

# UNITED STATES FOURTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS



All are Welcome to Participate in  
the Deliberate Orderly and Peaceful  
Revolution of the United States



**Ronald J. Martin**  
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# Secular Library Charter System

## Introduction for the United States Fourth Continental Congress

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Orderly and Peaceful Revolution of the United States



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*The release of atomic energy has not created a new problem.  
It has merely made more urgent the necessity of solving an  
existing one.*

**Albert Einstein**

**Theoretical Physicist & Practical Philosopher, 1945**

## **Preamble**

The United States Fourth Continental Congress is commissioned to identify a reliable government separation model and then deliberate and validate a reliable government charter system for the succeeding trials of the American Experiment.

*Let us raise a standard to which the wise and the honest can repair. The event is in the hand of God.*

**George Washington**

**Commencement of the Philadelphia Convention, 1787**

## **Article 000: Greeting**

The American Experiment is not just a rhetorical euphemism for the difficulty in self-governing a free society. We remain in the generational experiment to identify the control systems for such a government. In general, the margin of error has been tolerable, and the nation's production has been tremendously beneficial for the modern world. However, the increasingly cantankerous political discourse and persistent social disorderliness that we are enduring should be the noticeable reciprocating symptoms of the overrun of errors in the design of the government. The generational American Experiment is practical, but it is inefficient for long-term economic stability, and the better progression of the states, communities, private organizations, families, and individuals that comprise the union and society.

The Preamble to the United States Constitution is not just a well-composed introduction, it is a definitive list of aspects for evaluating the operating system of the American Experiment. Contrary to conventional wisdom, preambles are essential. Preambles are necessary for constructing sovereignty, and subsequently, justifying the administration of civil law.

This Greeting is Divided into Six Introductory Articles:

[Art. 001: General Problem with the Subsisting Charter System](#)

[Art. 002: Justification for Reordering the Charter System](#)

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*I confess that I do not entirely approve of this Constitution at present, but sir, I am not sure I shall never approve it.*

**Benjamin Franklin**

**Closing Address to the Philadelphia Convention, 1787**

## **Art. 001: General Problem with the Subsisting Charter System**

The primary argument is that the Three-part Separation Theory was miscalculated and therefore, inaccurately deployed, consequently, justice was established in unamendable error, domestic tranquility has since been forfeited, and the remaining parameters for the American Experiment; defense, general welfare, and liberty, are all at risk, as well.

[§ 001.1: Three-part Separation Theory was Miscalculated](#)

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### **§ 001.1: Three-part Separation Theory was Miscalculated**

The starting point for understanding the perpetually cycling problems of the erroneous three-branch governing system is that all of the executive power is in the executive branch, and the subsequent security departments lack an orderly organization of that power. The partisan problem is that the legislative assemblies are generally commissioned, publicly elected, and unsupervised. The judicial problem is because the administrative powers are distributed among the three branches, and the political contest in the legislative branch stabilized into its erroneous duopoly; ultimately, disseminating partisanship into the society including the judicial servants. The erroneous governing system causes political chaos that trickles down into society because that is why we institute government - to guide society.

The absolute truth is that a three-branch government only prevents any one person from ascending to a dictatorship. The inconvenient truth is that neither the separation nor the formulation of checks on power prevents corruption or controls the quality of the inevitable oligarchy formed by the peer groups in the echelons of the government.

An oligarchy is a groupthink authoritarian form of government with a conspired leader of a crony corporate board and management team instead of the dictator's box of rocks military to enforce civil law. There is a hundred-year-old political science theory, the Iron Law of Oligarchy, that accurately describes that all democracies inevitably form oligarchies, because just like any other corporate organization the leadership tends to become friends rather than enemies for maintaining control of the inadequate organizational system they belong to.

The American three-branch government is a coarsely controlled compound oligarchy between the executive and legislative branches and the judicial-review branch is merely a semi-stabilizing mechanism.

