



The April 2006 Clark Fifth Clark of the 35th Ziu

1. Results of the March 2006 Clark

The following bills received Royal Assent and have been passed into law:

35RZ29 – The Royal Household Cleaning Cleanup Act

Introduced by Ma la Mha, Contä Thord (Senator-VD)

Agreed to by the Cosä 180-0, by the Senäts 4-0

35RZ30 – The "Aarrrrgh, Mateys" Act

Introduced by Ián, Duke of Lupul (Senator-FL)

Agreed to by the Cosä 160-0 (20 abstained), by the Senäts 4-0

The Cosä passed a Vote of Confidence in the Government 164-0 (16 abstained).

Members of the Cosä voted as follows:

Name	Party	Seats	RZ 29	RZ 30	VoC
Don Deutschmann	CLP	15	Per	Per	Üc
Samuhél Tecladéir	CLP	20	Per	Aus	Üc
Maureen O'Hara	CLP	20		<i>Did not vote</i>	
Patrick Woolley	CLP	15	Per	Per	Üc
Corrine De Winter	CLP	20	Per	Per	Üc
Joel Wood	CLP	15	Per	Per	Üc
Joseph Walkland	CLP	11	Per	Per	Üc
Al Simmerman	CLP	15	Per	Per	Üc
Danihel Lauriéir	KBP	6	Per	Per	Üc
Albrec'ht Cheléir	MN	16	Per	Per	Aus
Olaf Brainerd	RUMP	5	Per	Per	Üc
Cresti Siervicül	RUMP	1	Per	Per	Üc
Xhorxh Unamind	RUMP	16	Per	Per	Üc
Trotxä Betinëir	RUMP	14	Per	Per	Üc
X. Pol Brigä	RUMP	5	Per	Per	Üc
Eugene Oh	RUMP	1	Per	Per	Üc
Nikü Spyropoulos	RUMP	5	Per	Per	Üc
			180-0	160-0 (20)	164-0 (16)

Senators voted as follows:

Name	Province	RZ29	RZ30
Ián von Metáiriä	Atatürk	Per	Per
Quedéir Castiglhä	Belacostä	Per	Per
		4-0	4-0

Name	Province	RZ29	RZ30
Trotxă Betiñéir	Cézembre	<i>Did not vote</i>	
Ian Lupul	Florençiă	Per	Per
	Maricopa		
Fritz von Buchholtz	Maritiimi-Maxhestic	<i>Did not vote</i>	
Ma la Mha	Vuode	Per	Per
		4-0	4-0

2. This Month's Business

The Fifth Clark of the 35th Ziu runs from April 1st to 21st 2006/XXVII.
Voting on the Clark is open until the 21st of April at 7:30 PM Talossan time.

The following bills have been presented for consideration:

35RZ31 – An Act to Repeal the Royal Adoption

Introduced by Ián, Duke of Lupul (Senator-FL)

35RZ32 – The Naval Reorganization Act

Introduced by Baron Quedéir Castiglhá (Senator-MU)

35RZ33 – The Prize Tribunals Act

Introduced by Sir Cresti Siervicül (MC-RUMP)

35RZ34 – The Criminal Code Reform Act

Introduced by Sir Cresti Siervicül (MC-RUMP)

35RZ35 – The King Must Be A Citizen Act

Introduced by Ián, Duke of Lupul (Senator-FL)

35RZ36 – The Royal Adoptions Act

Introduced by Ián, Duke of Lupul (Senator-FL)

35RZ37 – The No More Partial Veto Act

Introduced by Ián, Duke of Lupul (Senator-FL)

35RZ38 – The Regency and Royal Elections Act

Introduced by Ián, Duke of Lupul (Senator-FL)

The full text of these bills is available in the appendix.

The following motion is to be voted on by the Cosă only:

Vote of Confidence

Do you wish the current Government to continue in its term of office?

3. Judicial Decisions

Pursuant to Lex.G.12.1, the Chancery announces that no decisions were rendered by any national court since the publication of the last Clark.

4. Prime Dictates

Pursuant to Lex.H.2.7.1, the Chancery announces that no Prime Dictates were issued since the publication of the last Clark.

