



# THE SECOND BASIC LAW *of the* NEW RICHMOND REPUBLIC

*as amended by the First Amendment on the 20<sup>th</sup> of September 2022 (2RY)  
and the Second Amendment on the 4<sup>th</sup> of December 2022 (2RY)*

## THE PREAMBLE

The New Virginian July Socialist Revolution – carried out by the militant workers of the Commonwealth of New Virginia united under the banner of the 29<sup>th</sup> of July Movement – proclaimed the working people as the guiding force in New Virginia and began to construct a primitive microsocialist societal order, with the New Richmonder lands in Old Roanoke serving as one of their principal strongholds; however, as has tragically happened throughout history, the movement for liberation was undermined by a coalition of liberal and reactionary counter-revolutionary forces, domestic and foreign, and the New Virginian state regressed into the old constitutional order.

For years, the New Richmonder people dreamed of a state wherein we would be free from reaction and subjugation. The movement for New Virginian independence from the Empire of Austenasia was born and flourished in the City of New Richmond in pursuit of this dream, and our people refused to allow the collapse of the revolutionary government of the Commonwealth to be the end of our revolution – and so, the respected Mother of the Revolution Brooklyn J. Hewitt called together a conference of New Richmonder revolutionaries. Under her wise leadership, the revolutionary New Richmonder workers united around the line of independence for the whole New Richmonder people. In order to accomplish this task and to lead their fledgling state, the revolutionary New Richmonder workers reconstituted their popular movement for liberation as the Blair Mountain League – the new vanguard of the people. The Party vowed, in spite of the continued attacks of the American empire, that the New Richmonder people would know freedom and prosperity within the new microsocialist system.

The proclamation of the New Richmond Republic was an historic victory for the New Richmonder working people. No longer would New Richmonders be governed by parliaments and governments of ravenous, wicked reactionaries or the feeble, insipid liberals who fail to combat them – now, we govern ourselves through the people’s councils and a Central People’s Government composed of our comrades. For the very first time in our decade of history, the New Richmonder people have wholly liberated themselves and built their very own state. With the immortal thought of Hewittism, the Blair Mountain League wages a perpetual revolutionary struggle against reaction in the name of constructing microsocialism in the New Richmonder cantons of Old Roanoke and Campestria. The popular union of state

with party and the supreme rule of the people's councils, in accordance with the teachings of Mother Hewitt, are our guarantee of victory.

The New Richmonder working people have mobilized to construct a microsocioalst economy. The state workers' cooperatives – the cornerstone of the state microsocioalst economy – are built on democratic organization and adherence to the classical socialist principles “from each according to their ability, to each according to their need” and “he who does not work shall not eat.” Through our system of voluntary donations in lieu of mandatory tax, we have established a system of hardship relief grants to citizens who need help buying groceries or paying rent – these grants constitute one of the first and only primitive welfare systems within micronationalism. The New Richmonder state economy is one of the most vibrant and effective in the micronational world, and is one of few built upon micropatriological realism and people's power. The state microsocioalst economy is different from the economies of the fictionalist micronations – the self-proclaimed secessionists – in that its primary aim is to benefit the people's everyday life, to enrich their spirit, and to serve as a collaborative forum for them to supplement their income through their passions and talents in ways they could not have done alone; whereas the “secessionist” economy is typically a simulation of capitalism, serving as one element of the facade of national development towards independence instead of concretely benefiting the daily lives of the people.

The First Basic Law constructed the Central People's Government, instituted the rule of the people's councils, and affirmed the relationship between the party and state; however, in the past year, the Republic has conquered victories and bounded past achievements at an astounding rate. The Republic of today is far beyond the Republic of August in the first Revolutionary Year. In recognition of the higher stage of microsocioalst and state development which has been achieved by the New Richmond Republic, the Central People's Government hereby enacts this Second Basic Law in the name of the people's revolution.

