

## Direct democracy

Direct democracy, also called pure democracy, forms of direct participation of citizens in democratic decision making, in contrast to indirect or representative democracy. Direct democracies may operate through an assembly of citizens or by means of referenda and initiatives in which citizens vote on issues instead of for candidates or parties. The term is also sometimes used for the practice of electing representatives in a direct vote rather than indirectly through an electing body, such as the electoral college, and for the recall of elected officeholders. Direct democracy may be understood as a full-scale system of political institutions, but in modern times it most often consists of specific decision-making institutions within a broader system of representative democracy.

Written By: Theo Schiller

Encyclopædia Britannica

## Representative democracy

### Representative democracy and slavery (1619)

In the summer of 1619 two significant changes occurred in the colony that would have lasting influence. One was the company's introduction of representative government to English America, which began on July 30 with the opening of the General Assembly. Voters in each of the colony's four cities, or boroughs, elected two burgesses to represent them, as did residents of each of the seven plantations. There were limitations to the democratic aspects of the General Assembly, however. In addition to the 22 elected burgesses, the General Assembly included six men chosen by the company. Consistent with the British practice of the time, the right to vote was most likely available only to male property owners. The colony's governor had power to veto the assembly's enactments, as did the company itself in London. Nonetheless, the body served as a precedent for self-governance in later British colonies in North America.

Records concerning the lives and status of these first African Americans are very limited. It can be assumed that they were put to work on the tobacco harvest, an arduous undertaking. English law at this time did not recognize hereditary slavery, and it is possible that they were treated at first as indentured servants (obligated to serve for a specified period of time) rather than as slaves. Clear evidence of slavery in English America does not appear until the 1640s.

Written by: David A. Price

Encyclopædia Britannica

## The Green book by Muammar Gaddafi

The Green Book rejects both capitalism and communism, as well as representative democracy. Instead, it proposes a type of direct democracy overseen by the General People's Committee which allows direct political participation for all adult citizens.[7][8]

The book states that "Freedom of expression is the natural right of every person, even if they choose to behave irrationally, to express his or her insanity." [9] The Green Book states that freedom of speech is based upon public ownership of book publishers, newspapers, television, and radio stations, on the grounds that private ownership would be undemocratic.[7]

A paragraph in the book about abolishing money is similar to a paragraph in Frederick Engels' Principles of Communism.[10] Gaddafi wrote: "The final step is when the new socialist society reaches the stage where profit and money disappear. It is through transforming society into a fully productive society, and through reaching in production a level where the material needs of the members of society are satisfied. On that final stage, profit will automatically disappear and there will be no need for money."

Source:Wiki

# Peoples investment bank

## Investment bank

Money no longer exists in this day and age, we use currency. Currency is promise to pay and rich people never keep their promises, as you can probably tell.

## New System

If 17.000.000 people who voted to leave the EU were to guarantee £1000 over the space of 1 year, which is £83 per month. That would give us a budget of £17.000.000.000. We know that by the end of that year we would achieve that figure. That is without the other remain voters who now want to leave.

This way we will become owners of that money together, we all have a stake in it and we all share responsibility. Even if we do this with local communities first. Build all the necessary items we need to survive. Local tailors, shoe makers, machinists, furniture maker. All the things that are made to break we build our own new and better products that last.

I have an idea of building a community bowling alley where kids can go to learn to play bowling, pool or snooker. Have some arcades too. A family community bowling alley that provides a local fun meeting place where we can socialise and have competitions.

# Peoples investment bank

## Investment ideas

### Education:

Build active practical learning centers and have community colleges that work closely together with the manufacturing industry, security and other vital jobs needed to run a strong country.

~Tailoring schools to make new advanced high quality chemical free clothing from hemp

~Tech schools to aid the design of safe mobiles and internet like LI-FI. Have colleges run the internet network and look after the maintenance while learning. This will be at low cost to us because we pay their education. We get something back for our investment and make sure we provide for our children, the highest possible learning environment to bring out the best in them. Rather than keep them in a prison.

