

July 16/1997

## ***Amendment 6***

### **Section 1**

The monarch shall have the power to create departments to carry out the tasks of the Executive branch. The monarch shall appoint heads to each of the departments that he creates. This head will usually bear the title of secretary. From time to time, the monarch may call a meeting of these secretaries to discuss the affairs of the Empire.

The monarch may issue decrees known as executive orders. These orders shall be one of the tools that the monarch may use to discharge his duties.

Under conditions where it shall be imperative that a law be enacted, the monarch may issue an Executive Order that shall have the effect of law. Upon the next meeting of Parliament, the Order must be passed into law or become null and void. Suit may be filed in federal court by a party if the said party believes that the order mentioned above is unconstitutional.

### **Section 2**

The House of Commons shall now become known as the House of Ministers. Any reference to the House of Commons that remains after the passage of this measure should be considered to read the "House of Ministers".

The seats in the House of Ministers shall now be divided in a different way. The number fifteen (15) shall be divided into the number of registered voters. The quotient shall then be divided into the population of each viceroyalty. The second quotient shall represent the number of seats that the viceroyalty gets in the House of Ministers. All viceroyalties must have at least one seat. Any leftover seats go to the viceroyalty with the lowest representation. Should there be more than one leftover, the next less populous viceroyalty shall be awarded that seat, and so on, until the cycle starts over again.

All persons elected to a Ministers' seat shall hold that seat for one year. The House of Ministers shall elect from within itself a speaker, that person holding the title of Prime Minister. The Prime Minister may take part in voting.

### **Section 3**

A sole duty of the House of Lords shall be to approve all treaties and agreements made with other nations. The House of Lords will be limited to five members per viceroyalty.

### **Section 4**

The Supreme Court shall consist of five members, four Justices and one Chief Justice. Justices shall be appointed by the monarch and approved by the House of Lords. No person that works in the federal Legislative or Executive branches of the government may be a Justice of the Supreme Court.

## Section 5

The definition of a Commonwealth of Diking is hereby set forth. A Commonwealth of Diking accepts the Dikanian monarch as the figurative head of government. The utmost respect is extended to the monarch by the people of the Commonwealth. The Empire of Diking agrees and swears to provide all possible military aid to the Commonwealth if it is attacked. The Commonwealth may make alliances with any other entity it wishes, as long as that entity is on good terms with Diking. The Commonwealth may operate under any form of government it wishes, so long as the government does not oppress the people. The government must embody all of the principles and practices set forth in this Constitution and all other laws, if they apply. A Commonwealth may use the death penalty.


## Section 6

Any discrimination on the basis of gender, race, sexual orientation, ethnic background, religion, corporal composition, or metabolic rate, shall hereby be prohibited.

## Section 7

Any law, order, amendment, or section of the constitution that conflicts with this amendment once it is passed shall henceforth be considered null and void.

  
Prime Minister

  
Crown Prince

  
Emperor