*MONTANI SEMPER LIBERI*

## ARTICLE I

### ON THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF THE REPUBLIC

1. The New Richmond Republic is a sovereign socialist-oriented republican micronation and is confirmed to have been from the time of the Proclamation of the Republic on the 2nd of August 2021 (1RY).
2. The New Richmonder people's revolution is the unbroken continuation of the New Virginian July Socialist Revolution, particularly its manifestation in the City of New Richmond and the land now called Old Roanoke. It is the duty of the Republic to uphold the legacy of the July Revolution within the New Virginian multinational community and elsewhere.
3. The New Richmond Republic is guided by *Hewittism* – the revolutionary micronational thought of the respected Mother Hewitt – in all regards. The Blair Mountain League – the party of Hewittism – is the leading force of the New Richmonder people's revolution, and is recognized by this Basic Law as the highest source of leadership in the fields of ideology, philosophy, and political strategy. It is the duty of the state apparatus at all levels to follow the guidance of the party regarding philosophy and ideology in relation to the state.
4. The New Richmonder people are united, under the guidance of the party, in their commitment to work towards *microsocialism*; that is, a socialist-oriented system of micronational economic and societal organization which is founded on micropatriological realism and pragmatism. Above all else, the state exists to serve as the tool of the people and party to construct microsocialism. As the lives of the people and the effectiveness of the societal structure can always be improved, it is acknowledged that the construction of microsocialism is a perpetual undertaking which cannot be permitted to cease.
5. The Republic is a state of the whole people who exercise their sovereign power over the affairs of state and party through the people's councils in accordance with the political theory of *people's council democracy*. At the federal level, these powers diverge into two co-equal elements – the Central People's Government and the Blair Mountain League – that derive their authority and legitimacy from the people's councils in accordance with the *two great elements theory*.
6. The New Richmonder people affirm that they are wholly Appalachian in history, culture, and identity. The Republic strives for the liberation of the whole Appalachian people and for a socialist Appalachia. The New Richmonder people take immense pride and joy in their Appalachian culture and strive to protect and promote it. The Republic laments the unending oppression, exploitation, and abuse of the Appalachian region, its people and land, by the American bourgeoisie and works to combat these injustices however it can.
7. The New Richmonder people affirm that they are wholly New Virginian in history, culture, and identity, and cherish their special affinity and bond with the other New Virginian

peoples. Regardless of the historical struggle between New Richmonder revolutionaries and the existing state apparatus within the Commonwealth of New Virginia, the Republic cherishes its special affinity and bond with the Commonwealth as the historical and ceremonial center of the New Virginian multinational community and homeland of all New Virginian peoples, including the New Richmonders. Maintaining peace, equality, and respect among the peoples and states of the New Virginian multinational community is a duty of the state.

8. In accordance with the doctrine of *progressive intermicronationalism*, the Republic ceaselessly works to expose, undermine, and expunge the proponents of bigotry, chauvinism, and fascism within the greater micronational community. This duty is incumbent upon the entire state apparatus.

## ARTICLE II ON THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE PEOPLE

1. All citizens of the New Richmond Republic are equal before the law in all regards and are entitled without any discrimination to the equal protection of the law, irrespective of their nationality, race, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, occupation, social origin, religious belief, education, property status, or length of residence.
2. All citizens who are sixteen years of age or older are permitted to seek membership in the Blair Mountain League so as to participate in the governance of the Republic, in accordance with law and the rules of the party.
3. All citizens have the right to freedom from bigotry and chauvinism, including – but not limited to – racism, misogyny, homophobia, transphobia, and anapirism. The propagation of fascism and reactionary ideas is prohibited in all regards.
4. New Richmonders may only be deprived of their citizenship as punishment for criminal offenses which are counter-revolutionary in nature, which contravene the prohibition of bigotry, chauvinism, and fascism as described herein; or which have inflicted, or are intended to inflict, physical or psychological harm on another person or group of persons.
5. All citizens have the right to petition the Central People’s Government or any organ or officer thereof; and the right to speak their mind and engage in debate at sessions of their respective people’s councils without the fear of reprimand, insofar as these rights are not abused to propagate bigotry or chauvinism.
6. All citizens have the right to make written or oral complaints without the fear of reprimand to people’s councils and the Central People’s Government against any person working in an organ of state for transgression of law or neglect of duty. Citizens who suffer loss by reason of infringement of their rights by persons working in organs of state have the right to compensation.

