

# VIRTUAL COUNTRY EXERCISE AT DEMOCRACY CONSTITUTION OF REPUBLIKA POLSKA

„Republika polska” is the literal translation of “the Polish republic”. The official Polish name for Poland is yet *Rzeczpospolita*, literally a “thing commonplace” or a commonplace thing, because you’d be saying *commonplace* about every boy and girl, saying they are *pospolity*, about a boy, or *pospolita* about a girl.

The first in history head of the state was *king* Jagiełło for Poland and Lithuania, and thus *Rzeczpospolita* sure was not a republic.

The text here is actually topics and matters as with an exercise at democracy, if to want a republic.

The correspondence with the US Constitution is intended. With real constitutions, such correspondence might encourage comparison, comprehension, and co-operation among republics in the world.

One day, republics on Earth might form a union or coalition, to prevent threats as these coming today with the Ukrainian conflict, of a world war, a monarchy offering 100 thousand free drones, claiming they want to learn from conflict, when the US talks peace (the UK on June 4 2025); or the Dutch head of NATO calling for more such expenditure (Rutte, June 10).

The text here is also for the times when robots make the morning coffee and the evening tea, not a distant future.

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**W**E, THE PEOPLE OF REPUBLIKA POLSKA, in our resolve to care for continued welfare of Poland as a country where people are equal in rights, the defense is effective, economy successful, and a good standard of living does encourage family and social life, as well as progress with education, craft, and art, do hereby purpose this Constitution for the principle of Polish legislation.

#### ARTICLE I. COUNTRY IDENTITY

*Section 1.* The name of the country is Republika Polska, of the territory as approved in international treaties and published on its Parliament website.

Country authorities are recognized according to three types of their effect, as the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial. One person cannot act in two or three of these designations at the same time.

*Section 2.* The seat of Republika Polska authorities is in the capital city of Warsaw, where on a terrain not larger than 16 kilometers square, the Republic Legislature has exclusive legislation.

*Section 3.* The insignia of Republika Polska are the white eagle on an indigo background, where the color is to symbolize and promote skill, and a flag where color white joins with this saturated and deep blue hue.

*Section 4.* Polish is the language required for all legal documentation and action; the Republic yet shall not designate, and Regions shall not permit any person or assembly to dictate rules of speech or writing; all activity for the language standard as current may be in character and role only advisory.

#### ARTICLE II. THE LEGISLATIVE

*Section 1.* The power to form and pass legislation belongs with the Parliament of Republika Polska, composed of the House of Delegates and the Senate, where citizens as well may forward their legal queries and projects.

*Section 2.* The House of Delegates consists of representatives of the people, chosen in country Regions every three years, in a free and direct vote.

No person may become a representative who has not attained the age of twenty-five years, has not been a Polish citizen for at least ten years, and is not an inhabitant of the Region where he or she is elected.

On candidates entering elections, their track records are researched with regard to trust and respect as proper for citizen representation, according to requirements by the law.

The number of representatives in the House of Delegates is proportional to that of people in their Regions, estimated every three years, in the year of the elections, inclusive of people exempt from tax.

Voter qualification is the same for all elections; it cannot be described by ethnicity, gender, faith, financial status, or payment of taxes; the age is at least 18 years.

*Section 3.* Republika Polska Senate consists of eight Senators from each Region, chosen in free elections for a term of six years. Senator qualification is the same as for the House of Delegates; each Senator has one vote.

Elections for Senators correspond in time spans with the House of Delegates, and a half of the Senate would exchange every third year, never entire. The difference between Representatives and Senators consists in the manner each House works, as detailed in a bill.

*Section 4.* The House of Delegates has the sole power to originate impeachment, from the Legislative, Executive, or Judicial. The Senate is the House to try such cases.

To sit for the purpose, Representatives, as well as Senators, take an affirmation in law and conscience, to be impartial and honest; all their proceeding is public.

If the President of Republika Polska is tried, the Chief Justice presides, and the sentence may be passed only if two-thirds of the Senators do in open ballot concur that impeachment is indispensable.

Conviction results in the person becoming removed from office, and disqualified from all positions of honor, trust, or profit under the Republic; he or she remains liable under the law for

their act.

Treason, crimes against humanity, their support, or breach of human rights, even if of one person only, requires impeachment from any office under the Republic, inclusive of the head of state.

*Section 5.* Each House has the power independently to evaluate candidate qualifications, certificates, and results in elections.

Majority is the quorum in each to work, whereas their modest number may adjourn for short periods of time.

