive of all languages. With its many synonyms you can choose just the right words to convey what you’re thinking. I doubt that Shakespeare could have written as eloquently in any other. English shall be the Common Language of The Family of Man, until such time as an amendment to the contrary is adopted.

2. to attend any meeting of the President’s Cabinet of Department Ministers to offer counsel.
3. to attend any meeting of government ministers, and to address those in attendance.
4. to submit to any Elections Board a “Petition to Legislate,” which shall require no additional signatures, and shall force a referendum to enact law.⁹⁵
5. to submit to any Elections Board a “Petition to Recall,” which shall require no additional signatures, and shall force a vote to remove an official from office, or a Judge or Justice from the bench.⁹⁶
6. to submit to any Public Official or Investigative Agency a Petition to Investigate, which shall require no additional signatures, and shall open an official investigation.
7. to submit a “Petition to End Hostilities” to the Federal Elections Board, which shall require no additional signatures and shall force a National Referendum within seven (7) days to end further military action.⁹⁷
8. to submit a “Petition to Amend the Constitution” to the Federal Elections Board, which shall require no additional signatures, and shall force a National Referendum to ratify the Amendment.⁹⁸

ARTICLE XIII – ELECTIONS, REFERENDUMS AND RECALLS

SECTION ONE – ELECTIONS AND REFERENDUMS

An Election shall be to install a person to public office, a judge or Justice to the bench, or to confirm an appointee to their civic position.

A Referendum shall be to enact legislation for a Community, or to proclaim in a public statement the collective mind of its citizens.⁹⁹

An Election designated as a “Special Election” shall have but one public office to consider. A Referendum designated as a “Special Referendum” shall have but one legislative issue to decide.

An Election or Referendum of a Community shall only be open to the registered voters of that Community.

The Elections and Referendums of a Community shall be scheduled throughout its Lodges, with all polling done during the same time period.

Unless otherwise stipulated, all Elections and Referendums are won by a majority vote.

SECTION TWO – BOARDS OF ELECTIONS¹⁰⁰

The Elections and Referendums of a Guild or Community shall be conducted and certified by its Board of Elections.

⁹⁵ See Article XIII: Section Nine - [Enacting Legislation](#).

⁹⁶ See Article XIII: Section Eleven - [Removing a Public Official from Office, or a Judge or Justice from the Bench](#).

⁹⁷ The Sage is empowered to call for a timely vote, rather than wait the 30 days prescribed in Article XVI: Section Two - [Ending Hostilities](#). This is a necessary check on the possible misuse of the power that a President must have, to call the Citizen's Militias to active duty without any public debate, so as to respond quickly to a military attack on The Family.

⁹⁸ See Article XIX: [Amending the Constitution](#).

⁹⁹ For example, “Be it known that because animals have the intelligence of a human child, the citizens of Lodge (insert number of Lodge) of the (fill in the blank) Guild, have elected to become a vegetarian Community, and will no longer serve meat of any kind at its cafeteria.” See Article XV: Section Six - [Misdemeanor Offenses and Felony crimes \(Paragraph 7\)](#), and its footnote.

¹⁰⁰ The Management Board of each Community also serves as its Elections Board. A Lodge is too small to have a Management Board, so its Elections Board is composed of its Lodge Manager, Deputy Lodge Manager, and Constable.

It shall be the duty of each Community's Board of Elections to . . .

1. to verify that candidates have met the requirements to be elected to the office they seek.
2. to verify that petitions to schedule a Referendum have met their signature requirements.
3. to schedule and publicly announce all qualifying Elections and Referendums.
4. to prepare in advance of any scheduled Election or Referendum, a "Voter's Guide," which shall give a clearly worded, objective description and impact analysis of any proposed legislation that shall be on the ballot, as well a brief, uncensored description of the qualifications of each candidate seeking public office, written by the candidates themselves. Copies of the Voter's Guide shall then be made available to every registered voter of the Community to read, in a timely fashion.
5. to deliver, then collect and count every absentee ballot of registered voters who reside outside their Lodges, or who are otherwise unable to vote in person.¹⁰¹ After all ballots are counted, the exact count shall be certified and the results announced publicly.

The counting of ballots for any Election or Referendum shall be observed by anyone who submits a formal request to do so to the Elections Board seven (7) days before balloting.

SECTION THREE – MANDATORY VOTING AND VOTER REGISTRATION

Voting is mandatory. Deliberate failure to vote in an Election or Referendum shall be a Misdemeanor offense and punishable by the maximum penalty allowed by law for each offense.

Upon turning twenty (20) years of age, every adult citizen of The Family shall register to vote with the Elections Board of their Lodge. Citizens who, for legitimate reasons, are unable to participate in an election or referendum may apply to their Elections Board for an exemption from voting. Applications for a Voting Exemption shall state reasons as to why an exemption is necessary, and specify a time when the exemption should expire.

A regularly updated list of citizens excused from voting shall be on permanent display at their Community Centers.

Persons incarcerated for felony crimes committed shall vote by absentee ballot in all elections and referendums for which they are eligible. Failure to do so shall add five (5) days to their sentence for each instance. A person convicted of treason¹⁰² shall be never be allowed to vote in any Election or Referendum.

SECTION FOUR – THE PROCESS OF VOTING

All elections and referendums shall be held on the last non-work day of the month, at the community center of each of the Lodges participating. For issues that need to be resolved earlier, the Election board may schedule the vote more expeditiously.

Polling shall be done so as to insure privacy, using hand marked ballots that shall be deposited in transparent containers. There shall be no mechanical or electronic tabulation of ballots.

Ballots for Elections to public office shall allow voters to mark their choice of candidates as "None of the above," and for each Referendum as "I abstain from voting on this issue."