7. Individuals and organizations which infringe the rights of the people shall be reprimanded in accordance with law.
8. All citizens have the right to freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, freedom of procession, and freedom of demonstration. Such rights may only be curtailed when they are abused with counter-revolutionary intent or to propagate bigotry or chauvinism, in accordance with law.
9. Freedom of faith and of conscience is inviolable. The undisturbed practice of religion and the right to propagate religion are guaranteed. Every religious denomination has the right to manage its own affairs, own, acquire and administer property, and to maintain institutions for religious or charitable purposes. No church may be made by the state to carry out any ceremony which runs counter to its beliefs.
10. All citizens have the right to form associations and societies; however, such groups whose objects or activities are counter-revolutionary or otherwise criminal in nature are prohibited.
11. All citizens who are charged with committing a criminal offense have the right to a public, impartial, fact-based trial and to legal counsel and representation. Citizens who have been so charged must be presumed innocent until they are proven guilty. Citizens may only be placed under arrest on the order of the People's Senate, and only if there is evidence which implies that they could have committed the criminal offense for which they are charged.
12. The privacy of correspondence may only be infringed on the order of the People's Senate in relation to a criminal trial. Private correspondence may not be presented before the Senate unless it is demonstrably relevant to the case at hand.
13. All citizens have the right to work in state workers' cooperatives which operate on the principles of workers' democracy, elective and recallable management, fair pay, and fair hours. To ensure that citizens can enjoy this right, the state – by planned development of the state microsocialist economy – gradually provides more employment, improves working conditions, and increases pay, amenities, and benefits.
14. Working people in the Republic have the right to rest and leisure. To ensure that working people can enjoy this right, the state prescribes systems of vacations for state cooperative workers.
15. Working people in the Republic have the right to strike, to unionize their workplace, and to join labor unions, according to law.
16. The family enjoys the protection of the state. Care and upbringing of children are the natural right of the parents and a duty primarily incumbent on them, subject to safeguarding by the state. Separation of children from the family against the will of the persons entitled to bring them up may take place only pursuant to law, if those so entitled fail in their duty or if the children are otherwise threatened with neglect. Illegitimate children have the right to the

same opportunities for their physical and spiritual development and their position in society as are enjoyed by legitimate children.

17. Education is a right guaranteed to all citizens and a duty incumbent upon the state.
18. All citizens have the right to material assistance in old age and in case of illness or disability. Elderly, ill, and disabled citizens must not be compelled to work to the detriment of their health and wellbeing.
19. The home enjoys the protection of the state. Searches may be ordered only by the People's Senate or, in the event of danger in delay, by other organs as provided by law and may be carried out only in the form prescribed by law. Otherwise, this protection may be encroached upon or restricted only to avert a common danger or a mortal danger to individuals, or, pursuant to law, to prevent imminent danger to public security and order.
20. All citizens have the right of freedom to choose the region in which they reside. Freedom of movement from one region to another is inviolable. The state shall make no law abridging these freedoms, excluding during times of pandemic or other threats to public wellbeing.
21. The state protects the right of citizens to own lawfully-earned income, savings, houses, and other means of subsistence, and the right of citizens to inherit private property. The state prohibits the use of private property by any person for the exploitation of others, for capitalistic endeavors, or to the detriment of the public interest. The landlord-tenant system is forever abolished within the Republic.
22. The cultural heritage of the New Richmonder people, as well as the natural heritage and environment, including those of the cantons and localities, enjoy the protection of the state from corruption and desecration. The state safeguards the freedom of citizens to engage in literary and artistic creation, scientific research, and other cultural activities. The state encourages and assists the creative endeavors of citizens in education, science, literature, art, music, and other cultural pursuits.
23. Although the material reality of the Republic as a micronation prevents it from establishing a system of healthcare, the state – to the best of its ability – provides assistance to all citizens who struggle to pay for the cost of medical care for themselves or any dependents.
24. All citizens have the duty to abide by this Basic Law and the laws of the Central People's Government, the cantons, and their respective people's councils; to observe labor discipline, and to not infringe public order.
25. All citizens have the duty to uphold Hewittism and the microsocalist system, regardless of whether or not they are members of the Blair Mountain League.
26. All citizens have the duty to uphold the enduring people's revolution and to protect the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and security of the Republic; to these ends, capable citizens may be called upon by the state to serve in the Corps of Revolutionary Guards.