Although our coarsely controlled compound oligarchy is better than a dictatorship, it is still not what we want, otherwise, our civics lessons would describe the inevitable approach to oligarchy, and the pundits would not be fear-mongering descriptions of the presidential candidates as infamous dictators. The three-branch government prevents a dictatorship, and suggesting otherwise is false and distorts the public's sense of reality. Politicians, bureaucrats, lawyers, and political science scholars, who make such accusations may be committing perjury for failure to defend the Constitution or academic misconduct for false instruction. The skewed information leads to individual frustration, public vulgarity, and violence. Trickle-down economics is always in play, and it is not just about financial distribution.

The three-branch government is only practical for small close-knit ideologically aligned populations. As the first vice-president, John Adams, critiqued, "The Constitution was made only for a moral and religious people. It is wholly inadequate to the government of any other." The subsequent problem is that the diversity of people that the nation has evolved to and the proliferation of overlapping grievance groups have overwhelmed the simple deliberation system of the bicameral legislature, which is where the state and national discussions are supposed to be conducted, and not in between commercial breaks.

## **§ 001.2: Checks and Balances are Unreliable**

The problem is not because the system is of some kind of perfectly balanced altruistic design that it is vulnerable to nefarious politicians, bureaucrats, and pundits. The problem is that the checks and balances cannot be reliably constructed for a three-branch government.

The checks on power had to be assigned to the three branches because they are inherently cooperative entities. The three branches stabilize the processing phases for the reliable administration of civil law; legislate, execute, and review. However, the deployment yields an inevitable contest to populate the branches with ideologically aligned personnel, which subsequently subverts the principle of the checks on the separated powers. It is the obvious game theory of the government. It is why the political pundits campaign for “a blue wave,” or “a red wave.”

The evolution of what has gone wrong is not as easy to follow as the legends of what seems to have gone right, but ultimately, it is a very safe bet that none of the subsisting political parties are prepared to be the impeccable organization of wise and honest leadership that can perpetually guide posterity to domestic tranquility and the American Dream. The general problem of the social system remains unsolved – neither the government nor any non-government organization knows how to adjudicate the social issues that accompany the diversity of people, otherwise, we would not be contemplating the totalitarian defeat of what is essentially a peaceful faction committed to represent their constituents in the noble pursuit of justice and domestic tranquility, as well.

### **§ 001.3: Political Chaos is Inevitable**

The erroneous formulation of the balance of government powers and inadequate checks on that power adversely affect the deliberation of social issues, the enactment of laws, the enforcement of those laws, and, ultimately, the public’s perception of reality. Trickle-down economics is always in play, and it is not just about financial distribution. It is more about information distribution than anything else.

No matter what citizens try to do to activate alternative representation the flawed system will always return to the two dominant political parties because generally commissioned legislative assemblies will always cycle into a contest of two factions for majority control of the electoral process. Third parties formed outside the generally commissioned legislature will inevitably result in the members realigning into the established factions because majority alliances have to be coordinated to pass legislation.

Most observant citizens recognize that legislation is bundled with provisions for entities that not all of the representatives favor, and that is what American political compromise amounts to. However, this is not the compromise that American citizens expect from what is supposed to be the state and national discussions of social issues and subsequent laws. But that is all it can be because the legislatures are inadequately formulated to meet our modern sophisticated expectations for reasoning logical conclusions.

It is not true that the American Founders did not expect political parties to form. The patriots versus the loyalists was probably the first national party system. The Founders just did not know what effect partisanship might have on the supposedly separate judicial and executive branches, because the colonial legislatures were in contest with the king, loyal governors, judges, and military enforcement of the law. The Founders did the best they could with what little information they had about self-governance, and the theorists of the Three-part Separation Theory did not elaborate anything concerning the political factions that are inevitably formed in a legislature.

The legends of the Electoral College and the infamous Three-fifths Clause explain the effort to compromise the obvious state population alliances – big states versus the small states, and slave states versus the free states. The problem is that political science scholars cannot imagine a more sophisticated legislature, and that is why the legend of the Founders not expecting political parties remains in circulation.