¹⁰¹ In the past, absentee ballots were often not counted, unless they were thought to possibly a make a difference in the outcome of an election. If every vote is to be equal to every other vote, then every vote must be counted, if only to accurately record the margin of victory or defeat.

¹⁰² See Article XV: Section Seven - [Treason and Insurrection](#).

SECTION FIVE – RANKED PREFERENTIAL VOTING IN ELECTIONS

When more than two candidates are on the ballot for the same office, voters shall rank them in order of their preference. Ballots shall initially be counted for each voter's first choice. If a candidate does not receive enough votes to win the office, then the candidate who received the fewest votes is eliminated, and voters who selected the eliminated candidate as their first choice shall then have their votes added to the totals of the candidate they selected as their second choice.

This process shall continue until a candidate has acquired the number of votes need to win the office.¹⁰³

SECTION SIX – QUALIFICATIONS FOR PUBLIC OFFICE

All candidates for public office shall be adult citizens of The Family. Candidates for President, Vice President, Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General and National Sage must either be a Founding Citizen, with name and signature listed in Appendix A, or born within the boundaries of The Family of Man.

Upon taking office, public officials shall be twenty-five (25) years of age, or older, except The President, Vice President, Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General, Judges of the nation's Court, and Supreme Court Justices, who shall all be thirty-five (35) years of age or older upon taking office.

Upon taking office, the National Sage shall be fifty-five (55) years of age or older

There shall be no other qualification required of any candidate for public office within The Family of Man.

SECTION SEVEN – NO TERM LIMITS

There shall be no limits placed on the number of times a person may be elected to public office.¹⁰⁴

SECTION EIGHT – CAMPAIGN RESTRICTIONS

No person shall publicly endorse or disparage any candidate for elective office, or publicly advocate for the acceptance or rejection of any proposed legislation, in a Community in which the person is not a citizen.¹⁰⁵

No public official, judge, or justice shall engage in political campaigning while performing in their official capacity, while wearing an official uniform, while in a government room or building, or while using government property.¹⁰⁶

The sole exception to these restrictions shall be the National Sage, who may publicly express their opinion on any subject, at any time.

SECTION NINE – ENACTING LEGISLATION

The authority to legislative shall be vested solely with the adult citizens of The Family, through the Referendum process.

¹⁰³ This eliminates the need for a second, runoff election.

¹⁰⁴ Setting Term Limits only serves to replace people who know the job with people who don't. If someone is popular enough to be elected multiple times how can the will of the people be denied, especially in a Direct Democracy?

¹⁰⁵ This one exception to the right of free expression is meant to prevent outside influence in local elections, a frequent problem in the past. Special interest groups, with support from powerful patrons outside the community, would amass enormous amounts of resources and bring them to bear in local elections, thus overwhelming any opposition to their political agenda.

¹⁰⁶ A rewording of the of what became known as the [Hatch Act](#) in American Law.

A Referendum shall be scheduled when a "Petition to Legislate" is submitted to the appropriate Elections Board, bearing the signatures of twenty (20) percent of the Community's registered voters. The petition must state the exact wording of the legislation to be adopted.

Upon receiving enough qualifying signatures, an Elections Board shall publicly announce the date of a Referendum to enact or reject the proposed legislation.

Unless otherwise stipulated in the Referendum itself, new Legislation shall become effective when the the Referendum is certified by its Elections Board as having won the vote. It does not require anyone's signature to become law.

SECTION TEN – CHALLENGING AND OVERTURNING AN ACTION OF AN EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Any official acton by the Chief Executive Officer of any Community, including a veto of legislation, shall be challenged when a "Petition to Challenge," signed by one-fourth (1/4) of the registered voters of the Community, is submitted to its Elections Board.

Upon receiving a qualifying Petition to Challenge, the Elections Board shall immediately notify the Chief Executive Officer and schedule a referendum to settle the issue, which will suspend the executive action until the outcome of the referendum is certified. A referendum to overturn the offending action of an Executive Officer shall require a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the registered voters of the Community.

SECTION ELEVEN – REMOVING A PUBLIC OFFICIAL FROM OFFICE, OR A JUDGE OR JUSTICE FROM THE BENCH

Any public official, Judge of the court, or Justice of a Supreme Court, shall be subject to a Recall Referendum when a "Petition to Recall" is submitted to the appropriate Elections Board, naming the public official, Judge or Justice to be recalled, describing the reasons why the person should be removed from office, and bearing the signatures of one-third (1/3) of its registered voters.

Upon receiving a qualifying Petition to Recall, the Elections Board shall schedule a Referendum, which shall require a two-thirds (2/3) vote to remove the public official, Judge or Justice from office.

ARTICLE XIV - OATHS OF OFFICE

SECTION ONE – THE OATH OF OFFICE FOR A PRESIDENT

A President elect shall take office after making the following declaration, administered by the Chief Justice of the Federal Supreme Court in an official ceremony with witnesses present.

"I, (*full name*) do solemnly affirm that I will faithfully execute the duties of the office of President for the nation known as The Family of Man, and that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion."

SECTION TWO – THE OATH OF OFFICE FOR AN ATTORNEY GENERAL OR DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Within seven (7) days of being elected, the Attorney General Elect and Deputy Attorney General elect shall assume the office upon taking the following oath, administered by the Chief Justice of the Federal Supreme Court in an official ceremony with witnesses present.

"I, (*full name*) do solemnly affirm that I will faithfully execute the duties of the office of (*Attorney General/Deputy Attorney General*) for the nation known as The Family of Man, and that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion."

SECTION THREE – THE OATH OF OFFICE FOR A NATIONAL SAGE

Within seven (7) days of being elected, the National Sage Elect shall assume the office upon taking the following oath, administered by the Chief Justice of the Federal Supreme Court in an official ceremony with witnesses present.

