

# The Clark

Official Legislative Journal of Talossa – 1st October 2004/XXV

Part one: Results of the September, 2004 Clark

**Cosâ Votes: (p) = pass, (f) = fail, (b) = blocked (failed in one house)**

| MC        | Party | Seats | RZ5 (p) | RZ6 (p) | RZ7 (p) | RZ8 (p) | VOC (p) |
|-----------|-------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Erni      | MN    | 30    | për     | për     | për     | për     | yes     |
| Toumayan  | MN    | 16    | për     | për     | për     | për     | yes     |
| Hamilton  | MN    | 30    | për     | për     | për     | për     | yes     |
| Hottelet  | MN    | 16    | për     | për     | për     | për     | yes     |
| Charb'eau | RCT   | 2     |         |         |         |         |         |
| Cone      | Ind.  | 30    | aust    | contrâ  | për     | për     | yes     |
| Castighâ  | NVP   | 1     | contrâ  | aust    | për     | contrâ  | yes     |
| Moisan    | ZPT   | 8     | për     | contrâ  | për     | contrâ  | yes     |
|           |       |       | 100-1   | 92-38   | 131-0   | 122-9   | 131-0   |

**Senâts Votes: (p) = pass, (f) = fail, (b) = blocked (failed in one house)**

| Province  | Senator  | RZ5 (p) | RZ6 (p) | RZ7 (p) | RZ8 (p) |
|-----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Atatürk   | Hamilton | ppp     | ppp     | ppp     | ppp     |
| Cézembre  | Felici   | contrâ  | contrâ  | ppp     | ppp     |
| Florenciâ | Gläfke   | ppp     | ppp     | ppp     | ppp     |
| Maricopa  | Hottelet | ppp     | ppp     | ppp     | ppp     |
| Mar-Mar   | Lorentz  | ppp     | contrâ  | ppp     | ppp     |
| Mussolini | Erni     | ppp     | ppp     | ppp     | ppp     |
| Vuode     | Durnford |         |         |         |         |
|           |          | 5-1     | 4-2     | 6-0     | 6-0     |

## Part two: New legislation for October, 2004

### **RZ 9: THE RENUNCIATION AND AMNESTY (AMENDMENT) ACT**

Article XVIII, Section 11 of the Organic Law is hereby rewritten to read as follows:

“A citizen who has voluntarily renounced his citizenship, or who is judged by the Uppermost Cort to have renounced his citizenship, may petition for a restoration of his citizenship. The petition should contain a “Why Talossa Hasn’t Meant That Much To Me Lately” essay, explaining the reasons for his original renunciation. The King may grant clemency to such persons and restore their citizenship, if the petition for restoration comes within one year of the date of renunciation. Otherwise, and at any time, the unanimous verdict of the Uppermost Cort shall suffice for the renunciator to have his citizenship restored. The Cort may also impose such legal penalties, as it shall determine, as penance for those people who renounce their citizenship and then return.”

The Ziu hereby adopts this wording and transmits it to the people of Talossa for their verdict in a referendum.

Uréu q’estadra sâ: King Robert I

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### **RZ10: THE SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE ACT**

WHEREAS, King Robert I has no natural descendants, and

WHEREAS, through his marriage to Her Majesty Queen Amy, King Robert has acquired stepchildren who are lawful descendants of the House and Dynasty of Rouergue, and

WHEREAS, the King and Queen have participated in the raising and training of Louis Adam Guzmán (age 7), who is the Queen’s bright young grandson, with the intention of providing for him a good education and a wide variety of helpful and positive experiences for life, and

WHEREAS, Louis is commonly referred to in Talossan parlance as “the heir to the throne,”

THEREFORE, the Ziu hereby:

- 1) Grants a formal writ of adoption naming King Robert I and Queen Amy as lawful guardians, under Talossan law, for Louis Adam Guzmán,
- 2) Grants to Louis the formal title Louis Adam, the Prince of Prospect, and
- 3) Acknowledges Prince Louis Adam as the lawful heir to the throne of the Kingdom of Talossa.