Each House is independent in choosing their Speaker and other staff; decides on the manner to incline absent persons to attend, and the punishment for legal maladjustment; establishes the rules for their proceedings, and the disciplinary measures for obstruction; two-thirds may expel a person from among their assembly.

Each House keeps a diary of their proceedings and publishes the content at times; upon any matter, votes may be written in the diary and published if one-fifth of the House do concur.

Neither of the Houses shall adjourn or depart during their session, without the consent of the other.

The Parliament gathers in a general assembly at least once a year, on a day they decide and publish.

*Section 6.* The time, place, and manner of voting for Representatives and Senators is decided in each Region by their Legislature, provided these are favorable to the democratic exchange in both Houses.

Country Regions and their capitals are Podlasie, Białystok; Mazury, Olsztyn; Pomorze, Gdańsk, Wielkopolska, Poznań; Śląsk, Wrocław; Małopolska, Kraków; Łększa, Łódź; Kujawy, Włocławek; Mazowsze, Warszawa; Łędy, Lublin; ten in number. No region takes its name from a township.

No Region may be diminished in their status; each must have representation in both Houses of Country Parliament.

If a Region happens to have no representative, the Republic executive does issue writs of election, to end such absence; in the case of a senatorial vacancy, the Regional parliament votes for his

or her deputy until the upcoming elections.

*Section 7.* Senators and Representatives receive during their term a remuneration, defined by the law and paid from the treasury of the Republic. Regional parliaments are financed by their Regions.

Except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, all parliaments are privileged from arrest, and it is only in the respective Houses that any queries concerning debates may take place.

*Section 8.* Each bill, if passed by both Houses with the required majority, is presented to the President of the Republic for his or her signature. If signed, the bill becomes law when published.

If the President returns the bill with his or her reservations to the House where it was originated, the House writes the reservations into their diary and reconsiders.

Would two-thirds of the House agree by vote to pass the bill after the reconsideration, they send it to the other House along with the original reservations. If two-thirds of the other House pass the bill, it becomes law. The matter is decided by yeas and nays, written in each House into their diary and published.

If the President does not send his or her decision to the relevant House within twenty-one business days, it becomes law the same as signed. If the House obstruct and prevent the return, the bill does not become law.

Bills on the Country territory and defense, the relationship between the Republic and Regions, citizen rights, and the work of the Parliament and Treasury, do all without exception require both Houses two-thirds.

Bills on currency official exchange rates and the amount of money in circulation may set only proportions.

It is forbidden to form, seek representation in parliament, Country or Region, as well as to grant or acknowledge validity in administration, of territorial units or addresses where the name derives from practices demeaning to human rights, as “Katowice” or “Katowicka street”.

*Section 9.* Each House may originate bills and pass them

by plain majority, with likewise concurrence in the other House to forward them to the President, on matters of:

International trade;

Country merchant fleet;

Training and financing of national guards;

Misdemeanors or felonies, within the Country sea, land, or airspace;

Training and providing for civil defense, where citizens voluntarily declare to defend the country if it is under direct physical assault, and the military organization proves insufficient.

Safeguarding the standard of living for all citizens of the Republic;

Education and levels of schooling;

Copyright protection;

The Post Office;

*Section 10.* The Republic does not grant titles of nobility; acknowledgment for those may only be recognition of a foreign attribute.

No person of a capacity coming from the Republic may accept a title of nobility, or any gift or emolument of whatever kind, from foreign armed forces, organizations, agencies, companies, or persons. Bribery results in impeachment.

*Section 11.* Neither the Country nor Regions may approve of a bill that names a person or organization; none may pass an ex post facto law.

They will not accept selective taxation, of persons, organizations, or territories, where the only exception is temporary tax relief on terrains under a cataclysm or disaster, as defined by the law; nor would they impose tax on exports from any Region.

They will not approve of obligatory trade routes between Regions, or other obligations of whatever sort, beyond the regular binding power of contracts, as defined by the law.

The overall format of contracts and invoices is described by the law; anomaly may result in contract nullity, or venture financial penalization.

Fiscal responsibility in accounts is decided by the Country

Parliament, as pertinent with the work of the Treasury.

Ore or bullion parity may be required only in payment of long-term debts that have been registered with the Country.

Imposing tax, no Region may breach the array as set by the Country with regard to local market turnover. The ranges are uniform for territorial and economic unit types, so that higher turnover in trade and services would not bring higher sums of tax in direct proportion, with stability beyond annual. Encouragement to geographic expansion of economic activity, as well as industrial production in areas distant, is to relieve municipal terrains, yet with strict adherence to norms in ecology.