"I, (*Full name*) do solemnly affirm that I will faithfully execute the duties of the office of National Sage for the nation known as The Family of Man, and that I will use the experience that I have acquired in life to counsel my Brothers and Sisters, so that we might avoid the mistakes of the past to build a better future.¹⁰⁷ I take these obligations freely, and without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion.

SECTION FOUR – THE OATH OF OFFICE FOR ALL EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Within seven (7) days of being elected, the executive officers of every Community (except the President), shall take office after making the following declaration, administered by the most senior Judge of their Community, in an official ceremony with witnesses present.

"I, (*full name*) hereby declare and solemnly affirm that I will faithfully execute the duties of (*title of the office*) of (*name of the Community*), and that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion."

SECTION FIVE – THE OATH OF OFFICE FOR ALL PEACE OFFICERS

Within seven (7) days of being elected, a Chief Peace Officer shall take office after making the following declaration, administered by the Executive Officer of their Community, in an official ceremony with witnesses present.

"I (*full name*) do hereby declare and solemnly affirm that as (*title of the office*) for (*name of Community*), I will endeavor to keep the peace in my Community, to apply all Federal laws, and applicable Community Laws within my jurisdiction both equally and fairly, and to investigate any infractions of those laws which come to my attention. I take these obligations freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion."

Deputy Peace Officers appointed shall make the same declaration.

SECTION SIX – THE OATH OF OFFICE FOR A FEDERAL MARSHAL

Federal Marshalls shall assume office after making the following declaration, administered by the most senior judge available.

"I, (*full name*) do solemnly swear that I shall faithfully execute the Federal laws and statutes of every case to which I am assigned as a Federal Marshal, both equally and fairly, and that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion."

SECTION SEVEN – THE OATH OF OFFICE FOR A JUDGE OR A SUPREME COURT JUSTICE

All Judges and Supreme Court Justices shall make the following declaration before assuming the bench, administered by the most senior Judge of the Community for which they will serve:

"I, (*full name*) do solemnly swear that I shall faithfully apply the laws of The Family of Man and all applicable Community laws under my jurisdiction, both equally and fairly to every case brought before my court, and that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion."

¹⁰⁷ A reference to the first enumerated duty of a National Sage.

ARTICLE XV - THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM

SECTION ONE – THE NATION’S TRIAL AND APPELLATE COURTS

The judicial authority of The Family of Man shall be vested in a Federal Supreme Court, with a system of lower courts as described below.

1. Each District shall establish a system of Trial Courts to adjudicate violations of District laws, Misdemeanor offenses, and Civil Disputes, presided by judges who are appointed by the District Management Board, and confirmed by its registered voters.
2. Each Township shall establish a system of Trial Courts to adjudicate violations of Township laws and Felony crimes within the Township, presided by judges who are appointed by the Township Management Board, and confirmed its registered voters.

Every two years the number of Public Defenders needed by a Township’s courts shall be determined by polling its Judges, with elections held shortly thereafter to staff any shortages. Public Defenders shall be elected, to a six (6) year term.
3. Each County shall establish a system of Trial Courts to adjudicate violations of County laws and an Appellate Court, presided by judges who are appointed by the County Management Board, and confirmed by its registered voters. If a District or Township is unaffiliated with a County, then appeals may be made to the Supreme Court of the State in which the County resides.
4. Each State shall establish a system of Trial Courts to adjudicate violations of State laws and a State Supreme Court to which the judicial decisions of its lower courts may be appealed.
5. Lodges shall rely on the Trial Courts of their District to adjudicate Misdemeanor offenses and Civil cases, the Trial Courts of their Township for Felony crimes, and the Appellate Court of its County or State for appeals.¹⁰⁸

A final appeal of judicial decisions may be made to the Federal Supreme Court.

SECTION TWO – JURISDICTION OF THE NATION’S COURTS

The judicial authority of the nation shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of The Family of Man, and treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors and, and other public ministers and Consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which The Family of Man shall be a party; to controversies between two or more Communities; between a Community and citizens of another Community; between citizens of different Communities, between a Community, or the citizens thereof and foreign governments or entities, or their citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a Community shall be a party, the Federal Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all other cases before mentioned, the Federal Supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the people shall make by Referendum.¹⁰⁹

SECTION THREE – THE JUDICIARY

All judges, except those of the Federal Circuit Court and Justices of the Federal Supreme Court, shall be appointed by the Management Board of their Community, and confirmed in an Election by its registered voters.

¹⁰⁸ Lodges are just too small to support a trial court of their own.

¹⁰⁹ A modified version of Article III: Section Two of the [US Constitution](#).

Judges of all Federal courts, the Federal Circuit Court and Justices of the Federal Supreme Court shall be appointed by the President, and confirmed in a National Election.

Those appointed to the bench may not actively campaign for their confirmation.¹¹⁰

To be eligible for confirmation, every judge and Justice appointed must hold Certificates of Proficiency in Constitutional law, Criminal law, and Contract law.

Upon being confirmed, judges and Justices within The Family of Man shall serve for life, or until such time as they may resign, be recalled from the bench, or for any reason be permanently unable to fulfill the duties of their office.

The Justices of a of State Supreme Court, and the Justices of the Federal Supreme Court shall elect a Chief Justice from among their number, to serve a six (6) year term. The Chief Justice of the Federal Supreme Court shall act as the Chief Administrative Officer for all of its lower courts.

The number of justices to sit on a State Supreme Court or the Federal Supreme Court, shall be seven (7). The number of either may be changed by a Referendum of the Communities under its jurisdiction.

