



The November 2006 Clark

Third Clark of the 36th Ziu

1. Results of the September 2006 Clark

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

36RZ05 – The Republic of Somaliland Recognition Act

Introduced by Xhorxh Unamind (RUMP)

Agreed to by the Cosä 133-31 (19 abstained), by the Senäts 6-0

36RZ06 – Quedéir Castiglhâ to Uppermost Cort

Introduced by Sir Trotxä Betinëir (MC-Vuode)

Agreed to by the Cosä 173-10, by the Senäts 5-0 (1 abstained)

The Cosä passed a Vote of Confidence in the Government 173-10 .

Members of the Cosä voted as follows:

Name	Party	Seats	RZ 5	RZ 6	VoC
Samuhél Tecladéir	CLP	12	Per	Per	Üc
Patrick Woolley	CLP	11	Con	Per	Üc
Corrine De Winter	CLP	11	Per	Per	Üc
Joel Wood	CLP	10	Per	Per	Üc
Joseph Walkland	CLP	11	Per	Per	Üc
Al Simmerman	CLP	11	Per	Per	Üc
Nic Casálmac'h	CLP	11	Per	Per	Üc
Polly Holdorf	CLP	10	Per	Per	Üc
Sevastáin Casálmac'h	CLP	10	Per	Per	Üc
Brad Holmes	CLP	10	Con	Per	Üc
Danihel Lauriéir	RUMP	1	Per	Per	Üc
Albrec'ht Cheléir	RUMP	10	Did not vote		
Xhorxh Unamind	RUMP	10	Con	Con	Non
Trotxä Betinëir	RUMP	10	Per	Per	Üc
X. Pol Brigä	RUMP	9	Aus	Per	Üc
Eugene Oh	RUMP	7	Did not vote		
Nikü Spyropoulos	RUMP	10	Aus	Per	Üc
Matáiwos Nanamavéu	RUMP	7	Per	Per	Üc
Ian da Bitour	RUMP	10	Per	Per	Üc
Bleic'h Ianescu	RUMP	10	Per	Per	Üc
Viteu Marcianüs	RUMP	9	Per	Per	Üc
			133-31 (19)	173-10	173-10

Senators voted as follows:

Name	Province	RZ5	RZ6
Ián von Metáiriá	Atatürk	Per	Per
Quedéir Castiglhá	Belacostă	Per	Aus
Ma la Mha	Cézembre	Per	Per
Ian Lupul	Florenciă	Per	Per
Olaf Brainerd	Maricopa	Per	Per
Fritz von Buchholtz	Maritiimi-Maxhestic	Per	Per
Trotxă Betiñéir	Vuode	<i>Did not vote</i>	
		6-0	5-0 (1)

2. This Month's Business

The Third Clark of the 36th Ziu runs from November 1st to 21st 2006/XXVII.

Voting on the Clark is open until the 21st of November at 7:30 PM Talossan time.

The following bills have been presented for consideration:

36RZ07 – The "It Seemed A Bit Daft Me Havin' To Guard Him When He's A Guard" Act

Introduced by Sir Trotxă Betiñéir (Senator-VD)

36RZ08 – The Immigration Reform Reform Act

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

36RZ09 – The Ballot Security Act

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

36RZ10 – The Anti-Impostor and Liar Act

Introduced by Danihel Lauriéir (MC-RUMP)

36RZ11 – The Equality in Voting Amendment

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, November 1st 2006/XLVI
The Secretary of State / El Secretar d'Estat
Ián, Duke of Lupul

A. Full text of all bills on the Clark

36RZ07 - The "It Seemed A Bit Daft Me Havin' To Guard Him When He's A Guard" Act

WHEREAS the personal security of His Majesty the King, and that of the Royal Family, and that of all Royal Officers, is of utmost importance to the Kingdom; and

WHEREAS at present the Kingdom does not have a Royal Bodyguard; and

WHEREAS if the Ziu is going to choose to create a Guard, it should choose an elite unit that reflects our Berber Heritage; and

WHEREAS the elite troops of the 19th century were Berbers called Zouaves; and

WHEREAS when in 1854 Napoleon III composed an Imperial Guard made up of elite troops, he chose the Zouaves of the French Army as the founding regiment; and

WHEREAS when in 1860 Pope Pius IX needed help in defending the Papal States from the Italian Risorgimento, Lamoriciere formed the the Papal Zouaves as a bodyguard. Gli Zuavi Pontifici were an international regiment with volunteers from Belgium, France, The Netherlands, Bavaria, the USA and Canada; and

WHEREAS during the American Civil War, the citizens of the State of Wisconsin freely joined both the Milwaukee Zouave Cadets (Co B, 5th WI Inf) and the Madison Zouaves (Co A, 23rd WI Inf). These companies form the earliest historic example of an explicit connection between Milwaukee and Berbers; and

WHEREAS Zouaves were said to act "as though warfare were merely a game and their lives simply the table stakes." During the American Civil War, General George B. McClellan called the Zouaves the "beau-ideal of a soldier.[]; and

WHEREAS the origins of the Zouaves can be traced to the Zouaoua, a fiercely independent a tribe of Berbers living in mountains of the Jurjura range in Algeria and Morocco. The Zouaoua speak Kabyle, a Berber language of the Afro-Asiatic language family. There are two million speakers of Kabyle in Algeria today; and

WHEREAS in the summer of 1830 a number of Zouaoua tendered their services to the French colonial army, and in October of that year were organized into two battalions. Over the following decades these Zouaves - as the French styled them - proved their valor in dozens of bloody desert encounters under the command of the intrepid General La Moriciere.