The part of regional gain to belong with the Treasury of the Republic is decided with regard to market turnover in that Region, in a proportion the same for all Regions.

The design for the Republic is economic growth in the country. Each governmental pay has a motivational part based on citizen standard of living.

Each Region is obliged to hold a fund, where finance proportionally to Region overall market turnover is an instrument, as a bank deposit or another investment of an effect as dividends, to secure the standard of living payouts for citizens in that very Region. The proportion and percent are indicators in the Republic print of currency.

Support, from Regions or the Republic Treasury, for a Region in the state of emergency, can be a donation.

Each Region may establish a juridical person strictly for the purposes of robotic enterprise. Robotic revenue, at the same percentage in all Regions, supports the fund for citizen standard of living. Barter transactions are here forbidden.

The maximum is two juridical persons for one Region, none to impose cooperation on citizens. Forced recruitment is forbidden to Republic structures as well.

Property and accounting, Regional as well as Republic, are open to view in real time, on a named website. No writ, of military secrecy either, may allow hiding finance amounts. No Region may declare itself bankrupt.



Both Houses may propose modifications and adjustments to the annual budget, and thus the government shutdown, which the President has the right to announce, is a call for presidential elections.

No Region is to make a pact or accord with another, in the Country or abroad, unless in compliance with Republic regulations.

No Region is to secede from the Republic, or independently to engage in hostilities or warfare, unless directly assaulted, when they should inform the Country capital immediately.

Armed formations may not be at large among the people, neither might they exert remote influence, except in situations described by the law.

*Section 12.* Constitutional safeguarding of citizen standard of living embraces education, healthcare, and housing.

No Region may introduce school requirements different from those set out in the Republic bill of education; certificates and scientific degrees are acknowledged the same in all the Country.

Basic education is obligatory and free for all citizens. With computer access, attendance at the school building is optional, except for the final exam. Failure to graduate from the basic course of education results in incapacity to vote or run in elections.

The Republic Treasury shall grant a progressing loan at the National Bank interest rate, to every person who has been accepted at a school there are entrance exams, the school is approved by the Republic Department of Education, and tuition fees are paid. Standard of living finance may be used in loan payment.

Robotic print is the basis for Regional free housing. The infrastructure and real estate are non-market property of the Region, as it is forbidden to force free housing of citizens, as well as their relocation.

Every citizen is entitled to the standard of living basic sum of finance. People with no other source of finance may remain in free housing for life, without paying rent or any equivalent, as this would place finance from one pocket of the Region into an-

other.

To keep the maximum of two juridical persons per Region, and to have clarity in accounts, all such financial operations are forbidden.

### A R T I C L E   I I I .   T H E   E X E C U T I V E

*Section 1.* The Executive power of the Republic is vested in the President and Vice President, for a term of four years.

Presidential elections are held on the same day in all the country, and candidate as well as voter qualifications are the same as in elections for the House of Delegates and the Senate, except candidate place of birth, which should be Poland.

Presidential elections are direct, by citizens of the country who qualify to vote.

The President receives during his or her term a remuneration to a published amount, which sum shall not become diminished during his or her time in office; he or she shall not receive any other emolument, neither from the Republic nor from any private venture, domestic or foreign.

The exception is the motivational bonus equal to that received by the governor, in a Region of head of state choice that is not the Region of head of state residence in elections; no Region may remain presidential for a time longer than four years; each Region may become chosen again after twelve years.

Governor motivational proportion is a financial triple of a definite integral where the plus value is the average standard of living payout in an annual amount, a unit of currency for a mathematical integer.

Regional and Country motivational payouts have three tiers, of the double amount as well. The set of variables for all the country may be object of electoral campaigns, and is presented in the annual budget.

The President and the Parliament, in a general yearly meeting, publicly do discuss the state of the Republic and citizen standard of living to include the calculation.

To assume his or her office, the President takes the following affirmation:

“I (name and surname) solemnly do accept, in law and conscience, the obligation to execute the office of the President of the Republic according to the best of my ability and knowledge, and with this here Constitution to promote democratic and republican values in everyday life in the country.”

The President may hold office for two terms, consecutively, or the second term after a time, provided that he or she becomes chosen for a second term in direct and free elections.

Neither the President nor the Vice President would use royalist insignia or titles, the same as all officers of the Republic.