Ordered printed today, April 1st 2006/XLVI
The Secretary of State / El Secretar d'Estat
Ián, Duke of Lupul

A. Full text of all bills on the Clark

35RZ31 - An Act to Repeal the Royal Adoption

35 RZ31 - An Act to Repeal the Royal Adoption

WHEREAS a law – The Succession to the Throne Act (33RZ10) – is on our books, which purports to grant a –formal writ of adoption– naming the former King and Queen of Talossa as guardians for the present King of Talossa, and

WHEREAS the said former King and Queen have renounced their citizenship in Talossa, and

WHEREAS even before renouncing his citizenship, but especially since doing so, the former King has been actively working against the best interests of the Kingdom, 1) by deliberately leaving the Kingdom's government in chaos when he abdicated, for instance by refusing to name, as was his duty, a deputy Secretary of State to take over his office of Secretary of State when he resigned; 2) by disseminating lies and calumny on the Kingdom's web page and by email to current and former citizens, claiming that Talossa no longer exists, that the current Government is illegitimate, that many current citizens in fact do not even exist, that the current Government drove him and his supporters out of Talossa, that the current Government won its position by –lying, cheating, and stealing–, and so on; 3) by urging Talossan citizens to renounce their citizenship; 4) by urging Talossan citizens not to vote nor to participate in Talossan life; 5) by dishonestly refusing to release the Kingdom's treasury, held in a bank account of which he is a signatory; and other such activities, and

WHEREAS it makes absolutely no sense for Talossan law to grant or recognize any position of authority or power over our beloved King to someone who has made himself an inveterate enemy of the Kingdom,

THEREFORE, the Ziu hereby enacts that

- Clause 1 of The Succession to the Throne Act (33RZ10) is repealed.
- Neither the former King Robert I nor the former Queen Amy has, in Talossan law, any position of authority over, or guardianship or adoption of King Louis I.
- No provision of this Act shall be construed as in any way bringing into question the propriety or legality of the adoption in question, or of the present King's accession to and possession of the Throne.

God save King Louis I!

Noi urent q'estadra sã: John Woolley (Senator, Florenciã), Fritz von Buchholtz (Seneschál; Senator, Maritiimi-Maxhestic), Ián Lord Metáiriã (Senator, Atatürk), Joseph Walkland (MC, Cézembre)

Noi urent q'estadra sã,
Ián, Duke of Lupul (Senator-FL)
Fritz von Buchholtz (Seneschál, Senator-MM)
Joseph Walkland (MC-Cézembre)
Baron Quedéir Castiglhá (Senator-MU)

35RZ32 - The Naval Reorganization Act

35RZ32 - The Naval Reorganization Act

WHEREAS, "[The Glorious \(but Unarmed\) Royal Fleet Act](#)" submitted by **Robert Madison** and **Wes Erni** officially created the Royal Talossan Navy on 30 November 1987, and

WHEREAS, in July of 1998, former Prime Minister **Chirisch Caveir** re-established Talossa's Navy by way of [Prime Dictate](#), and

WHEREAS, nothing much has happened to it since, now

THEREFORE, the Navy is hereby reorganized as the **BUREAU OF THE NAVY**, to be placed under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defence. This document supersedes any previous Prime Dictate or law concerning the establishment and administration of the Navy.

FURTHERMORE, there is lots of other cool stuff to do, so here goes:

1. The Navy shall be officially known as **El Mari Rexhitál Talossán**, or in English, The Talossan Royal Navy.
2. Vessels of the Navy shall be styled **Vaißál da Sieu Maxhestà** (abbreviated VSM) followed by the name of the vessel. The English translation is "His Majesty's Ship," but is not to be used for styling.
3. The Navy shall have a **Marine Corps** and an **Air Corps** at its disposal for operations on land and in air.
4. Bases of the Navy shall be styled **El Mari Rexhitál Talossán** (abbreviated MRT) followed by their designation (translations may be used):
 - Regular Navy: Port (Port) *name*
 - Marine Corps: Castrà (Camp) *name*
 - Air Corps: Lucìhtstaziun (Air Station) *name*
5. The **Monarch** is the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, and may hold no other position in the Navy.
6. The **Defence Minister** shall establish rules and regulations, consistent with the provisions of this Act, regarding the organization and discipline of the Bureau of the Navy, and the recruitment, training, assignment and promotion of its personnel.
7. The Navy shall be administered by an **Admiral**, appointed by the Monarch upon recommendation by the Defence Minister and approved by a majority vote in the Ziu.
8. Officers receive their commission by the Monarch upon recommendation by the Defence Minister.
9. Enlisted personnel receive their rating by the Defence Minister upon recommendation by the Admiral.
10. The Prime Minister and Defence Minister may not hold the position of Admiral; if the Admiral achieves one of these positions then he or she must resign the appointment of Admiral and relinquish all privileges of the rank.
11. Officers other than Admiral and enlisted personnel becoming Prime Minister or Defense Minister will be placed on inactive status until such time they no longer hold the aforementioned government positions, when they will be placed back on the active duty roster.
12. Any citizen of voting age may enlist in the Navy at the rate of Seaman. Citizens receiving commissions as officers must be 21 years of age or older.
13. Naval officer ranks from highest to lowest, with counterpart designations and stylings are:
 - **Amirál** (Admiral) ◻ One 2-inch gold stripe on lower sleeve or epaulette
 - **Comodôr** (Commodore) / **Cuminár** (Colonel ◻ Marine Corps) / **Comándereu da flanc** (Wing Commander ◻ Air Corps) ◻ Four ½-inch gold stripes on lower sleeve or epaulette
 - **Capitán** (Captain) ◻ Three ½-inch gold stripes on lower sleeve or epaulette
 - **Leftenanteu** (Lieutenant) ◻ Two ½-inch gold stripes on lower sleeve or epaulette

- **Aspirind** (Midshipman) / (**Cadet** ◻ Marine Corps and Air Corps) ◻ One ½-inch gold stripe on lower sleeve or epaulette

14. Warrant officer officer ranks from highest to lowest, with counterpart designations and stylings are:

- **Prima Schturmaneu** (Chief Warrant Officer) / **Mestreu Schturmaneu** (Master Warrant Officer ◻ Marine Corps and Air Corps) ◻ Two ½-inch gold stripes, top stripe double looped on lower sleeve or epaulette
- **Schturmaneu** (Warrant Officer) ◻ One ½-inch gold stripe with loop on lower sleeve or epaulette

15. Naval enlisted rates from highest to lowest, with counterpart designations and stylings are:

- **Cunceláin Mestreu Prima** (Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy) / **Sërxhënt Maxhór** (Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps) / **Sërxhënt Prima Mestreu** (Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force) ◻ Three ½-inch green chevrons (point down), one ½-inch green stripe arced over top with red trim on upper sleeve
- **Cunceláin Prima** (Chief Petty Officer) / **Sërxhënt Prüm** (First Sergeant ◻ Marine Corps) / **Sërxhënt Mestreu** (Master Sergeant ◻ Marine Corps and Air Corps) ◻ Three ½-inch green chevrons (point down), one ½-inch green stripe arced over top, diamond in center with red trim on upper sleeve
- **Cunceláin** (Petty Officer) / **Sërxhënt** (Sergeant ◻ Marine Corps and Air Corps) ◻ Three ½-inch green chevrons (point down) with red trim on upper sleeve
- **Mastelôt Mestreu** (Leading Seaman) / **Corporál** (Corporal ◻ Marine Corps) / **Aviatéir Mestreu** (Leading Airman ◻ Air Corps) ◻ Two ½-inch green chevrons (point down) with red trim on upper sleeve
- **Mastelôt** (Seaman) / **Privat** (Private ◻ Marine Corps) / **Aviatéir** (Airman ◻ Air Corps) ◻ One ½-inch green chevron (point down) with red trim on upper sleeve
- **Rescrusteu** (Recruit) ◻ no styling

16. Private Adventurers in possession of royal letters of marque and reprisal shall be granted commissions as officers in the reserve of the Royal Talossan Navy in inactive status, in a grade befitting their command. Private Adventurers' vessels shall be registered as reserve vessels of the Royal Talossan Navy, and shall be entitled to the style of *Vaißál da Sieu Maxhestà*, but shall not be required to conform to any classification requirements of the regular fleet. In the event of a declared war between the Kingdom of Talossa and any other state, the Admiral of the Royal Talossan Navy, at the direction of the Minister of Defense, shall activate such Private Adventurers and their vessels as in his discretion may be necessary to supplement the regular fleet in order to combat the regular naval forces of His Majesty's enemies, which activated Private Adventurers shall be placed on the active duty list and subject to regular military discipline until the earlier of the cessation of declared hostilities or their release from active duty by the Admiralty.