SECTION FOUR – JUDICIAL CONFERENCES AND PRELIMINARY HEARINGS

Any person charged with a crime shall be brought before a judge, at either a Judicial Conference for a Misdemeanor offense, or a Preliminary Hearing for a Felony crime, where evidence shall be presented to support probable cause that the alleged violation occurred, that it occurred within the court's jurisdiction, and that the defendant, or defendants named, committed the offense.

It shall be at a Judicial Conference where all Civil cases shall be adjudicated.

Unless a Change of Venue” is granted, all Judicial Conferences, Preliminary Hearings, and Trials shall take place in the Community where a Misdemeanor offense, or Felony crime is alleged to have taken place, or where a Civil complaint shall have been filed with the court having jurisdiction.

No one charged with a Misdemeanor offense shall be held in custody before their Judicial Conference. Felony suspects awaiting their Preliminary Hearing or trial, and thought not to be a flight risk or a danger to themselves or others may, at the discretion of the presiding Judge, be released on their own recognizance until their court date.

SECTION FIVE – A NON-ADVERSARIAL SYSTEM OF JUSTICE¹¹¹

It shall be the judge presiding at a Judicial Conference who shall determine the guilt or innocence of a defendant charged with a Misdemeanor offense, and the sentence to be imposed if convicted.

If the presiding judge at a Preliminary Hearing rules that the charges have merit and that a trial is warranted, a trial date shall be scheduled to be presided by a panel of three (3) judges, none of whom shall be the judge who presided at the Preliminary Hearing. It shall be the panel of judges presiding at a trial who shall determine the guilt or innocence of a defendant charged with a Felony crime, and the sentence to be imposed if convicted.

¹¹⁰ In the past, judges were often elected to the Bench, instead of appointed. The election of judges was initially a reform, a way to shield the judiciary from the influence of corrupt politicians. When judges were elected, however, many quickly learned to play more attention to public opinion than the law, often acting like politicians instead of impartial judges when they campaigned. Although judges in The Family are appointed for life, if their decisions are too outside of the norms of public opinion, they can be recalled from the bench by that very same public.

¹¹¹ Also known as an Inquisitorial legal system. Unlike the English and US systems of jurisprudence, where the court is, in essence, a referee presiding over two sides of a legal argument, in The Family of Man there is no trial by jury. In a Non-Adversarial System, judges, well schooled in the law, review evidence presented by investigators, and cross-examine witnesses to determine the guilt or innocence of the defendant.

Defendants charged with a Felony crime shall be assigned a Public Defender for their Preliminary Hearing, who shall also represent them at their trial if one is scheduled. A defendant shall always have the right to request a different Public Defender.

Both Misdemeanor and Felony defendants shall have the right to present witnesses to support their claim of innocence, but only Felony defendants shall be assigned counsel. Only a judge shall question witnesses under oath at a Judicial Conference, or cross-examine witnesses at a Preliminary Hearing or Trial.

All Judicial Conferences, Preliminary Hearings and Trials shall be open to the public.

SECTION SIX – MISDEMEANOR OFFENSES AND FELONY CRIMES

All crimes shall be defined by statute. The sole difference between a Misdemeanor offense and a Felony crime shall be the penalties that can be imposed upon conviction.

Sentences for Misdemeanor offenses lawfully adjudicated, shall be limited to a period of Community Service of not less than four (4) hours for a minor offense, and not to exceed one hundred twenty-eight (128) hours for the most egregious.¹¹² Involuntary Servitude, in the form of Community Service, shall only exist within The Family of Man as a sentence for a Misdemeanor offense. The practice of Chattel Slavery is strictly forbidden.

Sentences for Felony crimes lawfully adjudicated shall only be confinement for a period of time of no less than three (3) months in a State or Federal penal institution, situated so as to be outside the visual range of any Community, and where the surrounding terrain alone shall be sufficient to prevent escape.¹¹³

Persons convicted of a Felony crime, committed while under the age of twenty (20) years, shall be sentenced to confinement in a penal institution specifically designed for youthful offenders, so as to be kept separate from populations of incarcerated adults.¹¹⁴

Visits with family, friends, or public defenders shall be monitored, but never denied. Persons sentenced to imprisonment for more than six (6) months may be allowed unmonitored conjugal visits every three (3) months, while unmarried, adult prisoners may be allowed unmonitored visits by a sex worker.

Assault shall either be a Misdemeanor offense when it does not result in serious physical injury, or a Felony crime when it does.¹¹⁵

Animal abuse shall suffer the same legal penalties as child abuse.¹¹⁶ Animals shown to be suffering from neglect shall be removed from the care of their owners and put up for adoption.

¹¹² That calculates to 16 days at 8 hours per day.

¹¹³ In Roger Moore's documentary "Where to Invade Next," it was shown that the penal system in Norway removes prisoners far from any signs of civilization, thus preventing escape. This eliminates the need for walls, armed guards, or even locks on the doors. In a society where everyone is family, it's a much more humane way to confine offenders.

¹¹⁴ When children are housed with adult convicts, they are likely to become students of crime with hardened criminals as their teachers, thus undermining any attempts at rehabilitation.

¹¹⁵ Will Smith's famous slap of comedian Chris Rock during the 2022 Oscars didn't result in any physical injury and, under this constitution would receive a period of Community Service as a Misdemeanor offense. If he had bloodied his nose, Smith could receive the maximum penalty, one hundred twenty-eight (128) hours. It was an assault that resulted in some injury, all be it minor. If he had used his fist and broken Rock's jaw, a prison sentence would be warranted.

¹¹⁶ Most mammals are thought to have the intelligence of a three or four old human child, and they have the full array of emotions that humans have, love, hate, fear, anger, etc. Animal abuse IS child abuse.

