

Manifesto for The Organic State

Introduction

Throughout human history, the family unit has been universally regarded as the fundamental building block of society. From the earliest days of human existence, long before the advent of artificial institutions and governments, the family served as the primary source of social organization, economic production, and cultural continuity. It is this primordial Tradition which we seek to return to.

In primordial times, families were the essential units of survival, providing for the basic needs of their members through collective effort and mutual support. This organic structure was rooted in the natural bonds of kinship, where the roles and responsibilities of each family member were clearly defined and interdependent.

The significance of the family unit extended beyond mere survival; it was the cradle of social values, traditions, and knowledge. Within the family, children learned essential life skills, moral principles, and cultural practices, ensuring the transmission of wisdom and tradition from one generation to the next. The head of the household, the patriarch, held a position of authority and responsibility, guiding the family and making decisions for its welfare. This organic leadership model was reflected in larger social structures, where extended families and clans formed the basis of tribes and communities, each governed by the principles established within the family unit.

The centrality of the family unit, as the primary societal building block, continued to grow and caused the development of more complex social organizations. But even as societies grew and evolved, the fundamental role of the family remained unchanged. They provided the foundation upon which larger political and economic systems were built, with the values and stability of families being the cohesion and essence of the broader community. In this way, the organic family unit has always been, and continues to be, the cornerstone of human society. By recognizing and restoring the family, the organic political system seeks to honor and preserve the natural order that has sustained humanity since its earliest days.

Liberal democracy represents an artificial institutionalization of society by creating separate entities and government institutions that govern in place of the people themselves. This system of complex bureaucracies separates the act of governance from the organic social units of the nation. In doing so, it creates an adversarial relationship between the governed and the governing. The very essence of liberal democracy relies on the existence of an institutional framework that is, by design, external to the individuals and communities it governs.

This separation leads to an inherent conflict between the organic nation—the people themselves—and the government. The organic nation, consisting of families, clans, and communities, traditionally governed itself through direct, personal, and contextually relevant means. In contrast, the institutions of liberal democracy operate as external authorities that impose regulations and decisions upon the people, without any real direct input or meaningful consent from those they govern. This detachment results in alienation and disenfranchisement among the populace, as the decisions affecting their lives are made by distant, illegitimate, and impersonal entities.

Moreover, the institutionalization inherent in liberal democracy prioritizes the maintenance and expansion of bureaucratic systems over the needs and values of the organic nation. This leads to policies and laws that are misaligned with the cultural and social fabric of the communities they affect, exacerbating the conflict between the people and the government. By contrast, an organic political system seeks to eliminate this conflict by ensuring that governance remains within the natural social structures of families and communities. In doing so, it restores the sovereignty of the people, allowing them to govern themselves in accordance with their traditions, values, and needs, free from the imposition of artificial institutions.

To cure the institutionalization of society and remove artificial governance, it is imperative to restore a natural and organic society.

This manifesto outlines a vision to reestablish a self-governing organic nation, where households form the foundational units of society, as is the traditional and natural order, and all levels of governance exist in a natural hierarchy.

Here we will spend less effort discussing why we should have an organic state, and focus instead on how to achieve that goal and a general outline of what it would look like.

Achieving the Organic Society through a Constitutional Convention

We seek peaceful change, no revolution required. To realize the vision of an organic state, we simply need to utilize that mechanism which already exists, and was intended for this purpose, and hold a constitutional convention. This convention would completely rewrite the current constitution to embody the principles of an organic political system. The process would begin with widespread advocacy and mobilization, raising awareness about the benefits of an organic state and the inadequacies of the existing institutional framework. By engaging people, communities, and elected politicians in a national dialogue, we can build a coalition of support for a new constitutional convention.

The constitutional convention would need to include representatives from all sectors of society, including heads of households, those who would become leaders, and current state and federal officials. The primary task of these representatives would be to draft a new constitution that encapsulates the principles outlined in this manifesto. This would involve detailed discussions and negotiations to ensure that every aspect of the new system is designed to respect household sovereignty, natural order, and maintain the organic connection between different levels of society. The end goal would be to define legally what exists naturally, the organic state.

The new constitution would redefine the foundational unit of society as the household, establish the legal and social frameworks for principalities, states, and the empire, and outline the responsibilities and relationships at each level, which we will discuss more at length here. This process would also involve dismantling the existing centralized institutions and replacing them with organic structures that reflect the natural order of governance. The representatives would work collaboratively to ensure that the new constitution is comprehensive and complete, working to bring back into political reality the organic state.

Once the new constitution is drafted, it would be presented to the general public through a process of education and a period of transition. This process would ensure that the new system has the understand and support of the majority. The transition to the organic system would have to be carefully managed, with transitional measures in place to ensure a smooth shift from the old institutional framework to the new organic structures. Through this constitutional convention and subsequent implementation, we can lay the foundation for a self-sustaining, organic society that honors the natural order and empowers its members and communities for generations.

Goals

- **To Establish an Organic Society:** We must reestablish a societal structure that is rooted in natural, organic connections, primarily based around the family.
- **To Eliminate Artificial Institutionalization:** We must remove the layers of artificial institutional governance that interfere with the natural order and usurp our communities.
- **To Restore Organic Governance:** We must implement a system where households, principalities, states, and an overarching empire govern themselves, each responsible for their own domain, together forming an entire organic nation.