17. The authors of this bill would especially like to thank **Marc Moisan** for his input.

Noi urent q'estadra sã:

Quedéir Lord Castiglhá (Senator, Mussolini)

Trotxá Bettinger (Senator, Cézembre)

C. M. Siervicül (MC, Maricopa)

Noi urent q'estadra sã,
 Baron Quedéir Castiglhá (Senator-MU)
 Sir Trotxá Betiñéir (Senator-CZ)
 Sir Cresti Siervicül (MC-Maricopa)

35RZ33 - The Prize Tribunals Act

35 RZ33 - The Prize Tribunals Act

WHEREAS the practice of privateering is lawful in the Kingdom of Talossa, and

WHEREAS the temptation of easy booty has from time to time tempted otherwise honourable privateers to stray beyond the strict limits of their lawful authority, and

WHEREAS civilized nations have historically seen fit to restrain such excesses under admiralty and international law through the adjudication by prize courts of captures of prizes by privateers, and

WHEREAS privateering has also historically served as a valuable source of revenue for those monarchs who have seen fit to liberally grant letters of marque and reprisal to their subjects, and

WHEREAS there's no reason the Private Adventurers of the Kingdom of Talossa should take advantage of His Majesty's grace in granting them the authority to legally prey on the shipping of His Majesty's enemies without giving a little something back to the Crown in return,

THEREFORE the Ziu hereby enacts that:

1. Upon taking a prize pursuant to the authority granted by a letter of marque and reprisal, a Private Adventurer shall as soon as reasonably practicable report the capture to the Admiralty, describing the vessel captured, its contents, and the circumstances of the capture. Upon receipt of such notice and the return of the Private Adventurer to port, the Admiralty shall convene a prize tribunal, consisting of one or more members of the Royal Talossan Bar, which shall make an administrative determination of the nationality of the captured vessel and the appropriate disposition of the prize in accordance with this Act.
2. If a prize is captured while under the flag of an enemy state, while transporting military materiel, military supplies, or contraband in support of an enemy state, or while engaged in hostilities against the Kingdom of Talossa or its allies, the Private Adventurer shall be entitled to three-fourths of the prize and the Crown shall be entitled to one-fourth of the prize.
3. If a prize is captured while under a flag of piracy, or was otherwise a pirate in fact, the prize tribunal shall make a reasonable effort to determine the rightful innocent owner of the vessel or its contents. If the rightful innocent of any property is located, such property shall be returned to its owner, but the Private Adventurer shall be entitled to one-fourth of its value for his services. If no rightful innocent owner can be found for any property confiscated from a pirate, the Private Adventurer shall be entitled to three-fourths of such property and the Crown shall be entitled to one-fourth of such property.
4. If a prize is captured while engaged in peaceful commerce under the flag of a neutral or friendly state, the prize shall be returned to its owner and the Private Adventurer shall be admonished to take a little more care next time.
5. If a prize is captured while engaged in peaceful commerce or other lawful business under Talossan flag, the prize shall be returned to its owner and, if such capture was knowing, the prize tribunal shall recommend that the Admiralty revoke the Private Adventurer's letter.
6. The Private Adventurer or any party claiming an interest in a prize may petition the Uppermost Court to enforce or review any determination made by a prize tribunal.