~Medial healthcare schools with care homes attached and a small hotel to provide the best learning by helping and taking care of the elderly, while giving them more company without a price tag or time limit. Have a national peoples owned, transparent pharmaceutical company that makes our own drugs that are organic, safe, reliable and shared with all British medical schools. We the people would own the patents.

Legalise all drugs which they are in a direct democracy under common law, this way we can develop all drugs that benefit us and use them to their potential. If any drug is banned, all drugs should be banned.

# Peoples investment bank

## Investment ideas

### Education:

~Engineering manufacturing schools where we own the patents. Not the rights but it has to be made available to the people at a good price we agree on. We can agree on anything as long as we have that conversation.

~Farming schools that grow their food and use care home gardens or village and town gardens to grow the food for free to provide for the students, elderly and other people in need.

~Law school. This will be for people in the community who would like to study to be a judge, police man or woman. Anything to do with upholding the law.

Forestry school to learn about wildlife preservation and fisheries.

All these schools and colleges could be made for children to attend at the age of say 8. We could get the colleges to collectively work together on curriculum to designed for children between the ages of 3 and 8.

Make a complete package that teaches them a little bit of everything and then see what jobs they would like to choose when they're older. This would balance out jobs, keep pay stable and it's all transparent.

# Peoples Common Law bank

## Gold and silver as money

If we invest £1000 each and with this money buy gold and silver we can mint our own coins. Experts like Michael Maloney and Martin Armstrong know all about gold, silver and coins. We could ask them for their advice on how to best manage a bank and how loans work for the people, interest free!

Have open stock markets like Ebay or Gumtree where we can trade. Not the non stock markets trading in promises and lies.

We would have the same ideas across the country with regards to banking so we would need to be connected. Any trade we do in person as most of the products are provided locally. Hemp, food, metals and so on.

We would need to agree on funding for public transport, road and other essentials. Mainly run the system we had before but with honest contracts in common law where you can't deceive people

## *Incredible edibles - Localisation*

Community is at the very heart of Incredible Edible's work and our growing patches are edible attractions to get people talking. From its inception, Incredible Edible sought to show how ordinary people can transform their own landscapes and turned disused plots into abundant sources of healthy food.

### Being positive

Believe in the power of your own potential to create the future for yourself that you want.

### Being local

In your passion, your action and your purchasing. Find ways to create local solutions to global problems.

### Being connected

We are more passionate about people than plants. We are not just a growing group. We believe that when people spend time connecting together and listening to each other positive change happens.

### Being brave

The future is in our hands. We have the right as citizens to take action. The structures in a democratic society are there to serve the will of the citizens, not the other way around.

### Being active

Don't wait for permission or funding – just do something today, however small and the result will grow.



## Restore our Common Law contracts

### Common law

common law

noun

noun: common law; modifier noun: common-law

1.the part of English law that is derived from custom and judicial precedent rather than statutes.

### Common Law and Acceptance

Common law contracts require strict adherence to the mirror image rule, while the UCC allows for minor changes to a contract that do not significantly impact its terms. We will focus on the element of acceptance. Common law is like a precedent set by prior court rulings. In other words, no set-in-stone law applies to common law decisions. And, decisions may vary by court or state.

Next, common law contracts also use the mirror image rule, meaning acceptance must be for the exact same terms and conditions presented in the offer. Nothing is permitted to change or the offer is no longer valid.

Source:Study.com

# Conditions within a contract

## Common law

Whenever you receive a demand for payment from a Bank, Building Society, or Loan Company, all you need to do is to respond correctly, the drift of which is to request them to provide three things:

1. Full Disclosure (we are not told that we are actually creating the credit with our signature), and
2. Equal Consideration. They bring nothing to the table, hence they have nothing to lose. ("Consideration" means 'something of value', e.g. money, or an item of value - something they are trading for your signature/promise - something they have to lose), and
3. Lawful Terms and Conditions (they are based upon fraud), and
4. Signatures of BOTH Parties/Meeting of the Minds (Corporations can't sign because they have no Right, or Mind, to contract, because they are soulless legal fictions) terms and conditions presented in the offer. Nothing is permitted to change or the offer is no longer valid.