27. All citizens have the duty to pay taxes when made to do so in accordance with law; however, no citizen may be made to pay taxes to the detriment of their financial security.

### **ARTICLE III**

#### **ON THE PEOPLE'S COUNCILS**

1. The people's councils are mass meetings of the entire people within a locality or organization that serve as the foundation of people's power in the New Richmond Republic, in accordance with the theory of people's council democracy.
2. Each of the Republic's municipalities has its own people's council which is responsible for administering the local government and party apparatuses and for instituting, abolishing, and electing the officers thereof, in addition to its own officers; to these ends, they have the authority to enact ordinances which have the force of law, insofar as they do not contravene this Basic Law, federal law, or cantonal law.
3. People's councils with jurisdiction over municipal subdivisions, particular groupings of citizens, and organizations shall be instituted by the Congress of People's Councils on the demand of the people who would comprise them, with their authority and powers determined by law. The relationship between people's councils and cantonal governments is established by the respective cantonal constitutions; no people's council shall be established with jurisdiction over an entire canton.
4. The people's councils may issue directives to their delegate(s) to the Congress of People's Councils which dictate how they are expected to vote in Congress regarding particular issues. Delegates are obligated to adhere to such directives.
5. The right to vote on the enactment of ordinances, the election of officers and delegates, and all other matters is held and exercised only by members of the Blair Mountain League who are not restricted from exercising this right by the laws of the state or the rules of the party; voting council members must take the full range of the people's opinions and the teachings of the party into account when voting or otherwise taking action.
6. The people's councils convene at dates, times, and locations decided in accordance with their own internal rules of procedure; however, it is incumbent upon them to ensure that such meetings are held regularly and are accessible to the majority of their respective citizens.

### **ARTICLE IV**

#### **ON THE CENTRAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT**

1. The Central People's Government is the federal state apparatus of the Republic, exercising supreme authority over all state affairs and operating in tandem with the supreme ideological guidance of the party in accordance with the two great elements theory.

2. The Central People's Government is composed of the Congress of People's Councils, the People's Commissioner of the Republic, the Federal Council and the ministries under its control, the People's Senate, and other institutions and offices as established by this Basic Law and other laws.

## **Section I**

### *On the Congress of People's Councils*

1. The Congress of People's Councils is the core institution of the Central People's Government and the supreme organ of federal power, exercising its authority over all officers and other organs of the state apparatus at all levels.
2. The Congress of People's Councils consists of delegates elected by the people's councils from among their voting members. The number of delegates of the councils to the Congress is determined by law, taking into account the number of people each council comprises and ensuring that representation between councils is as proportionate as is feasible. Delegates are subject to recall at any time by a simple majority vote of the people's council which elected them.
3. The special autonomous regions send non-voting representatives to the Congress of People's Councils who report on the activities of, and provide advice and recommendations on measures regarding, their respective regions. The method for choosing these representatives is subject to the constitutional statutes of the respective region. Additionally, the governors of unincorporated territories are permitted to attend in a capacity akin to that of the aforementioned representatives.
4. The Chairperson of the Congress of People's Councils is the presiding officer of the Congress, elected by the Congress as the first order of business at every convocation thereof. The Chairperson is responsible for maintaining order, recognizing speakers and motions, facilitating elections, calling motions to a vote, counting votes, announcing the results of votes, and compiling the minutes of the session.
5. The Congress of People's Councils has the sole authority to adopt acts which are the highest form of law within the Republic under this Basic Law. The Congress may only adopt acts by a vote of at least two-thirds of the whole membership in favor. Acts come into force upon receiving the signature of the People's Commissioner of the Republic and the countersignature of the sitting Congress Chairperson.
6. The Congress of People's Councils has the sole authority to amend or replace this Basic Law by a vote of at least four-fifths of the whole membership thereof in favor, and with the consent of the People's Commissioner of the Republic.
7. All officers and organs of the Central People's Government are accountable to the Congress of People's Councils. The Congress has the sole authority to recall from office the People's Commissioner of the Republic, the Prime Minister and federal councilors, the Consul of