Ur u q'estadra s : C.M. Siervic l (MC, Maricopa)

Ur u q'estadra s ,
Sir Cresti Siervic l (MC-RUMP)

35RZ34 - The Criminal Code Reform Act

35 RZ34 - The Criminal Code Reform Act

WHEREAS , 31RZ14 and 35RZ21 have provided the Kingdom with a comprehensive Criminal Code, but

WHEREAS , our Criminal Code was not drafted by Talossans and does not take into account the unique circumstances and needs of the Kingdom, and

WHEREAS , recent events illustrate the need for reform Talossan criminal justice system with a view to tailoring it to our aforementioned circumstances and needs, and

WHEREAS , the severity of certain offenses under the Criminal Code should be enhanced to reflect the especial threat such offenses pose to public order in the Kingdom,

THEREFORE, the Ziu hereby enacts that,

1. The abolishment of common law crimes contained in section 939.10 of the Criminal Code and the abolishment of common law penalties in section 939.61(3) of the Criminal Code shall not be construed to infringe upon the inherent authority of the courts to criminally punish contempt of their authority.

2. Authorized punishments:

1. Banishment. Banishment may be ordered in conjunction with revocation of citizenship in any felony case. Banishment prohibits the former citizen from entering the territory of the Kingdom of Talossa. A former Talossan who has been banished may not be reinstated as a citizen.
2. Revocation of citizenship. A sentence of revocation of citizenship directs the Chancery to remove the offender from the list of Talossan citizens. Simple revocation is without prejudice to a future reapplication for citizenship. Revocation of citizenship may be ordered under the following circumstances:

1. Felonies. If a court determines not to impose a sentence of imprisonment pursuant to subparagraph (c) below, the court shall order that the citizenship of the offender be revoked and that he or she be banished from Talossa. In all other felony cases, revocation may be ordered in the discretion of the court.
2. Misdemeanours. In addition to any other punishment authorized by law, a court may order revocation of citizenship upon conviction for a misdemeanour only if the court determines, based on the offender's potential for rehabilitation and any aggravating circumstances of the offense(s), that any lesser punishment is unlikely to deter the offender from repeating his or her criminal behavior.

3. Imprisonment. Notwithstanding any other provision of the Criminal Code, upon conviction of any crime for which a sentence of imprisonment is authorized by law, a court shall not order imprisonment as part of a sentence unless the offender is physically present to order into custody, and the Attorney General certifies that appropriate resources are available to the government to carry out the sentence of the court.
4. Civil disability. Civil disabilities may be imposed in conjunction with a suspended sentence upon conviction of any crime for which imprisonment is authorized, but where a sentence of imprisonment or revocation of citizenship has been suspended pursuant to section 3 of this act. Civil disabilities differ from conditions of suspension in that civil disabilities are intended to be punishment in themselves, and violation of a civil disability is punishable as criminal contempt of

court rather than as violation of a condition of suspension. Civil disabilities apply to the offender only during the period of suspension (or any lesser portion thereof specified by the court), and may include any or all of the following:

1. Bar from holding national executive office
 2. Bar from holding national judicial office
 3. Bar from holding national legislative office
 4. Bar from holding provincial office
 5. Bar from performing military service
 6. Bar from service in the Royal Household
 7. Bar from posting on Wittenberg
5. Fines. When a fine or forfeiture is imposed as a component of any sentence, the court shall specify the period within which the sum must be paid, which period shall not be less than thirty days. The court may, in the interests of justice, allow the offender to pay the sum in more than one installment, according to a schedule prescribed by the court. Willful failure to pay a fine or forfeiture within the time provided is punishable as criminal contempt of court.
6. Restitution. When imposing sentence for any crime or forfeiture, a court, in addition to any other penalty authorized by law, shall order the offender to make full or partial restitution to any victim of a crime considered at sentencing or, if the victim is deceased, to his or her estate, unless the court finds substantial reason not to do so and states the reason on the record. The court must specify a reasonable period of time, not less than thirty days, within which the offender must make restitution. Willful failure to make restitution within the time provided is punishable as criminal contempt of court. Court-ordered restitution shall not bar any victim from pursuing any civil remedies available at law to recover any amount or type of damages not covered by the order of restitution.
7. Reprimand. In all criminal and forfeiture cases, a court may reprimand the offender in addition to (or in lieu of, where no minimum punishment applies) any other authorized punishment.