Partisanship is normally formed in the legislature and probably formalized in the executive branch. The start-up of the American government seems to have had a semi-formal formation of partisanship in the executive branch, but thereafter, political faction was cultivated in the legislature. Partisanship is then informally infused in the judiciary after the factioning in the legislative assemblies is stabilized and partisanship disseminates throughout the citizenry, including the judicial servants.

We conclude the discussion on political chaos with an examination of Article I, Section 5, Paragraph 2: Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings.

The rules for legislative order are probably the most overlooked inadequacy in the United States Constitution. Understandably, the Founders did not know how much more information concerning the rules of order was needed to design a reliable legislature, but it is truly mystifying that political scientists and Constitutional Law scholars have not focused on the peculiarity with an insistence that it needs to be deliberated for all practical options in pursuit of correcting the often described, “broken Congress.”

It can be safely guaranteed that the broken Congress problem has to do with the rules and that includes the rules that the Constitution establishes for the formation of the legislatures. To compensate for the lack of reliable rules, Congress has developed workarounds, or otherwise, compromising exercises like majority rules, the Bipartisan Problem Solvers Caucus, horsetrading, earmarks, tabs, and pork barrel spending bills, to work within the labyrinth of the legislators’ variable obligations that have to be coordinated to pass legislation.

It is absurd to believe that a modern sophisticated constitutional convention would recommission such an inadequate and disorderly concept. Simple reasoning leads to

the simple calculation that a government charter should specify the rules for the legislature, and the judiciary assigned to enforce those rules on behalf of the people.

The deceptive and vulgar political campaigns, perpetual social disorderliness, and cellular rebellion that we are enduring should not be regarded as social growing pains or anything benign. Supposedly, there is a declassified report of a list of precursors compiled by the Central Intelligence Agency from their observations of the fall of foreign democracies. A casual comparison of recent events to the list of precursors suggests that the American Experiment is probably approaching its final failure event.

The partisan strategies to gain control of the three branches of government are construed in various ways, and the information chaos causes citizens to lose trust in the government which leads to peaceful protests that fulfill a precursor from the CIA's top-secret list. The political frustration, and excitement, lead some to believe that they can be heroic by shocking the public to fix the system through their disruption of events, commerce, utilities, or by the execution of horrendous violence. This fulfills the CIA's major precursor to civil wars.

The underlying problem that the redacted CIA report and brilliant political science scholars cannot piece together is that the imperfect formulations of government are what ultimately lead to civil war, because a perfectly organized government will never encounter such an eventuality, nor the persistent political chaos and disorderly social events that we are enduring.

## **§ 001.4: Partisan Illusions**

The political chaos we witness is not because they are not following the Constitution. That is a delusion derived from not understanding that the primary objective of the checks and balances is to entice the members of the government branches to enforce the Constitution on the other branches. However, that does not work because the miscalculated three-part separation of government is not going to somehow fix itself.

There is no uniparty, or bipartisan conspiracy not to enforce the Constitution - those are delusions derived from the favorable aspects of representative governing but nullified by the inadequacies of the three-branch model. The political parties are clearly in a civil war to populate and control all three branches at all three levels of the government. That is what the formulation of the simple governing system causes the politicians to do to fulfill the citizens' anticipation of political and social order.

Even if the government were to reach political order, and society is peaceful, the perpetual election cycle would destroy that, because the system is not designed to manage the elected offices when new laws are not necessary. The candidates cannot campaign for the end of new legislation. They have to fight for new laws to improve government because there is nothing else to campaign. It is not that difficult to figure

out. If candidates were to break from the tried and true campaign theme, the citizenry would soon question the necessity for politicians.

The belief that the political party that is causing all of the problems is going to reach enlightenment, or that their notorious leaders will be irrefutably proven to be dishonest, and so, the remaining members of the corrupt party cease their opposition to the honest party, and then all will be good, are illusions derived from the accurate aspects of republic governing theory, but nullified by the inadequate aspects of the erroneous three-branch government.