Urú q'estadra sà: King Robert I

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## **RZ10: THE REGENCY MODIFICATION AMENDMENT**

WHEREAS, the proposed House Law of the House and Dynasty of Rouergue (LC10.10.2004) contains provisions within it for an elected Regency which are at variance with Article III, Section 8 of the Organic Law,

THEREFORE, the Ziu hereby amends Article III, Section 8 of the Organic Law to read as follows, and transmits this text to the people of Talossa for their verdict in a referendum:

“It shall be lawful, in the absence of the King, for the powers of state to be held by a Regent. Provisions for the appointment and election of a Regent shall be made in keeping with the House Law of the House and Dynasty of Rouergue.”

Urú q'estadra sà: King Robert I

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## **RZ11: THE HOUSE LAW OF THE HOUSE AND DYNASTY OF ROUERGUE ACT**

*WHEREAS, on 11 February 1989 the Royal House approved for itself a House Law on succession to the Throne, and*

*WHEREAS, the Cosà confirmed this House Law as the law of the land of the Kingdom of Talossa by a vote of 178-0 in March of 1989, and*

*WHEREAS, all archival copies of the House Law have disappeared, leaving the Talossan institution of monarchy with no clear line of succession,*

*Therefore, the Ziu hereby adopts, and transmits to the people for their verdict in a referendum, this House Law of the House and Dynasty of Rouergue, as a part of the Organic Law.*

### Section 1 [Royal Line]

The Royal Family of Talossa is that of the House and Dynasty of Rouergue. The reigning King is Robert I (1965-). His Throne shall be inherited by the descendants of Raymond I, Count of Toulouse (852-862).

### Section 2 [Son or Daughter]

(1) On the demise of a King the Throne shall pass to his son or daughter so that a son shall take precedence of a daughter, and where there are several children of the same sex the eldest child

shall take precedence of a younger child.

(2) Where one of the King's children has died the issue of the deceased shall take his place in accordance with the lineal descent and the rules laid down in Subsection (1).

### Section 3 [Brother or Sister]

(1) On the demise of a King who has left no issue entitled to succeed to the Throne, the Throne shall pass to his brother or sister with preference for the brother.

(2) Where the King has one or more brothers or one or more sisters, or where any of his brothers or sisters have died, the rules of Section 2 shall apply correspondingly.

### Section 4 [Adoption and Designation]

A child, descended from Raymond I, and adopted by a member of the Royal Family and designated as his heir, shall take his place in the line of succession as if lawfully born. If there is dispute as to the legitimacy of his lineage, the decision of the law shall suffice.

### Section 5 [Nearest Collateral Line]

Where there is no person entitled to succeed to the Throne under the rules of Sections 2 and 3, the Throne shall pass to the then nearest collateral line of the descendants of Raymond I, Count of Toulouse, in accordance with the lineal descent, and with preference correspondingly for men over women, and for the elder over the younger as laid down in Sections 2 and 3. Where a variety of claimants present themselves, the Talossan people shall make a choice among all the legitimate claimants in a referendum.

The choice shall be made by an absolute majority of the votes cast. If such a majority is not obtained on the first ballot, a second ballot shall take place on the fourteenth day thereafter. Only the two candidates who received the greatest number of votes in the first ballot, account being taken of any withdrawal of candidates with more votes, may stand in the second ballot.

### Section 6 [Exclusion of Illegitimate Successors]

(1) The King shall not enter into marriage without the consent of the Ziu.

(2) Where a person entitled to succeed to the Throne enters into marriage without the consent of the King, the person in question shall forfeit his right of succession to the Throne for himself and the children born of the marriage and for their issue.

(3) The former King Robert II, and his issue, shall be ineligible to succeed to the Throne.

### Section 7 [Abdication of a King]

The abdication of a King shall be treated as a demise for all provisions of this Act, and shall in no wise prejudice or disqualify his heirs.

### Section 8 [Adoption of House Law]

This Act shall come into operation upon its approval by a majority in a referendum held for that purpose.