*Section 2.* In the case of the President’s transient inability to execute his or her office, or in the case of his or her permanent inability, resignation, death, or, in accordance with the law, if he or she should have to give up the office, it shall be taken by the Vice President; with regard to transient inability, until the time the incapacity becomes past, or otherwise, until the presidential elections, which the Parliament may announce according to a bill.

*Section 3.* The President is the Commander in Chief of all the Republic armed forces and regional guards, when he or she becomes called into such service by the Parliament of the country.

He or she works then in rapport with the Chief of Staff and intelligence agencies, inclusive of two Country agencies, of domestic and foreign specializations, in a panel of fourteen persons.

He or she has the power of presidential pardon, except in cases of murder, treason, or impeachment.

He or she may make treaties, provided that two-thirds of Senators concur.

He or she may nominate, and with the approval of the Senate, appoint, Ambassadors, other public officers, and Judges of the Supreme Court.

He or she may convene the Houses, together or either of them, in urgent situations.

The President yet is not directly the superior of the Executive entire; he or she acts in rapport with heads of departments, whose written reports and opinions he or she may require, on every matter that belongs with their work.

The Parliament by law may entrust the appointment of regional officers to courts of law, or to heads of executive departments.

*Section 4.* The President, Vice President, and all officers of the Republic are subject to impeachment, when lawfully convicted for treason, bribery, or another crime or major felony.

#### ARTICLE IV. THE JUDICIAL

*Section 1.* The Judicial power of the Republic is vested in the Supreme Court, and such subordinate courts as established by the Parliament. Judges hold their offices in good behavior. Their remuneration may not be diminished during their time in office.

*Section 2.* The Judicial power extends to all matters valid in law and equity, under this Constitution, under Country legal instruction by the Republic, as well as the local instruction in the Regions, and under Country or Region treaties or contracts.

The Supreme Court has the original jurisdiction in cases of Ambassadors, Consuls, and where the Republic is party; in other cases the Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction, and the Parliament may become the source for the final legal resolve, effective as the verdict, if they take up the case as lawgivers.

No clause of secrecy may apply to experiments or trials on human beings.

Forfeiture cannot extend to human rights, citizenship, and copyright as owned by the author, him or her, for the nature of such property.

*Section 3.* The police force is in all the country subordinate to the Supreme Court.

The guideline is that of “the law at large”, where law enforcement is a designation of the judicial power among the people.

Police actions have the potential to induce deep divisions in society, and thus the force may not be used in suppression of protests or riots. Regional governors, as the Executive authority, do coach and pay guards, after a manner for volunteer fire departments, to be deployed locally where they live; it is forbidden to bring guards from other Regions without the permission from the Supreme Court, as detailed by the law.

In situations that require direct influence on the citizen, him or her, when their activity is not legal, gaseous substances of laughing or somniferous effects are the preference; sleeping darts are allowed against persons during an act of violence. Hard impact means, as water cannons or sonic weapons, are not allowed anywhere in the Republic.

The allowed manner to hold or detain a citizen is described by the law, and the nominally “citizen arrest” may not last longer than twelve hours.

The police are the primary environment in recruitment for the Regional intelligence agency, which works under the Supreme Court too.

*Section 4.* Treason against the Republic may consist in partaking in war against it or espionage, as well as, financially or by another act supporting its armed or intelligence enemies, or otherwise abusing its integrity as described by the law. Nobody can be convicted without testimonies by two witnesses to the same overt act, or a confession in open court.

Punishment for treason is decided by the Parliament; no consequence may yet embrace the innocent family, to whom a formal statement of innocence shall be offered along with change of personal data.

*Section 5.* Capital punishment is forbidden in all the Republic, and it is recommended to all citizens without exception to observe the ban also when abroad. The highest penalty is defined by the Country Legislative.

It is not allowed to force emigration, be it from a locality, or from a Region, or the Country.

## ARTICLE V. THE REGIONS

*Section 1.* Public acts and certifications issued by one Region are valid the same in all the Country. It is the Regional duty to forward into the Country record, by territory and not with regard to citizenship, all person births, deaths, marriages, divorces, and pertinent court verdicts. Illnesses remain under medical secrecy.

Every person has access to his or her record. He or she may

request that education and employment are included, or that data are disjoined, where his or her personal or family situation has changed, or infamy could become a tag; “to let clean hands remain clean” is the guideline for business and other activity.

Convictions may become spent or remain outside the record, according to the law. Each employer is entitled to view the Country record of a person applying for a job, with his or her permission.