The sentence for a crime legally adjudicated shall be solely at the decision of the presiding Judge, or panel of judges, if kept within sentencing guidelines established by statute.¹¹⁷

There shall be no further legal restrictions placed on a person who shall have served their sentence for a crime adjudicated.

No fact legally adjudicated by any court within The Family of Man shall be reexamined by any other court, other than an Appellate Court.

SECTION SEVEN – TREASON AND INSURRECTION

Treason shall consist either of waging war against The Family of Man, or giving aid and comfort to its enemies. Those convicted of Treason shall be sentenced to the ultimate penalty allowed by law, life imprisonment without the possibility of parole.

Charges of Treason shall be prosecuted before the Federal Supreme Court that shall determine the guilt or innocence of the accused. No person shall be convicted of Treason except on the testimony of at least two witnesses to the same overt act, or a confession in open court.

Insurrection shall consist of engaging in physical rebellion against the authority of The Family of Man, or any of its Communities. It shall be a felony crime with a mandatory sentence of not less than five (5) years, and not more than fifteen (15) years in a federal prison, if convicted.

SECTION EIGHT – PRIVACY RIGHTS¹¹⁸

There shall be no attempt by any government agency, or private individuals or organizations, to analyze the records or data of nameless individuals, so as to determine their identities.¹¹⁹

There shall be no indiscriminate surveillance of people in public spaces.

There shall be no covert surveillance of individuals, or of groups of individuals, or legal authorization given to search for, or seize any person or property, without testimony before a Judge, given under oath, which shall present evidence of probable cause that a Felony crime is either being planned, or has been committed. Said testimony shall state the identity of persons, or group of persons to be surveilled, and the identity of any person to be arrested, along with a description of any property to be seized.

SECTION NINE – LEGAL RESTRICTIONS

No person shall be deprived of liberty, or property, without due process of law.

There shall be no cruel or unusual punishment inflicted on a prisoner.

Corporal punishment may never be inflicted on a person, child or adult.¹²⁰

A sentence of death shall never be prescribed for any crime.

The torture of prisoners is strictly forbidden. Torture shall be defined as deliberately causing physical or psychological distress in a person who is restrained, or who is not resisting.

¹¹⁷ Statutes that mandated specific sentences for specific crimes were a failure wherever they were tried. They prevented judges from taking into account the circumstances of the crime, and thus hampered their ability to dispense real justice.

“At his best, man is the noblest of all animals; separated from law and justice, he is the worst.” – Aristotle

¹¹⁸ The Patriot Act, America’s response to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 (9/11), stripped us of our privacy rights. Now, most people are too young to know that we ever had them.

¹¹⁹ Called “data mining,” the collection of information about unnamed individuals (metadata) was often analyzed in an attempt to reveal their identities.

¹²⁰ Be it the spanking of children, or the caning of adult offenders (such as happens in Singapore), corporal punishment only serves to teach that might makes right, and that violence is acceptable.

No defendant shall be compelled to testify. No person shall be compelled to give legal testimony incriminating themselves in the commission of a crime.

No person shall be tried for a crime for which they shall have previously been tried, and the case adjudicated.

There shall be no law that retroactively charges a defendant with the legal consequences of actions that were committed before the enactment of the statute that made those actions unlawful.

Upon issuance of a Writ of Habeas Corpus, a person held prisoner shall be presented to the court, so that it may determine whether the detention is lawful. Any person, including the prisoner, may petition the court for a Writ of Habeas Corpus. The right to a Writ of Habeas Corpus shall never be denied or suspended.¹²¹

Acts of terror shall be treated as Felony crimes, and shall not be given any other legal designation.

The intentional assassination of a citizen of the Family of Man is strictly forbidden. Neither shall there be any special designation given a person that would deny them their legal protections under the law.¹²²

There shall be no jails or prisons owned or operated by private individuals, or organizations.¹²³

SECTION TEN – NO RIGHT OF JUDICIAL REVIEW

No court within The Family of Man shall claim the right to interpret this Constitution. The sole arbiter of what shall qualify as law shall be the citizens of the nation, when they enact legislation through the referendum process.¹²⁴

SECTION ELEVEN – INDICTING AN ELECTED OFFICIAL OR A JUDGE OR JUSTICE

Any elected official or Judge or justice may be indicted for a crime while in office, however no further legal action may be taken against an indicted elected official, judge or justice until such time as they

¹²¹ As it was by order of President Lincoln during the US Civil War. The military was able to keep civilian prisoners out of civilian courts, and thus out of the reach of the Constitution's legal protections. They were tried instead in military courts, under military law.

¹²² As happened in September of 2011, when President Obama ordered the targeted assassination of two American citizens, Anwar al-Awlaki and Samir Khan, both born in the US and living in Yemen at the time. Samir Khan was a political blogger, writing articles in support of Al Qaeda, but never took up arms against the United States. The intentional killing of American citizens by the US government was in clear violation of their protections under the constitution, but because it took place in a far away land, and they were labeled as "Enemy Combatants," the protests were few and largely ignored.

¹²³ Without money there can be no financial incentive for private prisons. However, one can imagine groups desirous of a captive audience to convert to their cause, such as religious organizations or political parties, that might wish to operate a private prison.

¹²⁴ The right of a court to declare a law unconstitutional, called the "[Right of Judicial Review](#)," was a power never granted the judiciary in the US Constitution. In 1803 however, in its "[Marbury vs. Madison](#)" decision, the US Supreme Court declared that the judiciary had the sole right to interpret the Constitution, saying the right was implicit in the oath to uphold the Constitution that every judge is required to take before assuming the bench. The result was that the judicial branch of government made itself superior to the other two, destroying the delicate system of checks and balances that the Framers had so wisely crafted.