THEREFORE, the Ziu hereby enacts that, for the purposes of protecting the Sovereign, the Royal Family and all Royal Officers:

1. The Department of Defence shall be responsible for the protection of the Sovereign, the Royal Family and all Royal Officers.
2. There shall be added to the military establishment of the Kingdom of Talossa one company of Zouaves. The principal duties of this company shall be the protection of the Sovereign, the Royal Family, and all Royal Officers. The company will report directly to the Minister of Defence.

1. The name of this company shall be Els Zuávs da l'Altahál Rexhitál (in English, the Zouaves of the Royal Bodyguard), or simply, Els Altaháis (the Guard.).
2. The authorized strength of the Guard shall be as follows:
 1. A headquarters section consisting of one Capitán d'Altahál (Captain of the Guard), one Sërzhënt Prüm (first sergeant), and one quartermaster's sergeant,
 2. Up to two platoons each consisting of a lieutenant, not more than two corporals, and not more than six private solders known as "Yeomen of the Guard." The principal weapons of the Yeomen shall be the rifle and the bayonet.
3. And to the Guard there shall be attached a bandsman tubist, of the rank of corporal, as part of the headquarters section. The bandsman tubist shall perform the duties that in other companies are performed by the bugler. The bandsman tubist shall provide his own tuba, euphonium or sousaphone, as dictated by necessity and availability.
4. El Capitán d'Altahál shall be appointed by the Minister of Defence upon recommendation of the Sovereign, and shall serve at the pleasure of the Sovereign. El Capitán d'Altahál shall be chosen from the voting citizens of the Kingdom who have actual infantry experience, as obtained through the Talossan Marine Corps or through service in the Army or Marine Corps (or their local equivalent) of any other nation. The Capitán d'Altahál shall not also hold the office of Prime Minister or Minister of Defence. If the Capitán d'Altahál should be called up to one of these positions, they shall be required to resign from their position for the duration of their service to the Prime Ministry or Ministry of Defence.
5. Each member of the Guard shall provide for himself a Zouave uniform consisting of: A short, collarless jacket; a sleeveless vest (gilet}, voluminous trousers (serouel}, 12-foot long woolen sash (ceinture}, white canvas leggings (guetres}, leather greaves (jambieres}, white gloves, and a tasseled fez (chechia). El Capitán d'Altahál shall have the final say in if a particular Guard soldier has attire that is sufficiently North African-inspired.
6. From Officers to Yeomen, each member of the Guard shall, as far as is practical, grow an enormous mustache.
7. The monthly pay of the members of Guard shall be the same as that of officers and men of the Marine Corps of the same rank.

Uréu q'estadra sã,
Sir Trotxă Betiñéir (Senator-VD)

36RZ08 - The Immigration Reform Reform Act

WHEREAS 35RZ22, the Umpteenth Immigration Reform Act, was passed nearly a year ago, and continues to serve the nation well, but

WHEREAS the Immigration Minister is required by the letter of that law to put the same old boilerplate admonitions in every introduction-of-a-prospective-citizen posting on Wittenberg, and

WHEREAS that would be booooring, so boring in fact that the Immigration Minister hasn't been putting this stuff into the introductions, even though the law says she should, but it's better the way she's been doing it and we don't want to make her a criminal so let's just change the law, and

WHEREAS it would be better to start the immigration clock when the prospective citizen actually starts posting on Witt, rather than when his account is enabled, because the way it is now there's sometimes only a day or two between when he starts to post and when a citizenship petition is in order, and that isn't enough time, and

WHEREAS ten days probably isn't enough time anyway, and it should be increased a bit, and

WHEREAS nobody can figure out what the last sentence in Clause 8 even means,

THEREFORE the Ziu hereby AMENDS 35RZ22, the Umpteenth Immigration Reform Act, as follows:

1. In the last sentence of Clause 3, the words "in this introductory posting" are amended to read "from time to time".
2. Clause 4 is amended to read:

An examination period shall begin with the prospective citizen's first posting to Wittenberg after his introduction by the Immigration Minister. At any time at least fifteen days after the beginning of the examination period, any current citizen of Talossa may petition the Secretary of State requesting that a Royal Grant of Citizenship be issued to the prospective citizen. If no such petition is laid before the Secretary of State within the first forty days of the examination period, the examination period shall end, the immigration process for the prospective citizen shall be terminated, and his Wittenberg account shall be disabled; in addition, the Secretary of State shall notify the Government and the prospective citizen of the termination of the process, and shall post a notification to the effect on Wittenberg.