*Section 2.* Each Region has its own unicameral parliament, for legal resolving on regional affairs. Qualification for a Regional representative is the same as for the Country parliament, yet any person might join a Regional debate, provided he or she registers the matter with the order of the proceedings.

Should such registration prove difficult to obtain, the person may turn to the Country parliament, who will answer within fourteen business days.

*Section 3.* The office of the Governor is in each Region the Executive; he or she is elected every six years, in free and direct elections. The qualification is as for a Representative or Senator in the Country Parliament.

*Section 4.* Each Region has an intelligence agency. No Country agency might take over, close, or redirect an investigation against the resolve by a Regional agency, and likewise, no Regional agency might have such priority over a Country agency.

*Section 5.* The Judiciary work the same for all Regions; in all the Country, they act under the Supreme Court.

The Republic and Regions may act only as juridical persons; forming and use of para-governmental organizations is forbidden.

All intelligence activity must respect citizen intellectual property, as well as his or her privacy. Recording and publication, or other sharing of intellectual property or situations private, is for intelligence activity forbidden.

Lawful interception and intelligence methods that infiltrate personal space do require a written warrant from the Regional office for prosecutor general.

Every person must be informed in writing, about any inves-

tigation against him or her, and likewise, if investigative methods are used on them in connection with another person, in fourteen working days since commencement.

## ARTICLE VI. CONCILIATION

*Section 1.* The rights named in this Constitution are not to diminish citizen other rights, inclusive of those natural. If conflicted, such rights yet must be discussed in terms of acting legislation, where the Country ultimate reference is the Parliament as the lawgiver.

*Section 2.* The Republic recognizes international laws, especially with regard to the human rights international charter. Each citizen, he or she, is entitled to take up a legal path against the Republic, in extents accepted by international treaties.

*Section 3.* Arbitration housed with Regional parliaments is the promoted path to resolve issues between citizens.

Computerized legal counsel may become the final resolve to contention, upon consent by the parties becoming registered with the arbitration office.

## ARTICLE VII. CITIZEN RIGHTS

*Section 1.* Every person whose one or both parents have been or were Polish citizens, is entitled to Polish citizenship regardless of the place of birth.

Newborn citizenship is noted with registration in the Country record; if the parents are not known, or do not take up custody, citizenship is granted by the Country.

*Section 2.* The Constitutional writ on citizen rights extends to all officers of the Republic and Regions, as well as the armed forces, as citizens.

Citizens of each Region have the same rights and privileges in all the Country. The word sense of legislation is conveyed in language. The explication for the grammatically predicate *habeas corpus* is, that every citizen, he or she, is a natural and legal owner of oneself.

Consequent to this legal status is freedom from restraint or prescription wherever they are not directly recommended by active legislation. Mandatory vaccination or quarantine do require



two-thirds of both Houses to be passed.

No altered bodily or mental condition may be enforced, by writ or otherwise; entitlement to free abortion until the end of the third month, in all the country, is considered sufficient for the pregnant person to decide.

Obligatory military service may extend to all males of the legally required health condition, ages 18 to 40 years old, in time of war. In time of peace, military training is a curricular course for students of age. The course duration may not be longer than one school year, and the training does not require an oath, or activities under military command.

Provided they do not disturb the peace, or do physical harm to another, all individual or group activities and lifestyles are allowed.

Nobody may be harassed, suppressed, subjected to extraordinary requirements or unusual punishment, or interrogated on beliefs.

Persons living in distant locations may register to vote or run in elections at the geographically nearest electoral area, by reason of citizenship.

*Section 3.* Neither the Parliament nor another designation of Country or Regional authorities shall decide on religion, faith, or beliefs; promulgate or follow regulations limiting the freedom of speech or publication, or the citizen right to self-defense and property, their right peacefully to gather, or to turn to authorities with complaints, initiatives, and requests.

Complaints, initiatives, and requests are received by the Legislative, Executive, as well as the Judicial.

The right to defend oneself is non-expendable, in life and law. Republic citizens are entitled to have firearms of use regulated by Country laws. Indefeasible is the citizen right “to stand the ground”; nobody may be coerced to sacrifice his or her life.

Individual property is essential, for human capability to survive. The Republic shall not require that the citizen, he or she, gives up own property, also in time of war, when voluntary donations are allowed, and it is recommended that they become regis-



tered, to be honored. Military use of a citizen place of residence always requires his or her permission, and likewise, military use of a citizen vehicle, for the worth in individual survival, where the difference may be as that between life or death.