# Foreign Law in England

## Civil code/UCC/Roman law contracts

### Uniform Commercial Code

Unlike common law, the Uniform Commercial Code deals specifically with commercial contracts. It is actually a set of laws that governs transactions between states and in business transactions. It was designed to create a uniform set of standards that regulate fairness in commercial transactions. The Uniform Commercial Code is a comprehensive set of nine articles or laws and rules. For our purposes, we will focus on Article 2 - Sales.

Article 2 was written so that transactions between businesses would be more elastic than, say, the mirror image rule, to allow flexibility making contract formation easier to facilitate. This is because acceptance and consideration work a bit differently. In common law, for a contract to be binding, one party offers, the other party accepts and something of value is exchanged.

The terms of offer, acceptance and consideration – amongst other elements – are written or expressed orally in a very specific way. The Uniform Commercial code does require that whatever promises each party makes must be fulfilled but not in such strict terms. Think politicians.

Source:Study.com

# Common ground educational party

## Unity through diversity

PUBLIC-PRIVATE-PARTNERSHIP LEGAL RESOURCE CENTER

### Summary of Differences between Civil law and Common law legal systems

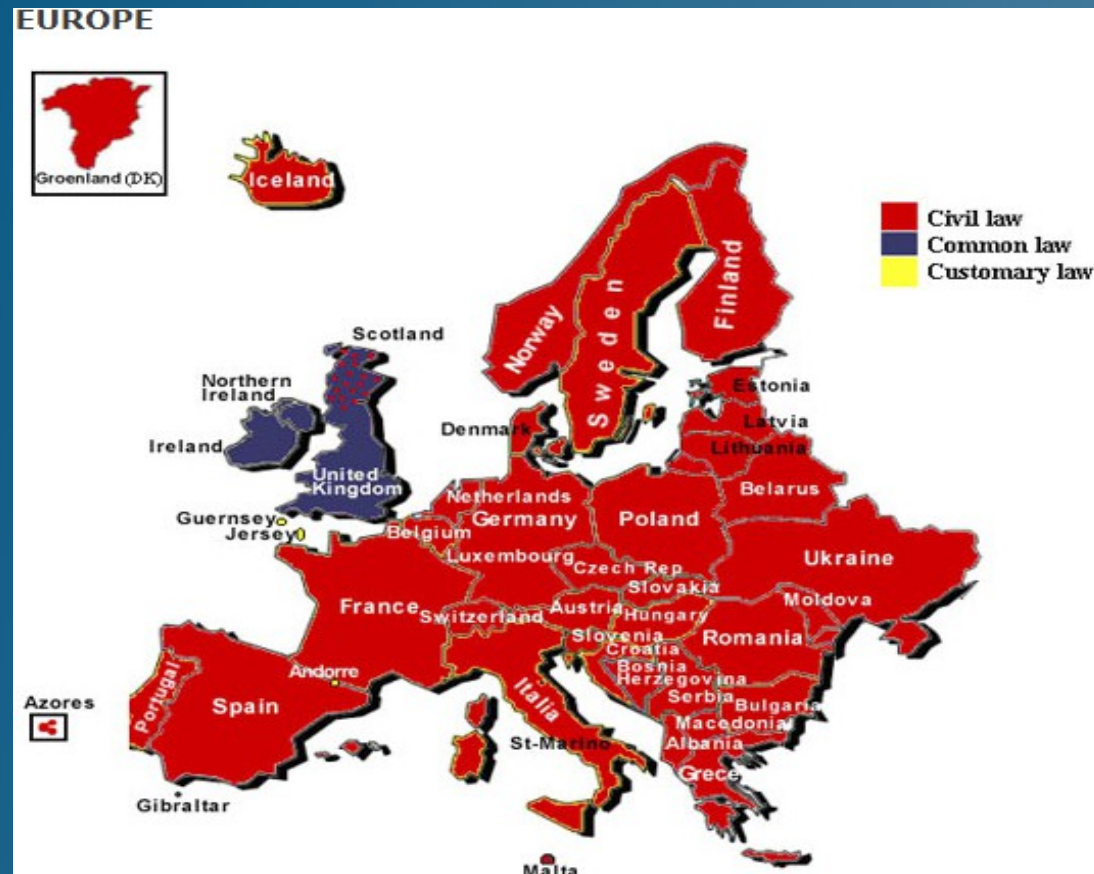
Set out below are a few key differences between common law and civil law jurisdictions.