3. Suspended sentences:

1. A court may order the suspension of all or part of any sentence, for a period of time not to exceed three times the maximum period of imprisonment authorized for the crimes of which the offender has been convicted, except that when the maximum period of imprisonment is less than two months the maximum period of suspension is six months. In forfeiture cases, a forfeiture may be suspended for a period of up to six months. At the end of the period of suspension ordered by the court, the suspended punishment is rescinded if the offender has not violated any condition of the suspension.
2. If a court determines, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the offender violated any condition of his suspension during the period of the suspension, the suspension shall be revoked and the original punishment imposed. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to prohibit prosecuting an act violating a condition of suspension as a criminal offense in its own right, either in the same or a separate action as the revocation of suspension.
3. Refraining from committing any further crimes or forfeitures is an implicit condition of every suspended sentence. Other conditions which may be imposed by the court include, but are not limited to:
 1. Injunction from requesting or accepting royal honours
 2. Injunction from violating Wittiquette
 3. The performance of a fixed amount of community service under the supervision of a public body or not-for-profit organization, as directed or approved by the court.

4. Increased penalties for certain offenses against public peace and order:

1. Whoever commits any of the acts prohibited by section 947.0125(3) of the Criminal Code, relating to the unlawful use of computerized communication systems, is guilty of a class C misdemeanour.
2. Whoever commits any of the acts prohibited by section 947.013(1m) of the Criminal Code, relating to harassment, is guilty of a class C misdemeanour.
3. Section 939.32(2) of the Criminal Code, relating to reduced penalties for attempted computer crimes, is hereby repealed.

5. Any class B or class C misdemeanour may be prosecuted as a forfeiture of any class, if the Attorney General determines that such prosecution would best serve the interests of justice.

Ur u q'estadra s : C.M. Siervic l (MC, Maricopa)

Ur u q'estadra s ,
Sir Cresti Siervic l (MC-RUMP)

35RZ35 - The King Must Be A Citizen Act

35 RZ35 - THE KING MUST BE A CITIZEN ACT

WHEREAS it is in every way desirable that the King be a citizen of Talossa, and

WHEREAS the current Article III Section 5 of the Organic Law, preventing the former King Robert II and any of his descendants from ever becoming King, is entirely moot, since he is no longer living, and has no descendants,

THEREFORE the Ziu approves the following amendment to the Organic Law, and transmits it to the people for ratification.

Article III Section 5 of the Organic Law is amended to read:

But no person not a citizen of Talossa may assume the Throne. If a non-citizen would have been entitled to assume the Throne except for his not being a citizen, the succession shall pass over him to the next person in line. If the King shall at any time renounce or lose his citizenship, that renunciation or loss shall be deemed to imply his abdication of the Throne.

Noi urent q'estadra sã: John Woolley (Senator, Florenciã),
Fritz von Buchholtz (Seneschál; Senator, Maritiimi-Maxhestic),
Ián Lord Metáiriã (Senator, Atatürk),
Joseph Walkland (MC, Cézembre)

Noi urent q'estadra sã,
Ián, Duke of Lupul (Senator-FL)
Fritz von Buchholtz (Seneschál, Senator-MM)
Joseph Walkland (MC-Cézembre)
Baron Quedéir Castiglă (Senator-MU)

35RZ36 - The Royal Adoptions Act

35 RZ36 - THE ROYAL ADOPTIONS ACT

WHEREAS the welfare of the Kingdom is deeply affected by the adoption of a child into the line of royal succession, and

WHEREAS it is vital to the well-being of the Kingdom that no doubt be entertained as to the legitimacy of the royal succession,

THEREFORE the Ziu hereby approves the following amendment to the Organic Law, and transmits it to the people for ratification.

The following sentence is inserted after the third sentence of Article III Section 4 of the Organic Law:

But the adoption of any person after 26 December 2005 shall affect the line of royal succession only on the adoption's being explicitly approved by a law of the Ziu passed by a two-thirds vote in each House.