For at least one of the Founders, James Madison, the principal designer and composer of the Constitution, and the longest observer of the start-up of the American Experiment; the angelical make-your-own rules and fancy two-level bicameral legislative system was doing what we are anticipating, political parties were being (formed and) abandoned in the early stages of the government. Seemingly, the system of state and federal legislatures was either filtering out the flawed alliances or the bicameral legislature kept the factioning perpetual, and therefore, apparently approaching whatever a good political system is supposed to be. However, that cannot be what happened, because here we are endowed with an erroneous political duopoly, persistent corruption, partisan obstruction, new and improved dirty tricks, October surprises, and independent investigations; which clearly indicate that there is a problem with the separation of government.

Now, in the aftermath of healthcare reform, we are electing incapacitated candidates in the never-ending illusion to change Washington, drain the swamp, and secure the blessings of liberty for we, the all-grateful and stressed-out people.

There is only one way to change Washington, and Constitutional Law scholars should be well aware of the way and should have explained a long time ago that the recycled campaign slogan is an illusion – a lie. Political candidates do not have reliable solutions because the solutions have to conform to the miscalculated three-part separation game theory, which is to populate the branches with politically loyal personnel for the most efficient exercise of the erroneous governing system.

Something is wrong with the American Experiment, and it is not just because of the people who are in the government. A casual analysis of the directive systems in the Constitution reveals inadequate instructions and terminology that is often subjective and disputed. The subjective aspects guide some politicians and bureaucrats to improvise, and others to “cut corners” and deploy deceptive narratives. Somehow the “smoke and mirrors” mix around between the politicians and the people, and it fulfills our expectations of an adequate governing system - yet the political tricks keep cycling from generation to generation. Numerous novels and movies illustrate this phenomenon, and everyone laughs at the contradictory depictions of the government's inadequacies as just the fantasy of the writers. Constitutional Law classes are

dedicated to studying the defects and how to work around the problems without recognizing that the entirety of the system is a tangled overlapping of patchwork laws and those Latin legal terms that the lawyers like to use.

If American society were just and tranquil, as the Preamble commissions the American Experiment, then we would be correct to credit the organization of the government for delivering. But because the government tends to be too big to fail, and a more reliable government separation model has not yet been revealed, it is easier to blame the politicians who are tasked with working in the erroneous system, than trying to deliberate and design a more practical system. We are naïve witnesses and unwitting victims to the adverse aspects of the inadequacies of the experimental three-branch government.

### **§ 001.5: Demarcation of Law is the Missing Separation Formula**

Simple critical analysis reveals that the system of law produced is the major variable that is theoretically uncontrolled in the design of the American Experiment.

Law is what is used to convert the people's will into government powers. Combining that with the advanced understanding of the qualities of the three-branch system leads to the calculation that the separation of government is supposed to be demarcated by certain sections of the law, and then those partitions are subdivided into the three processes of the law. Although there are many sections of the law, there are just a handful of sections that are significant to the government powers, and all of the other sections fall under those in an orderly formulation to fulfill the missions of the partitions and the checks and balances of the administrative and executive powers.

The specific commissioning of partitions of law will fulfill what was prescribed by Mr. Madison in the political scholars' favorite essay, Federalist Papers Number 51: "Each department should have a will of its own; and consequently should be so constituted that the members of each should have as little agency as possible in the appointment of the members of the others, . . . divide the legislature into different branches; and to render them, by different modes of election and different principles of action."

The unnoticed problem is that the subsisting bicameral legislative assemblies are not commissioned exclusive areas of law to guard, and the evolution of that inadequacy, and then the addition of the Seventeenth Amendment making the Senate election public just like the House of Representatives rendered the Founders' ambition a corrupted experiment. Subsequently, this captured the All-American duopoly of forever-wavering political parties. The primary doctrine of the duopoly evolved into doing whatever it takes to win public elections in the persistent effort to overrule the

other faction, rather than guarding specific economic and social principles, which is what we are supposed to expect of representation.

We know this is true because the designations of the parties do not correlate with the principles of organization that the parties campaign. The Republican Party is not based on the principle of improving representation, and the Democrat Party is not based on the principle of advancing to a true democracy. Although the parties seem to guard their stances on social issues, there is no obligation to maintain any position on any issue. The insightful political pundits describe this phenomenon in every political publication and every night on political television about how the corrupt party used to be tolerable, moderate, and cooperative.