#### Section 9 [Regency]

(1) It shall be lawful for the King at any time when he may be about to absent himself from the Kingdom, to appoint a Regent, who shall administer the Government in his name and exercise all his powers, during his absence; and likewise the King may, by His last will and testament, appoint a Regent to administer the Government during the minority of any Heir to the Throne; and should a Sovereign decease, being heirless, or leaving a minor heir, and having made no last will and testament, the Uppermost Cort at the time of such decease shall be a Council of Regency, until the Ziu, which shall be called immediately, be assembled, and the Ziu immediately that it is assembled shall proceed to choose by law a Regent, who shall administer the Government in the name of the King, and exercise all the powers which are constitutionally vested in the King, until the legitimate heir shall have attained the age of eighteen years, which age is declared to be the majority of such Sovereign.

(2) Should the duration of the service of the Regent exceed two years, or should the Regent at any time decease or abdicate, then a Regent shall be elected by the Talossan people, by an absolute majority of the votes cast. If such a majority is not obtained on the first ballot, a second ballot shall take place on the fourteenth day thereafter. Only the two candidates who received the greatest number of votes in the first ballot, account being taken of any withdrawal of candidates with more votes, may stand in the second ballot. Balloting shall be begun by a writ of election issued by the Prime Minister, within sixty days of the circumstances which force its issue, or at the time of the next General Election, whichever is sooner.

#### Section 10 [Removal from office of the King and declaration of the King's incapacity]

(1) If, as a result of serious physical or mental illness, the King becomes permanently incapable of exercising the powers and duties assigned to him by the Organic Law to promote the reputation, esteem or welfare of the Royal House or of the Kingdom of Talossa, or if the circumstances set out in Section 10 arise in a permanent manner, the Uppermost Cort shall, after careful clarification of the facts, and by a unanimous vote, call on the King to abdicate.

(2) If the King is unable or unwilling to accede to this request within an appropriate period of time or if the attempt to make contact with the King appears from the outset to have no prospect of success, the Cort shall institute the procedure to relieve him of office or the procedure to have him declared incapable.

(3) Insofar as the King is unable to represent himself, he shall be assisted by a temporary representative for the purpose of the proceedings, appointed by the Cort from suitable members of the family with the right to vote, other than the next person in line to succeed to the throne and his issue;

(4) the physical or mental illness resulting in the King's permanent incapacity for office shall be

confirmed by reports drawn up by two experts independently of each other;

(5) the procedure for a declaration of incapacity may be combined with the procedure for removal from office.

(6) Where the Reigning Prince's disability, referred to above, is only temporary but nonetheless so grave that the major interests of the Royal House or the Kingdom of Talossa would seem to require action to be taken, the Cort shall call upon the King to remedy the situation by appointing a Regent. If the King is unwilling to take such a step within a reasonable period, the rights and duties with regard to remedial measures pass to the Cort.

#### Section 11 [Motion of no confidence in the King]

(1) Where the Talossan people have passed and notified a motion of no confidence in the King, by referendum, under the provisions of the Organic Law, it shall be acted upon expeditiously:

(2) If the conduct of the King has an adverse effect on the reputation, esteem or welfare of the House and Dynasty of Rouergue or of the Kingdom of Talossa, and the Talossan people have passed and notified a motion of no confidence in the King, the Uppermost Cort shall be authorized and under a duty to take disciplinary measures against the King.

(3) The only disciplinary sanction available against the King is either censure or removal from the throne, both by a unanimous vote. In this connexion the sanction of removal from the throne shall be imposed only where a censure of the King in disciplinary proceedings has been without effect because the King has persisted in the misconduct for which he was censured, or where the type, extent, duration or consequences of the misconduct was so grave that to impose the disciplinary sanction of a censure had to be seen as manifestly inadequate from the outset;

(4) If the conclusion of the disciplinary proceedings is the removal of the King from the throne, then this shall also be published in the Clark.

(5) Where the King is lawfully deposed in accordance with the preceding, or removed from office or declared incapable in accordance with the preceding, his rights and duties shall be exercised by a Regent until his successor accedes to the throne (Section 9).

Uréu q'estadra sâ: King Robert I

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Deadline for voting: 21 October 2004. All Cosâ and Senâts votes should be sent to either:

Secretary of State Tomás Gariçéir: [thomas@mermaid-productions.com](mailto:thomas@mermaid-productions.com)

Deputy Secretary of State R. Ben Madison: [talossa@execpc.com](mailto:talossa@execpc.com)