- Justice and tribunes of the People's Senate, and any other officer of the Central People's Government at any time. This authority may be exercised by a simple majority vote.
8. The Congress of People's Councils has the authority to review the decrees of the Federal Council which were enacted in the period of time since its last convocation and may vote to repeal any or all of them, in part or in their entirety, by a simple majority vote thereof. The Congress may also vote to partially or entirely repeal prior decrees by a simple majority vote thereof.
  9. The Congress of People's Councils has the sole authority to declare war.
  10. Delegates to the Congress of People's Councils have the right to direct questions to the People's Commissioner of the Republic, the Congress Chairperson, any federal councilor (including the Prime Minister), any tribune of the People's Senate (including the Consul of Justice), and any other officer of the Central People's Government; the respective officer is obligated to answer honestly and completely.
  11. Convocations of the Congress of People's Councils last for a term of six months, with new convocations beginning every February and August.
  12. The Congress of People's Councils convenes in ordinary session twice in every convocation at the Palace of Red July in New Richmond City or through online communications, with the particular date and time of an ordinary session being at the discretion of the People's Commissioner of the Republic; however, ordinary sessions must be held in the months of February, May, August, and November. Delegates who cannot attend in person for any reason may submit their votes, reports, remarks, and speeches in writing or through online communications.
  13. The Congress of People's Councils may convene in extraordinary session by order of the People's Commissioner of the Republic, the Prime Minister, or any people's council.

## **Section II**

### *On the People's Commissioner of the Republic*

1. The People's Commissioner of the Republic is the head of state of the New Richmond Republic and the core leader, foremost officer, and chairperson of the whole Central People's Government.
2. The People's Commissioner is elected annually by the Congress of People's Councils at the ordinary session of the convocation beginning in August. In the event of a vacancy due to the resignation, permanent incapacitation, or death of the incumbent People's Commissioner, the Congress must convene in extraordinary session to elect a successor as soon as is feasible.
3. The People's Commissioner represents the Republic in its foreign relations, receives foreign diplomatic representatives, and – in pursuance of the directive of the Ministry of Foreign

Affairs – dispatches and recalls plenipotentiary representatives abroad and ratifies treaties concluded with foreign states.

4. The People's Commissioner signs acts of the Congress and declarations of war, thereby promulgating them.
5. In times of great turmoil, following consultation with the Prime Minister, the People's Commissioner may proclaim a state of martial law with the consent of the Congress of People's Councils or, when that body cannot feasibly be convened, the Federal Council.
6. The People's Commissioner has the authority to confer state awards and titles of honor, to proclaim amnesties, and to issue pardons.
7. The People's Commissioner is charged with undertaking work to celebrate, publicize, advance, and promote the Republic's cultural and social life.

### **Section III**

#### *On the Federal Council, the Prime Minister, and the ministries*

1. The Federal Council is the permanent working body of the Central People's Government and the supreme organ of federal administration. The Federal Council is composed of the Prime Minister and no fewer than two additional federal councilors.
2. The federal councilors are elected at the beginning of every convocation of the Congress of People's Councils. In the event of a vacancy due to the resignation, permanent incapacitation, or death of a federal councilor, the Congress must hold an extraordinary session to elect a successor as soon as is feasible.
3. The Prime Minister is the executive leader and chairperson of the Federal Council. The Prime Minister presides over sessions of the Council and directs the work of the federal councilors regarding their respective ministries. The Prime Minister delivers a report on the work of the Federal Council to the Congress of People's Council at every session thereof.
4. The Federal Council possesses the authority to issue decrees in the name of the Central People's Government which have the force of law, provided they do not run contrary to this Basic Law. The Federal Council can only enact decrees by a unanimous vote thereof.
5. Each federal councilor, including the Prime Minister, is designated upon their election as the minister of one or more of the Republic's ministries, which are departments tasked with the creation and execution of policy regarding particular state affairs. The federal councilors direct the work of their respective ministries and may issue orders and directives within the jurisdiction thereof in accordance with law, the decisions of the Federal Council, and the direction of the Prime Minister.
6. The ministries of the Central People's Government are:
  - a. the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which manages the Republic's diplomatic affairs and formulates and implements the Central People's Government's foreign policy;