Legislatures commissioned for specific sections of the law are inclined to faction based on the unique variables associated with the specified section of the law, rather than the political parties' promises to relieve artificial grievances. The Demarcation of Law separation model with exclusive legislative assemblies and corresponding security departments will achieve the ambition to provide each partition with “a will of its own,” because each partition will have separate and equal career paths for the members compared to the shared, narrow, and incumbency favored career paths of the subsisting government.

Mr. Madison will cease turning over in his grave, and may finally rest in peace.

## **§ 001.6: Call for Deliberations**

Just because the Founders were able to describe what they wanted the design of the government to be and do, does not mean that they achieved those aspects in the composition of the Constitution; nor does it mean that the application of amendments can resolve all of the discrepancies to those aspects. The ambition to provide each branch with a will of its own cannot be achieved, because the three branches are inherently cooperative administrative entities for the stable processing of law.

For those other than law scholars, this first encounter with the Demarcation of Law Theory, a brief description of its enhanced control of checks and balances, and why the faulty deployment of the erroneous Three-part Separation Theory is why we are experiencing diabolic partisanship and increasing social disorderliness, will probably be incomprehensible, because Constitutional dogma prevents adherents from challenging the obvious inadequacies that do not seem to matter to the average civics student. And then there is the technical problem that most people do not understand the law in its sections like lawyers do. Lawyers specialize in areas of law, like doctors specialize in areas of medicine, and engineers specialize in areas of physical advantages; as such, lawyers work with unique legal concepts for the different areas of the law. Other-than-lawyers are going to need diagrams, animations, and interactive

guides to understand how the demarcation of law will harness the partisan problem, and provide a reliable system of checks and balances that will ultimately provide the reliable administration of justice.

Deployment of the Demarcation of Law Theory is not as difficult to deliberate now as it would have been in the past. The Founders were hurried with not much more than the new and untested Three-part Separation Theory. They had limited professional manpower and medieval publishing technology. Today, not only do we have a more sophisticated separation theory to consider, but we also have a list of security departments that are accurately commissioned by sections of the law that would have been very helpful to the Founders. We have access to a robust community of scholars and practical experts, we are unhurried and can take the time to imagine, calculate, compose, deliberate, litigate, rewrite, and publish, hyperlinked hierarchy listings of directive systems for ordering all of the possible options for organizing the judiciary, legislative assemblies, executive administration offices, security departments, and subsequent laws, into an aligned system that will have qualities consistent with scientific reliability and engineered calibration.

We need a better Constitution, because not perfect is not good enough, anymore. That is a fundamental heuristic for evaluating any technology. It is why we have improved information, tools, and sliced bread. Nothing seems to get past the pursuit of perfection, except the Almighty United States Constitution, and the primary reason for this is the failure to understand that the American Experiment is a generational exploration for the formulation of self-governance.

All law and political science scholars should recognize the plausibility of the proposed Demarcation of Law Theory and are advised to set aside all jealousies, disclose all ideological commitments and personal liabilities; and commence deliberations of all aspects of the proposal and its comparison to the subsisting deployment of the Three-part Separation Theory. Scholars should then submit their analysis and opinions to their respective peer review associations for public review.

*Our Constitution was made only for a moral and religious people. It is wholly inadequate to the government of any other.*

**John Adams**

**Letter to the Massachusetts Militia, 1789**

## **Art. 002: Justification for Reordering the Charter System**

Amendments to the subsisting American charters cannot correctly adjust the separation of government.

[§ 002.1: Document Formatting](#)

[§ 002.2: Government Programs](#)

[§ 002.3: Underwater Basket Weaving](#)

[§ 002.4: Founders are Turning in their Graves](#)

[§ 002.5: American Exceptionalism](#)

[§ 002.6: American Paradigm](#)

### **§ 002.1: Document Formatting**

The separation of government is related to the separation of the articles of its charter.