We have all seen the US Supreme Court used to advance political agendas. Two especially egregious examples in the recent past are "Bush v. Gore," (2000), which made George W. Bush President by stopping the recount of votes cast in the state of Florida, and "Citizens United" (2010) that gave the Constitutional rights of citizens to corporations. In both cases Judicial Review was cited as the legal authority by which the court rendered its decision.

Although good social reforms, such as the integration of schools and public lunch counters in the 1950s and 60's, was advanced by the Judicial Review of the Warren court, those reforms would have eventually come about on their own. Over time, changes in public opinion would have forced a change in the law. This is how slavery ended around the world. Change is best accepted by people when it comes from the grass roots, not when imposed from the top. In a Direct Democracy it cannot be otherwise, even if it takes longer to achieve.

if "judges have the right to decide what laws are constitutional . . . [that] would make the judiciary a despotic branch." – Thomas Jefferson, on Marbury vs. Madison

vacate their office. Any Statutes of Limitation that apply shall be suspended while they remain in office, and reinstated when they leave.

SECTION TWELVE – WHISTLEBLOWERS

Anyone who shall have delivered to any public official, or government agency, evidence of a crime committed shall have their identity shielded from public view, and from anyone not associated with an official investigation pursuing said evidence.

Any public official who comes into possession of evidence of a crime committed shall immediately deliver it to the public official, or government agency with jurisdiction, and an official investigation shall be opened to verify the validity of said evidence.

SECTION THIRTEEN – SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE

The Family of Man is a secular society in that there is, and shall always be,¹²⁵ a legal separation maintained between any organized religion, or organized religion in general, and the government institutions established in this Constitution.¹²⁶

There shall be no government support of any kind given to any organized religion, or to organized religion in general.¹²⁷ Neither shall any unwarranted restrictions be placed on the practice of an organized religion, or any lawful expression of a religious or spiritual nature.

There shall be no proselytizing in public spaces of any religion, or spiritual belief system.¹²⁸

SECTION FOURTEEN – MARRIAGE CONTRACTS

Marriage is a civil contract between two or more adults, of any gender, that must be notarized by a Lodge Manager.¹²⁹ Marriage contracts shall specify a time when it must be renewed or be dissolved, and who shall have of legal custody of any preexisting children, should the marriage be terminated. If a child is born during the term of the contract, the custodial provision shall be amended to include the child by name and designate who shall have custody should the marriage be dissolved. Revisions to any civil contract must be notarized anew.

Religious organizations may establish their own marriages, however they shall have no legal standing.

SECTION FIFTEEN – NO PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF LAND

There shall be no private ownership of land, or its resources.¹³⁰ The Department of Environmental Protection must approve the purpose for which parcels of land shall be used.

¹²⁵ This provision of the constitutional cannot be revoked or amended.

¹²⁶ Although the first amendment to the US constitution states “Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof . . . ,” the amendment was rather vague and was interrupted in some states by judges with religious agendas, who essentially ruled that the second part of that statement supplanted the first. They allowed support of religious schools with tax dollars, and maintained that pharmacists have a right to ignore prescriptions for contraceptions, or even HIV medications, if it offends their religious sensibilities.

Hopefully, the separation of Church and State in this constitution is less ambiguous.

¹²⁷ With the sole exception of teaching Comparative Religions in public schools.

¹²⁸ People are free to proselytize in the privacy of their own home, but not in public.

¹²⁹ If for whatever reason a Lodge Manager should refuse to notarize a valid marriage contract, or any other lawful civil contract, the parties involved can go to another Lodge to have it done.

¹³⁰ The land literally makes life possible. Without the plant life it nourishes, we would have no food to eat, or even an atmosphere to breathe. The land and its resources cannot be owned by any one person or private institution. We are stewards of the land, and as such we must manage its bounty for all the life it sustains.

SECTION SIXTEEN – NO COPYRIGHTS OR PATENTS

There shall be no private ownership of creative properties, or of technological innovations.¹³¹

SECTION SEVENTEEN – NO EMOLUMENTS

No title of nobility shall be granted by The Family of Man, and no public official, judge or justice shall accept any emolument, office, title, or gift of significant value from any foreign person, state or entity, or the representative of any foreign state or entity.¹³²

SECTION EIGHTEEN – EACH COMMUNITY TO HONOR THE OFFICIAL ACTS OF ALL OTHER COMMUNITIES

Full faith and credit shall be given by the courts of every community to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other community. The manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION NINETEEN – EXTRADITION

A person charged in any Community with a crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another Community shall, on demand of the Community having jurisdiction, be delivered up to its courts.

SECTION TWENTY – ALL PERSONS WITHIN THE FAMILY ARE SUBJECT TO IS LAWS

All persons within the boundaries of The Family of Man shall be subject to this constitution, to the laws of the Community in which they reside, and to the laws of any Community that they shall visit.

ARTICLE XVI – THE POWER TO DECLARE WAR

SECTION ONE – DECLARING WAR

The decision to declare war shall be by the will of the people alone, through the referendum process. A “Petition to Declare War” must be submitted to the Federal Elections Board by a majority of the total number of Lodges within The Family of Man, each signed by one-third (1/3) of its registered voters.

Petitions to Declare War shall specify the nations, or entities to be resisted military, and give arguments as to why war is necessary that will be printed in the Voter’s Guide. Petitions to Declare War shall become null and void ninety (90) days after submission to the Federal Elections Board.

When it has in its possession enough qualifying Petitions to Declare War, the Federal Elections Board shall schedule a Special National Referendum within (30) days to decide the issue. It shall take a two-thirds (2/3) vote to declare war, and instruct the President to summon Citizen's Militias to active duty.