- b. the Ministry of Economic Development and Fiscal Affairs, which plans, directs, and coordinates the state microsocialist economy and manages the national budget;
  - c. the Ministry of State Security, which oversees the security and defense of the Republic through day-to-day administration of the Corps of Revolutionary Guards;
  - d. the Ministry of Home Affairs, which oversees the administration of land, the national census, and other domestic affairs not assigned to other ministries;
  - e. the Ministry of Culture and the Arts, which preserves, promotes, and documents New Richmonder culture and history; and
  - f. other ministries as established by the Congress of People's Councils.
7. The Federal Council meets at least twice per month, with the date, time, and location of meetings at the discretion of the Prime Minister.

#### **Section IV**

##### *On the People's Senate*

1. The People's Senate exercises the judicial authority of the state. The People's Senate administers jurisprudence independently and is subject only to the law.
2. The People's Senate is composed of tribunes of two ranks – federal and cantonal. Federal tribunes hear cases pertaining to federal law, and are elected by the Congress of People's Councils and serve at its pleasure. Each canton has one cantonal tribune responsible for hearing cases pertaining to cantonal or people's council law (though they may hear cases pertaining to federal law at the direction of the Consul of Justice), and are elected by their respective cantonal assembly of delegates and serve at its pleasure.
3. The Consul of Justice is the presiding officer and most senior tribune of the People's Senate, and is elected under the same provisions as any federal tribune.
4. The People's Senate hears all civil, criminal, and military cases and trials.
5. Upon conviction, the Consul of Justice has the authority to sentence a criminal to any punishment permitted by law for the offenses which they have been convicted of. In cases which were presided over by another tribune, the Consul of Justice must consult the presiding tribune regarding sentencing.

#### **ARTICLE V**

##### **ON THE DEFENSE OF THE REVOLUTION**

1. The defense of the revolution is carried out by the Corps of Revolutionary Guards – the standing military force of the New Richmond Republic, which is overseen by the Supreme Commander and the Ministry of State Security and is accountable to the Central People's Government.

2. The Supreme Commander of the Corps of Revolutionary Guards is the commander-in-chief of the Republic, and is elected by the Congress of People's Councils and serves at its pleasure.
3. The Republic is fundamentally opposed to wars of aggression and will only go to war to defend its people, the enduring people's revolution, and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic.
4. In peacetime, the Commandant-General – the professional head of the Corps who is appointed by consensus of the Supreme Commander and the Ministry of State Security – exercises general command and day-to-day leadership over the whole Corps and oversees the work of the guard commanders, in accordance with law and the directive of the Supreme Commander and the Ministry of State Security.
5. In times of war or martial law, the Revolutionary Defense Commission is constituted and assumes unified command of the Corps of Revolutionary Guards. The Supreme Commander assumes the role of Chairperson of the Revolutionary Defense Commission – the supreme leader of the Commission, the military, and the entire state apparatus – who issues decrees and oversees their execution by the Commission. The Commission is composed of the Supreme Commander, the People's Commissioner of the Republic, the Prime Minister, the federal councilors, and the Commandant-General.
6. The organizational and command structure of the Corps is subject to law, provided it does not conflict the provisions of this Article.