This is the untold dilemma that the Founders encountered that forced them to abandon their commissions to amend the Articles of Confederation. The Founders could not amend the Articles because the order of its articles was not compatible with the order they needed to deploy the Three-part Separation Theory. The Founders needed Articles One, Two, and Three, to demarcate the three branches of government; subsequently, failing to format the charter to accommodate the orderly insertion of revisions initiated by the application of amendments.

### **§ 002.2: Government Programs**

In essence, government chartering is much more similar to computer programming than architectural drafting, but when the rhetorical analogy was devised nobody understood programming to describe the formation of government charters.

### **§ 002.3: Underwater Basket Weaving**

As computer programming has become better known, it seems that not enough political scientists understand the reliability aspects of document formatting, much less, whatever it is they believe they are contributing to humanity.

It is the fault of the political science discipline for having not already detected and revealed the miscalculation of the Three-part Separation Theory, inadequacies of the

checks and balances, the amendment exception, the computer programming analogy, and the lack of research and development of government chartering systems. Political scientists are directly responsible for the political chaos, and they are indirectly responsible for any riots, bloodbaths, or civil war. Political and entertainment celebrities espousing their preferences for partisan control of a governing system that is known to be erroneous, or otherwise unjust, are directly responsible for inciting any rebellion.

Our esteemed political science scholars are unwittingly awaiting a paradigm. They are not scientists. They are theologians, numerologists, psychics, sophists, plagiarists, liars, and fear-mongers. They are the underwater basket weavers that our high school science teachers warned us about.

The news media is the high-end commercial option for political science majors, and far too many political pundits, some of whom were previously representatives and lawyers, have allowed themselves to believe that they are a valid check on the government and that they are going to make a difference by issuing grievances fused with their wonderful personalities. Even after years of deciphering the partisan strategies, and lying and fear-mongering for their favorite party, claiming that the other party is violating the almighty Constitution, they perpetually prove that they are just popular failures. They are afraid to shun littering and loitering, much less prosecute political corruption. The government checks and balances have to work correctly for the media to be the check on the government that they lead their audiences to believe.

## **§ 002.4: Founders are Turning in their Graves**

Contrary to the popular rhetoric, the American Founders are not turning in their graves because of the misuse or abuse of the Constitution, but rather, because of the continued use of the not perfect, but better than any other Constitution. It would be a complete dishonor to the humble Founders to suggest that they did not have a grander ambition than just a perfect union and that that is what the American Experiment is all about.

## **§ 002.5: American Exceptionalism**

Yes, because of the Constitution, American society has been the most exceptional in world history, but there is at least one more super project that we need to fulfill. We need a reliable government charter system for the developing world. The United States State Department cannot relieve the global problem that subsequently leads to the immigration problem that we endure. The State Department only knows the American system, which works uniquely, because it is a product of its evolution of

adjustments. Very much like a jalopy automobile, it works; however, it cannot be duplicated, because it has an obsolete chassis and customized parts to accommodate the unique evolution of the original model and the operator who is accustomed to the peculiarities of the parts and performance.

## **§ 002.6: American Paradigm**

Just because the Constitution is better than any other does not mean there are no consequences for its imperfections. We are at that juncture in the advanced evolution of the American governing system. Miscalculations, or inadequacies, that did not seem to matter, now matter. We are enduring the consequences of the overrun of an erroneous self-government experiment. Domestic tranquility has been forfeited and the people's sense of justice has been appropriated by the improperly formulated political parties.

We need a reliable government charter system that can be translated and replicated for all languages, formatted to properly integrate and balance all levels of government powers, and scalable for three municipal population dimensions: small, standard, and large. We need a reliable chartering system, because not perfect is not good enough, anymore.

*A long habit of not thinking a thing wrong gives it a superficial appearance of being right, and at first a formidable outcry in defense of custom.*

**Thomas Paine**

**Common Sense, 1776**

## **Art. 003: Local Conventions**

A municipal convention is declared upon the public convening of delegates from one municipality with state or federal judiciary supervision to process a municipal charter candidate.