SECTION TWO – ENDING HOSTILITIES

When a “Petition to End Hostilities” is submitted to the Federal Elections Board by one-third (1/3) of the nation’s Lodges, each signed by one-third (1/3) of their citizenry, a Special National Referendum shall be scheduled within thirty (30) days to decide the issue.

Upon receiving enough qualifying Petitions, the Federal Elections Board shall immediately notify the President, who shall then immediately instruct all combat troops to take a defensive posture, and to refrain from pursuing any offensive military action against the enemy until further notice.

¹³¹ We remember history’s artists, writers and inventors for their contributions to society, not for how much money they made from their copyrights or patents. To be recognized by posterity as the creator of a great work of art or literature, or as the inventor of a new, useful technology will to be reward enough.

¹³² Admittedly, “gift of significant value” is a bit vague and hard to evaluate without a system of currency to reference, but the phrase is meant to exempt trifles such as food and drink at a reception.

It shall take a two-thirds (2/3) vote for a Referendum to End Hostilities to pass, which will compel the President to immediately recall all combatant Citizen's Militias to their Lodges and release them from active duty.

The President may negotiate an end to hostilities with an enemy, which must then be ratified in a Special National Referendum within thirty (30) days.

ARTICLE XVII – SECESSION FROM THE FAMILY OF MAN

While it is true that Communities, through the goods and services that their Lodges provide, are deeply dependent on one another, and that secession of a Community from The Family would have serious consequences for all concerned, it is also true that The Family is founded as a Direct Democracy, and consequently the collective will of its citizens cannot be ignored.

Secession is allowed, but only if the following conditions are met.

1. The Community that wishes to secede shall hold a “Special Referendum to Secede” throughout all its Lodges that wins by a two-thirds (2/3) vote.
2. The Community’s Chief Executive Officer then delivers a letter to the Federal Elections Board officially requesting a Special National Referendum to authorize the secession. In the letter the Executive Officer shall guarantee that, should the secession be approved, any of the Community’s adult citizens who so choose shall be allowed to relocate to The Family with their underaged children, and all of their personal possessions.
3. The secession is then ratified by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the total registered voters of The Family of Man in a Special National Referendum.
4. The Chief Executive Officer of the Seceding Community shall then provide the Federal Elections Board with the name, age, and Lodge designation of every adult who chose to secede, and that of their underage children, as well as the name, age, and Lodge designations of every adult who expressed a desire to relocate to The Family, and that of their underaged children.¹³³

When all the citizens of the Seceding Community who expressed a wish to remain with The Family have relocated with their underaged children, the Federal Elections Board shall notify the Chief Executive Officer of the Seceding Community that all conditions of Secession have been met, and that the Community is no longer a part of The Family of Man.

If a Community loses its bid to secede, it may begin the process anew after a period of five (5) years has elapsed.

While a Community may seceded from The Family, if the necessary conditions are met, Guilds may not. Once established, a Guild is forever a part of The Family of Man.

ARTICLE XVIII – CONSTITUTIONAL SUPREMACY

This Constitution, and the Laws of The Family of Man, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made under the authority of The Family, shall be the Supreme Law-of-the-Land, and the judges of every court, and the justices of every Supreme Court within shall be bound thereby.

ARTICLE XIX – AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION

¹³³ Should a person who was part of a secession from The Family later ask to enter the country (to visit or to immigrate), there will be a record of their having renounced their citizenship. That would probably be good to know when considering whether or not to approve their visa application. If they were children at the time, their application would probably be looked upon more favorably.

Amendments to this Constitution shall be placed on the ballot when the Federal Elections Board receives a "Petition to Amend the Constitution" from two-thirds (2/3) of the total number of Lodges within The Family, each signed by one-third (1/3) of their adult citizenry. Petitions to Amend shall state the exact wording of the proposed amendment.

Qualifying Petitions to Amend shall become null and void if a Special National Referendum to ratify the amendment is not scheduled within seven (7) years of the Federal Elections Board receiving the first Petition.

When the Elections Board shall have in its possession enough qualifying Petitions to Amend, a Special National Referendum shall be scheduled that shall require a two-thirds (2/3) vote to ratify the amendment.

ARTICLE XX – RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION

The founding citizens of The Family of Man have, by their signatures appended, ratified this Constitution.

APPENDIX A:

Signatories to the Constitution of The Family of Man

By their signatures, the persons listed below have ratified this constitution as the supreme law-of-the-land for the nation known as The Family of Man, and have become its founding citizens, renouncing allegiance to any other nation, or governing entity.

| <u>PRINTED NAME</u> | <u>SIGNATURE</u> |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 001 Charles Weiss | <hr/> |
| 002 | <hr/> |
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APPENDIX B:

Examples of Guilds and Their Specialty Lodges with the Instruction and Certifications of Proficiency that They Offer

* Denotes specialists that every new Lodge will need in its day to day operations. ([See Appendix C.](#))

AGRICULTURE GUILD

– Offering instruction and certifications . . .

for **Farmers** – in growing food

for **Cooks & Bakers** – in cooking, baking

for **Brewers** – in making beer

for **Vintners** – in making wine

for **Herbal Specialists** – in growing herbs of all kinds

for **Gardeners & Landscapers** – in the design, planting, and maintenance of public parks and gardens; tree surgery

CHILD CARE & EDUCATION GUILD

– Offering instruction and certifications . . .

*for **Child Care Workers** – in child development; the care of infants and preschool children

*for **Teachers** – in teaching grades 1-12

For **Professors** – in various academic disciplines beyond the high school level.

INFRASTRUCTURE GUILD

– Offering instruction and certifications . . .