## ARTICLE VI

### ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF LAND

1. The New Richmond Republic is a perpetual federal union of the two sovereign New Richmonder cantons of Old Roanoke and Campestria. The Republic exercises its sovereignty over the unincorporated territories and the special autonomous regions.
2. The City of New Richmond – the birthplace of the New Richmonder micronational society, for which the Republic and its native people are named – is the capital city of the Republic and the seat of the Central People's Government.

#### Section I

##### *On the cantons*

1. Old Roanoke and Campestria are the two historical, federated, and sovereign New Richmonder cantons which together constitute the New Richmond Republic proper. The sovereignty of the cantons is held under the supremacy of, and in communion with, the federal sovereignty of the Republic.
2. Each canton is administered by a cantonal people's government organized in accordance with their respective constitution. Cantonal constitutions are adopted by consensus of all

municipal people's councils within the canton and must conform to the principles of people's governance established by this Basic Law.

3. Cantonal people's governments possess the authority to make laws regarding all affairs – excluding diplomacy, defense, and economic planning – insofar as they are not repugnant to this Basic Law or federal law.
4. The central institutions of the cantonal people's governments and supreme organs of people's power within the cantons are assemblies of deputies elected by the municipal people's councils therein; the name and structure of these assemblies in each canton are subject to the respective cantonal constitution.
5. The executive authority of the cantonal people's governments is exercised by a governor elected in accordance with the respective cantonal constitution.
6. No organ of judicial power shall be established in any canton, as the People's Senate exercises all judicial authority in accordance with this Basic Law.
7. Cantons are subdivided into municipalities and counties:
  - a. Municipalities are communities which are classified as either cities or communes due to their relative population size, with cities being more densely populated than communes. Municipalities are administered by their people's councils and other elected local officers.
  - b. Counties are uninhabited regions which are administered by their respective cantonal people's governments through county sheriffs appointed by the cantonal governor.

## **Section II**

### *On the unincorporated territories and special autonomous regions*

1. Unincorporated territories are uninhabited swathes of land which are under the full sovereignty of the Republic and the direct administration of the Central People's Government. The Ministry of Home Affairs, through appointed territorial administrators, is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the unincorporated territories.
2. Special autonomous regions are sovereign nations whose people and land, by treaty and in accordance with the democratically-expressed will of their people, are placed under the sovereignty of the Republic and enjoy a high degree of autonomy beyond the cantons. Citizens of the special autonomous regions are not citizens of the Republic unless they undergo the process of naturalization through the Ministry of Home Affairs.
3. The special autonomous regions are governed independently of the Central People's Government and have their own independent constitutions, state apparatuses, and systems of law. Federal law – excluding that which pertains to foreign affairs, international trade, and state security – does not apply to the special autonomous regions

**ARTICLE VII**  
**ON THE STATE MICROSOCIALIST ECONOMY**

1. The economy of the New Richmond Republic takes the form of a centrally-coordinated state microsocialist economy based on the principles of workers' collective ownership of the means of production and workers' self-management through elective management, in accordance with the Hewittist line. The Central People's Government coordinates, supervises, and facilitates the state microsocialist economy pursuant to the ideological guidance of the Blair Mountain League.
2. The fundamental units of the state microsocialist economy are the state workers' cooperatives – democratically-organized collectives of workers who specialize in particular forms of work. The state cooperatives are led by directors who are elected and recalled by the workers thereof, supervise the work thereof, and represent them to the Central People's Government.
3. Agricultural goods intended for consumption which are produced by the state socialist economy are distributed to the citizenry at the lowest feasible prices according to their need, considering the amount of goods available and ensuring no citizen is deprived; only then may food be sold to foreign persons and groups.
4. The Central People's Government is responsible for facilitating trade and maintaining venues wherein goods and services produced and provided by the state workers' cooperatives can be sold domestically and internationally.

*This, the Second Basic Law of the New Richmond Republic, is enacted by the Second Convocation of the Congress of People's Councils convened in extraordinary session on this eleventh day of August in the year two-thousand and twenty-two of the Common Era, and in the year of the Revolution the Second. In witness whereof, we – the elected delegates of the people's councils – hereby affix our signatures.*



*Charles Kitchen*



*Savannah Collins*