Noi urent q'estadra sâ: John Woolley (Senator, Florençiâ),
Fritz von Buchholtz (Seneschâl; Senator, Maritiimi-Maxhestic),

Ián Lord Metáiriâ (Senator, Atatürk),

Joseph Walkland (MC, Cézembre)

Noi urent q'estadra sâ,
Ián, Duke of Lupul (Senator-FL)
Fritz von Buchholtz (Seneschâl, Senator-MM)
Joseph Walkland (MC-Cézembre)
Baron Quedéir Castiglhá (Senator-MU)

35RZ37 - The No More Partial Veto Act

35 RZ37 - The No More Partial Veto Act

WHEREAS the Organic Law permits the King to approve part of a Bill passed by the Ziu and to veto the other part, and provides that the part approved shall pass into law, and

WHEREAS this might very well frustrate the will of the Ziu, and cause to pass into law an act that the Ziu would not have passed in its partial form, and

WHEREAS the Organic Law specifies no time period within which the King must approve or veto a Bill, and

WHEREAS it is desirable that the status of a Bill passed by the Ziu be known within a reasonable time,

THEREFORE the Ziu hereby approves this amendment to the Organic Law, and transmits it to the nation for ratification:

The second sentence of Article X Section 6 of the Organic Law (which currently says "Bills may be approved in whole or in part by the King, and the part approved shall become law, and the whole or part objected to shall be returned, with his objections, to the Ziu, which shall proceed to reconsider it in the next Clark") is amended to read:

The King may sign such a Bill, in which case it shall immediately become law; or he may veto the Bill, in which case it shall be returned, with his objections, to the Ziu, which shall proceed to reconsider it in the next Clark. If the King neither signs nor vetoes a Bill before the last day of the month in which it was passed by the Ziu, it shall be deemed to have been signed.

Uréu q'estadra sã ¶ John Woolley (Senator, Florenciã)

Uréu q'estadra sã,
Ián, Duke of Lupul (Senator-FL)

35RZ38 - The Regency and Royal Elections Act

35 RZ38 - THE REGENCY AND ROYAL ELECTIONS ACT

WHEREAS the Organic Law is rather vague about the procedure to be followed in electing a new King, should that unhappy eventuality arise, and

WHEREAS it is precisely at such moments of crisis that clear and unambiguous constitutional procedures are most to be desired,

THEREFORE the Ziu hereby approves the following amendment to the Organic Law, and transmits it to the people for ratification.

The last sentence of Article III Section 4 ("Where there is no person entitled to succeed to the Throne under the rules of the preceding article, the nation shall elect, by a two-thirds majority, a new King, to whom and to whose family the existing laws of succession shall immediately apply") is removed.

Article III Sections 7 and 8 are replaced by the following four sections:

1. From time to time, a Regent (or a Council of Regency, which is considered equivalent to a Regent) may be appointed, who shall administer the government in the name of the King, and exercise all powers Organically or legally vested in the King, except the power to appoint or replace a Regent. A King who has not attained the age of eighteen years, which age is declared to be the legal majority of the Sovereign, may exercise his royal powers only through a Regent. No person not an adult citizen of Talossa shall be competent to serve as Regent or member of a Council of Regency.
2. The King may, at whim, appoint, replace, or remove a Regent, and may, by his last Will and Testament, appoint a Regent to serve during the minority of his successor. During the minority of the King, the Ziu may by law appoint a Regent. The Ziu may by law remove or replace any appointed Regent, and if the Ziu remove a Regent appointed by the King [at whim], the King may not reappoint the same person Regent without the prior consent of the Ziu.
3. During the minority of the King, if the Regency for any reason be vacant, the Uppermost Cort shall be a Council of Regency.
4. If on the death or abdication of the King there be no person entitled to succeed to the Throne, the Uppermost Cort shall be a Council of Regency pending the election of a new King, and the Ziu may, by a vote of two-thirds in each House, elect a King, who shall succeed to the Throne immediately upon ratification of his election by a majority of the people in a referendum to be held for that sole purpose.

Noi urent q'estadra sâ: John Woolley (Senator, Florenciâ),
Fritz von Buchholtz (Seneschâl; Senator, Maritiimi-Maxhestic),
Ián Lord Metáiriâ (Senator, Atatürk),
Joseph Walkland (MC, Cézembre)

Noi urent q'estadra sâ,
Ián, Duke of Lupul (Senator-FL)
Fritz von Buchholtz (Seneschâl, Senator-MM)
Joseph Walkland (MC-Cézembre)
Baron Quedéir Castiglă (Senator-MU)