3. The last sentence of Clause 8 is deleted.

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

36RZ09 - The Ballot Security Act

WHEREAS there have, in the recent past, been attempts to subvert Talossan elections by the submission of forged ballots, and

WHEREAS there is very little mechanism under current law to prevent such forgeries, and

WHEREAS their detection has hitherto been rather hit-and-miss, and

WHEREAS it is essential to the well-being of the nation that the people be able to trust the electoral system,

THEREFORE the Ziu hereby enacts that

1. At each general or special nation-wide election, the Chancery shall provide to each voter a personal security code (PSC). The PSC shall be a number or password which can serve to authenticate the voter's ballot.
2. The Chancery shall take care that the PSCs are assigned in an unpredictably random fashion, and that the list of assigned PSCs is kept secure.
3. The Chancery may email a PSC to any voter who has a known email address, and shall mail a PSC to each voter who has no known email address (but whose physical address is known) together with that voter's ballot papers.
4. Every ballot or vote cast on Wittenberg, and every ballot or vote cast otherwise that contains the voter's correct PSC, shall be counted. But if a ballot or vote not cast on Wittenberg does not contain the voter's correct PSC, the Chancery shall attempt by whatever means the Secretary of State deems necessary and sufficient to determine whether the vote is valid, and shall not count the vote unless its validity can be so established. The Chancery shall report to the Uppermost Cort, before the final results of the election shall be certified, regarding each such vote, the means used to determine its validity, and the conclusion reached.

Uréu q'estadra sã,

Ián, Duke of Lupul (Senator-FL)

36RZ10 - The Anti-Impostor and Liar Act

WHEREAS dishonest people may attempt to create multiple identities to apply for Talossan citizenship or to use as "sock puppets" in the Kingdom's internet forums; and

WHEREAS dishonest people may attempt to hijack the identities of real citizens to vote on their behalf or to make public comments in their guise; and

WHEREAS the current laws of the Kingdom do not expressly forbid such forms of dishonesty,

THEREFORE the Ziu hereby enacts the following:

Clause 1: Except as provided in Clause 2, whoever does any of the following is guilty of a crime subject to punishment by banishment, revocation of citizenship, any combination of civil disabilities and any other authorized punishments as described in 35RZ34:

- Makes any fraudulent or dishonest claims or statements on his or her application for citizenship, including his or her claims or statements to the Cort, the Immigration Minister and any deputies of the minister or to Cosâ members.
- Uses another person's identity or uses an identity that creates the impression of another person to post or convey messages via email or on any public forum.
- Creates, for purposes of claiming citizenship or with the intent to deceive or mislead other Talossans, more than one identity for use in the Kingdom of Talossa, excepting name-changes that replace an earlier name previously held by the same person.

Clause 2: Officials of the Kingdom of Talossa who create or use false identities as a means to investigate suspicious citizenship applications or other activities involving fraudulent or misleading identities or statements may, if prosecuted under this act, claim exemption from the provisions of this act by demonstrating that any subterfuge employed met all of the following criteria:

- Was in response to a suspicious circumstance, as reasonably understood;
- Was reasonably expected to be effective in uncovering fraud; and,
- Was used only for a brief time and limited to discovering suspected fraud.
- Can demonstrate that Prime Minister authorized the subterfuge and that the Minister of Defence and the Uppermost Cort were informed of the subterfuge.

Uréu q'estadra sã,
Danihel Lauriéir (MC-RUMP)

36RZ11 - The Equality in Voting Amendment

WHEREAS the current system of apportioning Cosâ seats to Political Parties gives extra weight to votes in Provinces where a high proportion of voters are inactive, and reduces the weight of votes in Provinces where more voters actually vote, and

WHEREAS the current system gives extra weight to a vote for a Party currently trailing in the Province where it is cast, and reduces the weight of a vote cast for the Party currently leading in that Province, and

WHEREAS it is desirable that no vote have more weight than another, and

WHEREAS the current system is complicated and difficult to understand, and

WHEREAS it just makes sense that if a Party gets, say, 40% of the vote, it should get 40% of the seats in the Cosâ,

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

1. The Organic Law is amended by the following changes:

Article VIII Section 1 of the Organic Law is amended (by removing all but the first sentence) to read:

The Cosâ is composed of 200 seats, apportioned among political parties based on their performance in the General Election.

The first paragraph of Article VIII Section 2 of the Organic Law is amended to read:

Based on the final vote tally, the Secretary of State shall calculate the apportionment of seats among the parties. Each party shall receive a percentage of the seats as equal as possible to its percentage of the popular vote.

Article XVII Section 9a of the Organic Law is amended to read:

Each provincial parliament shall consist of several seats. The number of seats for each provincial parliament may be set by a law of the Ziu, or by a law of the Province; but if not set by law shall be equal to the number of votes cast for the provincial parliament. Each party shall receive a percentage of the seats as equal as possible to its percentage of the popular vote cast for the provincial parliament.

2. Should this Amendment be ratified by the electorate in a referendum held concurrently with a General Election, this Amendment shall not take effect until after the seats of the Cosâ and Provincial Assemblies have been apportioned according to the present provisions of the Organic Law.

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