[003.1: Consent of the Governed](#)

[003.2: Peer Review Process](#)

[003.3: Individual Petition](#)

### **003.1: Consent of the Governed**

There are no laws regulating the research and development of government charters as this publication proves by its existence and distribution. Anybody, and any organization, including government employees, may work on, publish, and petition charter proposals. There is no contradiction between defending the subsisting Constitution and participating in the processing of a succeeding charter. If that were not true, then there would not be any government reform committees. The only persistent law regulating government charters seems to be the consent of the governed, which was established as an American ideal in the Declaration of Independence. And as all political science and law scholars know, the primary composer of the Declaration was Thomas Jefferson and he later suggested that social charters be reconsidered by every generation, “The Earth belongs to the living, and not to the dead,” is not just apropos, it is American.

### **003.2: Peer Review Process**

The information presented thus far should be enough to compel the law and political science scholars into preliminary discussions concerning the separation of government entities, and the submission of their appraisals to their respective peer review associations. Professional associations for the hard sciences where accuracy matters; physicists, chemists, doctors, engineers, computer programmers, and skilled technicians, will probably comprise a second round of validation for charters produced by any future conventions.

### **003.3: Individual Petition**

Contemplation and discussions concerning the reordering of the government charters are building blocks of the revolution. All persons are advised to maintain accurate records of their innovative ideas for further review, and billable hours for any successful contributions to the composition of any adopted charters.

*This principle that the earth belongs to the living, & not to the dead, is of very extensive application & consequences.*

**Thomas Jefferson**

**Letter to James Madison, 1789**

## Art. 004: State Conventions

A state, regional, or interstate convention is declared upon the public convening of delegates from at least two municipalities with state or federal judiciary supervision to process a state charter candidate.

[004.1: Consent of the Governed](#)

[004.2: Peer Review Process](#)

### 004.1: Consent of the Governed

Although no person, or organization, is forbidden from writing a government charter, adopting a charter at any level of government will have its measure. At the very least, validated charters will require a ratification referendum, and subsisting state governments behold the citizens' expectations for authorizing such elections.

### 004.2: Peer Review Process

Further compelling the citizens' trust and securing the orderliness of procedures will require the subsisting judicial systems to supervise the conventions. The judiciary that supervises a convention should have the ability to persuade the relative government to approve a ratification election for the validated charter. If necessary, the convention judiciary should be able to organize and secure the ratification election unimpeded by the relative government. If need be, the federal government and sibling conventions may assist in mediating any contest and security for any rulings.

*What is it that makes us trust our judges? Their independence in office and manner of appointment.*

**John Marshall**

**Fourth Chief Justice of the Supreme Court**

## Art. 005: National Conventions

Most Americans will be concerned about the fate of the Preamble to the United States Constitution and Bill of Rights upon the imminence of reordering the federal charter.

[005.1: The National Discussion](#)

[005.2: Transfer of Subsisting American Ideals](#)

[005.3: National Conventions](#)

[005.4: Drafting a National Charter](#)

[005.5: Adoption Procedures for a National Charter](#)

[005.6: Commencement](#)

### 005.1: The National Discussion

There is no reason the subsisting Preamble and Bill of Rights cannot be transferred intact of textural content to the succeeding federal charter. But yes, conventions may validate a charter that may alter such aspects. These, and several social stratification issues, are very important and need to be properly graduated through the local, state, and regional conventions. We need to learn how to mediate the local, state, and national discussions, and the United States Fourth Continental Congress will inevitably be expected to accommodate that ambition.

### 005.2: Transfer of Subsisting American Ideals

The Preamble can be preserved, if for no other reason, than that the Founders in default only established the unfurling of stabilized civil law, and not justice. The Bill of Rights can be preserved for the same reason the Founders could not attach the Bill of Rights at the Philadelphia Convention. Civil Rights cannot be promulgated until after the newly formulated government is booted up and representation is as envisioned in the charter to ensure the proper deliberation of the bill. Formulating the Bill of Rights at a convention merely provides more fodder for the opposition to ratification. Again, it is the fault of political science and Constitutional Law scholars for not revealing that truth for our elementary civics lessons.