*for **Building Superintendents** – in electrical Systems, plumbing, welding

*for **Computer Technicians** – in computer manufacture & repair, building & maintaining servers

for **Carpenters** – in construction of housing and municipal buildings

for **Architects** – in architectural design, mechanical drawing, blueprint drafting

for **Engineers** – in mechanical engineering and electrical engineering

for **Masons** – in masonry and bricklaying

for **Tool and Die Makers** – in tool & die making, fabricating

for **Heavy Machinery Operators** – in truck driving, earth moving equipment, forklift operation

MEDICAL GUILD

– Offering instruction and certifications . . .

*for **Nurse Practitioners** – in human anatomy, basic medicine, first aid, and CPR

for **Registered Nurses** – in specialized nursing, how to assist doctors in surgery

for **Physicians** – in diagnostic techniques, various medical procedures, surgery

for **Nutritionalists** – in nutrition, menu preparation

for **Pharmacists** – in herbal medicines, pharmaceutical science

for **Physical Therapists** – in various physical therapies

for **Counselors** – in adult, child & family counseling, psychiatry, student counseling (with additional training in childhood development)

for **Veterinarians** – in various animal anatomies and pathologies, surgery

for **Sex Workers** – in safe sex practices

CLOTHING GUILD

– *Offering instruction and certifications . . .*

for **Seamstresses** in clothing design, pattern construction, sewing machine operation

for **Cobblers** in shoe and boot manufacture & repair

for **Weavers** in weaving, loom construction & maintenance

OFFICE & LIBRARY GUILD

– *Offering instruction and certifications . . .*

for **Office Workers** in office management, record keeping, typing, filing

for **Librarians** in the Dewey Decimal System, document preservation

ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT GUILD

– *Offering instruction and certifications . . .*

for **Artists** in art history, drawing, painting, sculpting

for **Musicians** in music notation, use of a musical Instrument, singing

for **Puppeteers** in puppeteering, puppet manufacture

for **Actors** in acting, storytelling, set construction, stage production

for **Cinematographers** in film history, film theory, practical filmmaking, animation

LAW GUILD

– *Offering instruction and certifications . . .*

for **Lodge Managers** in the duties of a Notary Public

for **Judges** in Constitutional law, Criminal law, Contract law

for **Investigators** in criminal law, all aspects of Investigative Science

for **Public Defenders** in criminal law

for **Court Stenographers** in legal dictation

NOTE: As the nation grows, new Guilds will be formed to meet the demand for additional goods and services.

Instruction and Certifications of Proficiency are also Offered at . . .

MILITIA BOOT CAMP

– *Offering instruction and certifications for members of the Citizen's Militias in . . .*

1. Armory Maintenance (for Armory Custodians)
2. Firearms (their cleaning & maintenance)
3. Marksmanship
4. Explosives
5. Martial Arts (of various disciplines)
6. Other Methods of Non-Lethal Combat
7. Crowd Control
8. Firefighting

THE PEACE OFFICERS ACADEMY

– *Offering instruction and certifications for Community Peace Officers and Federal Marshalls in . . .*

1. how to approach different types of confrontational situations
2. de-escalation techniques

APPENDIX C:

An Example of a Newly Created Lodge

with 20 adults and 20 children

Administrators and Specialists Who Will Be Needed by Every New Lodge

- 1 Lodge Manager (elected, part-time at first).
- 1 Deputy Lodge Manager (elected, part-time at first).
- 1 Constable (elected, part-time at first), who will receive training at the Peace Officers Academy.
- 1 Armory Custodian (appointed, part-time at first), who will receive training at Militia Boot Camp.

4 Administrators and Specialists from this Lodge

- 3 Child Care Workers (for approx. 10 infants, toddlers, and preschool children) who will transfer, or commute from a nearby Child Care Workers Lodge.
- 3 Teachers (to teach approx. 10 students, grades 1-12) who will transfer, or commute from a nearby Teachers Lodge.
- 1 Nurse Practitioner (to provide basic medical care and first aid) who will transfer, or commute from a nearby Nursing Lodge.
- 1 Building Superintendent (to unclog drains and keep the lights on) who will transfer, or be on call from a nearby Building Superintendents Lodge.
- 1 Computer Technician (to repair computers & maintain servers) who will transfer, or be on call from a nearby Computer Technicians Lodge.

9 Essential Specialists who will transfer, commute, or be on call from a nearby Lodge

16 to 20 specialists providing a needed product or service, and training others in their craft.

APPENDIX D:

A Comparison of Communities

| <u>FULLY POPULATED COMMUNITIES</u> | <u>ADULTS + CHILDREN* = MAX POPULATION</u> | | |
|--|--|------------|------------|
| Lodge: | = 119 | 119 | 238 |
| District: (119 adults per Lodge x 19 Lodges) | = 2,261 | 2,261 | 4,522 |
| Township: (2,261 adults per District x 19 Districts) | = 42,959 | 42,959 | 85,918 |
| County: (42,959 adults per Township x 19 Townships) | = 816,221 | 816,221 | 1,632,442 |
| State: (816,221 adults per County x 19 Counties) | = 15,508,199 | 15,508,199 | 31,016,398 |

COMMUNITIES WITH MAXIMUM NUMBER OF LODGES

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| District: | = 19 Lodges |
| Township: (19 Lodges per District x 19 Districts) | = 361 Lodges |
| City: (361 Lodges per Township x 19 Townships) | = 6,859 Lodges |
| County: (6.859 Lodges per City x 19 Cities) | = 130,321 Lodges |
| State: (130,321 Lodges per County x 19 Counties) | = 2,476,099 Lodges |

* It's assumed that all adults citizens of a Lodge have partnered, and have approximately two children per family on average. More than two children per set of parents, however, would be needed for a community to grow over time. In these examples, they are stagnate.