Feature	Common Law	Civil Law
Written constitution	Not always	Always
Judicial decisions	Binding	Not binding on 3rd parties; however, administrative and constitutional court decisions on laws and regulations binding on all
Writings of legal scholars	Little influence	Significant influence in some civil law jurisdictions
Freedom of contract	Extensive – only a few provisions implied by law into contractual relationship	More limited – a number of provisions implied by law into contractual relationship
Court system applicable to PPP projects	In most cases contractual relationship is subject to private law and courts that deal with these issues	Most PPP arrangements (e.g. concessions) are seen as relating to a public service and subject to public administrative law administered by administrative courts

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## Unity through diversity

Common law map Europe by juriglobe.ca



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## Common Law

- ~Case Law
- ~Based on customs/English traditions
- ~Trial dominated by lawyers with judge as the referee
- ~Judge and jury
- ~Judge uses inductive reasoning about the facts
- ~The court may fashion an equitable remedy – one that is fair
- ~Equality
- ~Greater opportunity for false positive or false negative

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## Civil Law

- ~Principle of legality
- ~Based on Roman law
- ~One or a panel of judges
- ~Judge actively participates in seeking evidence and examining of witnesses
- ~Judge uses deductive reasoning
- ~Inappropriate for court to fashion a remedy not set forth in the code
- ~Greater opportunity for corruption

## Legalese

Legalese is an English term first used in 1914<sup>[12]</sup> for legal writing that is very difficult for laymen to read and understand, the implication being that this abstruseness is deliberate for excluding the legally untrained and to justify high fees. Legalese, as a term, has been adopted in other languages.<sup>[13][14]</sup> Legalese is characterized by long sentences, many modifying clauses, complex vocabulary, high abstraction, and insensitivity to the layman's need to understand the document's gist. Legalese arises most commonly in legal drafting, yet appears in both types of legal analysis.

## Blacks law dictionary

The first edition was published in 1891, and the second edition in 1910.<sup>[2]</sup> The sixth and earlier editions of the book also provided case citations for the term cited, which some lawyers view as its most useful feature, providing a useful starting point with leading cases. The Internet made legal research easier than it ever had been, so many state- or circuit-specific case citations and outdated or overruled case citations were dropped from the seventh edition in 1999. The eighth edition introduced a unique system of perpetually updated case citations and cross-references to legal encyclopedias. The current edition is the eleventh, published in 2019.<sup>[3]</sup>

Because many legal terms are derived from a Latin root word, the Dictionary gives a pronunciation guide for such terms.<sup>[citation needed]</sup> In addition, the applicable entries provide pronunciation transcriptions pursuant to those found among North American practitioners of law or medicine



# *Common ground educational party*

## *Unity through diversity*

### Restore the courts

Have local community courts. I believe the church was used as a place to contract as you have to speak the truth in the church and there must be no violence. We have a left and right for voting and everyone can be a witness. Just like in an auction where items get called up for sale. Planning permission or other things could be dealt with in the church. Even if you're not religious and you are spiritual, you can hold your oath to your own Spirit guide, God, Allah.

I believe atheists will have to make a choice because not believing anything means law becomes irrelevant too. Many atheists believe they can do as they please and answer to no one but themselves.

Would you lie if you have sworn on the Bible in a court? Would you lie in church in gods house?