All searches require a warrant from the Regional office for prosecutor general, and the decision may not be granted without evidence of criminal activity, or a written testimony by a Region or Republic officer with a judge, supporting the reasons for such action. The testimony becomes enclosed with the case file.

Legal qualification of an act as a felony or minor offense may not change for regards of politics, religion, or faith.

Unless legal charges are presented to him or her in a written indictment, citizen detention may not last longer than forty-eight hours.

Every person, regardless of citizenship, is innocent unless he or she has been lawfully convicted in a court of law.

Each citizen is entitled to legal defense, counsel in specialist matters, and confrontation with witnesses against him or herself; the accusation and punishment must be recognized in a code of law, the proceeding to be public and without delay.

Nobody has to testify without courtroom, in absence of their legal defense, or in favor of their prosecution. Everyone has the right to trial by jury; Juror qualification is as for citizen representatives in parliament.

*Section 4.* The citizen right to own person has environmental and ecological aspects.

It is forbidden to form secret or privately commanded military or paramilitary organizations.

Preference for violence has no rationale.

Everyone has the right to form or join all types of societies, political parties, and trade unions where the structure and finance are open to view for other citizens in real time.

Substances described by the law as intoxicating are subject only to requirements of legal production and sale, according to a bill; it is yet illegal to administer those to a person without his or her informed and unforced consent, as well as to use those in

places they are prohibited.

The same restrictions apply to technologies microwave, generally radio, or any such that might become developed in the future, and their acting or behavior would exceed the legally recognized parameters for radio or television receivers, the Internet, or telephones.

Technological abuse on parametric norms belongs under the Country military defense. The armed forces response may be immediate, in cases of abuse on norms in optical or otherwise focusing of solar energy, and all activity of similar results, where perpetrators may be considered aggressors.

From within the Country as well, legally forbidden or unrecognized penetration of the Republic territory may be considered an invasion; if perpetrated by citizens, they may have to stand trial for treason.

No law on medical use of substances or technologies might ignore the matter of the person's consent.

No therapy or medical treatment is obligatory in the Republic. The law may only be concerned with perils to other persons, in which case humanitarian isolation of the ill might be required. Citizens may apply for euthanasia only when it is medically and legally justified.

Slavery or human trade are forbidden everywhere in the Republic, under the penalty of total forfeiture of finance and imprisonment for at least twenty years. Only Constitutional exceptions from forfeiture might apply.

*Section 5.* The Republic accepts the obligation to provide for a republican form of government, to protect Regions from invasion, and, upon request from the Regional Legislature, from domestic violence.

An armed rebel against the Republic or any of its Regions shall have to be considered according to the penal code as illegal use of weapons, and according to rights of individual citizens, if they suffer harm.

## ARTICLE VIII. AMENDMENTS

Amendments to this Constitution may be proposed by the Country Legislature when two-thirds concur, or Legislatures of Regional two-thirds submit such a motion.

Amendments are valid as part of this Constitution when ratified by Legislatures of eight Regions. Contention may become resolved in a general vote in all the Country.

## ARTICLE IX. SUPREME LAW

*Section 1.* This here Constitution is the supreme law in the Country. Judges in each Region are obliged to resolve inconsistency in favor of the supreme law, and the guideline for all practice is, “where the law does not give to do, action is not mandated”.

Senators, Delegates to Parliament, and all persons within the Country and Regional structures, take an affirmation to support this Constitution.

*Section 2.* A government by the people and for the people is the founding tenet of the Republic. It is impossible for any government, by any principle, to represent all faith. Church is separate from State in all the Country, and no one under the State is subject to requirement or probing by religion, the same as all citizens. Government numbers are described in a bill.

*Section 3.* The Republic rejects all diktat and regime, whereas purposed abuse on citizens would usually seek a way to limit citizen finance. Therefore, no upper limit may be imposed on earnings or wages, anywhere in the Country.

Direct control over Treasuries, the Republic and Regional, is from their parliaments, open to view in real time on a named website; citizen comments and initiatives are considered upon registration.

*Section 4.* The Republic unconditionally does acknowledge the citizen right to renounce his or her citizenship.

## ARTICLE X. RATIFICATION

All debts and liabilities approved before ratification of this Constitution are acknowledged by the Republic the same as they were under Rzeczpospolita.

The Constitution of the year 1997 becomes void, with this here Constitution becoming ratified by eight Regions, or becoming approved by plain majority in a general vote by citizens.

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