### 005.3: National Conventions

Any vision of a national gathering of delegates commissioned by the subsisting state politicians is probably not going to happen. Subsisting state officeholders do not know how to qualify delegates any better than the state bar systems. The state legislators are only inclined to solicit dimwit crony political theologians from the state colleges for

their “puppet show,” as is the subsisting procedure in state and municipal amendment conventions. The better ambition is to compel all of those who are inclined, talented, and skilled for the project to show up and do it because they know how to do it.

#### **005.4: Drafting a National Charter**

There is a possibility that scholars and experts from different states may contest ideas, but the official national gatherings will probably be more ceremonial than legislative. The content of a modern formatted national charter will probably be ninety-nine percent composed at the state and regional levels and agreed upon in the virtual environment of modern communications.

#### **005.5: Adoption Procedures for a National Charter**

The final validation for a national charter candidate will probably be held in Philadelphia in commemoration of the Founders’ validation convention. Then, after a successful state ratification tally, the decommissioning of the subsisting Constitution and the commissioning of the succeeding charter will probably be held in New York City in commemoration of the federal government in 1789.

Besides, where else would we start the largest parade the world has ever seen?

#### **005.6: Commencement**

### **Welcome to the United States Fourth Continental Congress**

*AFTER an unequivocal experience of the inefficiency of  
the subsisting federal government, you are called upon to  
deliberate on a new Constitution for the  
United States of America.*

**Alexander Hamilton  
Federalist Papers Number 1, 1787**

## **Art. 006: Transition Security**

Conventions and transition procedures will be deliberate, orderly, and peaceful.

[§ 006.1: Honorary Invitations](#)

[§ 006.2: Commercial Reporter Access](#)

[§ 006.3: Public Access](#)

[§ 006.4: Persistence of Security Missions](#)

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### **§ 006.1: Honorary Invitations**

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

### **§ 006.2: Commercial Reporter Access**

Commercial reporters will be permitted perimeter and gallery accommodations regulated by established municipal ordinances, and convention security.

### **§ 006.3: Public Access**

Public attendance will be regulated by delegate sponsorship, established municipal ordinances, and convention security. Relatively few spectators will be permitted to attend the convention court sessions. All protests and contests must be registered with the municipal police services identifying all aspects of the civil assembly or artistic demonstration. Marching routes will be scheduled by the permits issued by the police to accommodate emergency and motorcade routes.

### **§ 006.4: Persistence of Security Missions**

All federal, state, and municipal security agencies are responsible for the continuation of their missions to protect the United States from foreign invasion and domestic disorderliness during the reconstitution process. All federal, state, and municipal appointments are responsible for their watches until properly relieved by the appointment process described in the succeeding charters. Officers are to be confident that their commissions will not be altered due to revelations from the convention courts. Any relative alterations will not be effective until the adoption of the succeeding charter and subsequent commissioning of the relative security agencies

and specific offices. Federal, state, and municipal courts retain all responsibilities for enforcing law and order during the transition. The civil courts and legal codes will not incur any adverse disruption of service during the transition, because new charters are rendered to correct the inadequacies of the electoral, administrative, and operations systems; and not the statutory, regulatory, criminal, and common laws that are "already on the books." Any adjustments to such laws will not occur until after the adoption of the succeeding charter and promulgation of legislation affecting the subsisting regulations.

### **§ 006.5: Prosecution of Interference**

All evidence of interference, most notably, vandalism of documents necessary for the accurate auditing and secure transition of the government will be investigated and prosecuted as appropriate with subsisting, and anticipated, state and federal laws. All officials, past and present, contemplating their liability for transactions during the former government administrations are advised to seek legal counsel. Contempt for the reconstitution process by any government official will be considered suspicious and will be investigated for possible illegal transactions. Unlike the former governments, the prosecution of law will be correctly diversified from factional governing and will be able to process the workload unencumbered by any personal prejudice, political bias, or ethnic discrimination. The succeeding government will prosecute all crimes committed against the United States' orderly approach to Justice.

### **§ 006.6: Documentation**

All records of petitioned charter candidates and state audit reports are to be properly archived by the states until secured by the succeeding federal government.

– *and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.*

**Abraham Lincoln**

**Gettysburg Address, 1864**