Part One: The Structure of Governance

1. Household as the Foundational Unit

The household is the primary unit of society, and its structure is pivotal to the organic state. This principle is rooted in the belief that the family is the most vital element in the organic state. By recognizing the household as the fundamental unit, we ensure that the governance of society is inherently personal, directly accountable, and deeply connected to the well-being of its members. This is true freedom.

- **Definition of a Household:** A household typically consists of one man and one woman, with children and other dependents, with the man defined as the head of the household. This structure reflects a standard practice aimed at providing stability and clear leadership within the household. Exceptions will arise as need be, so long as a recognizable household is established.

- *Standard Practice*: One man and one woman, with the man as the head. Monogamy and lifelong marriage should become standard again, as this commitment is vital to the family, and the family is vital to society.
- *Exceptions*: Polygamous households, or other family structure forms are permitted, provided a head of house is defined. A household can be ran by a wife who's husband has past away, or by the eldest child, for example, depending on the household. This is customary in different cultures and heritages, which is primarily what this exception should be used for.
- **Authority**: The head of the household has complete legal authority within the household, free from external interference. This includes making decisions related to education, religious practices, economic activities, and the overall welfare of the household members. This authority is the foundational element of society. Authority is derived from the Heads of House, as opposed to “the will of the people” or any elected government. This is the justification for authority in society, the Head of House.
- **Responsibility**: Education and welfare of children are the exclusive responsibility of the household. This ensures that the values, beliefs, and traditions of the family are passed down directly to the next generation.
- **Connectivity**: Households are interconnected through marriage, kinship, adoption, proximity, or mutual choice, forming larger social units.

The organic state acknowledges that households can vary greatly in size and composition. A household may include extended family members, laborers, or individuals adopted into the family for various reasons.

This ensures that everyone has a place within the social structure, which is true community. Households are thus the building blocks of larger social organizations, each contributing to the stability of society as a whole.

The legal and social framework of the organic state is designed to protect the sovereignty of households, primarily. External forces are restricted from interfering in the internal affairs of a household entirely, thereby upholding the principle of household autonomy and preserving real freedom within the organic structure. Conflicts within a household, if they arise and cannot be resolved internally, are addressed by the next level in the hierarchy, the principality, ensuring that any issues are resolved within the organic structure of society and not by any separate institution.

By establishing the household as the foundational unit, and by recognizing this fact legally, the organic state is restored. This is the most important feature. The family is what the organic state is built on, entirely. The family is the center of social life, of religion, and culture. The family should be the foundation legally.

2. Principality

Households are grouped into larger units organically, which can be seen as clans, tribes, or other factions, but we will refer to them as principalities.

- **Formation:** These groups are formed based on familial, social, or geographic ties.
 - *Leadership:* The leader can be hereditary, elected by the heads of families, chosen by general election, or determined by competition. This leader holds the role of Prince of State. The Prince holds the responsibility of governing the principality while always respecting the autonomy of individual households.
 - *Governance:* Each principality governs its people within its own collective body while respecting household sovereignty. Governing responsibilities include collective economic activities, infrastructure development, and dispute resolution among households.
 - *Size:* Principalities can range from a few households to hundreds, with varying land ownership. Some principalities may own vast tracts of land with a relatively small population, while others may have a dense population with limited land ownership. Some may exist within a city state itself, some may be a city state, others largely rural.
- **Religion:** Each principality and household is responsible for its own religious practices, with the head of the household, and principality, being the head of the religious order. The head of the household and the leader of the principality also serve as the head of the religious order within their respective domains. This integration of spiritual leadership into the governance structure is integral to the organic state, because of the importance of cultural and religious continuity within the organic society.

Principalities are not just political units but also social and economic entities. They facilitate trade, organize collective labor, and manage resources in a way that benefits all member households. Markets, businesses, and other economic activities are managed locally within the principality, ensuring that economic practices are aligned with the values and needs of the community. This local management helps to create a resilient and self-sufficient economic system that supports the well-being of all members.

Conflicts within a principality, as well as all aspects of law and order, are resolved not through an institutional justice system, which fails in most cases to achieve anything like real justice, but rather through the natural hierarchical system that begins with the heads of households and extends to the principality's leader. This approach ensures that justice is direct, and authentic, and that disputes are handled at the most local level possible, respecting the sovereignty of

households while providing organic mechanisms for fair resolution. The principality's governance structure includes systems for mediating disputes, enforcing agreements, and maintaining social harmony by respecting law and order. All of this is achieved through the organic state, instead of being imposed from artificial institutions.

3. States

Principalities are grouped into larger entities, which can be thought of as Kingdoms, Republics, or City States, and function as organic states. These states basically function as their own countries, and could do so self-sufficiently, but are unified together in a larger empire. Each of these entities though represent their own organic state.

- **Self-Governance:** States govern themselves, whether as republics, kingdoms, or city states. They have the same concept of sovereignty as is given to principalities and households. States manage their internal affairs, including economic policies, infrastructure development, education systems, and social services, without interference from higher levels of government, provided they adhere to the overarching principles of the organic constitution.
 - *Leadership:* States may be led by kings, who inherit their positions through hereditary succession, or by election from the princes of the state, or by governors who would be appointed or elected by the heads of principalities, or through a general election even. In an organic state republic, the heads of principalities may serve as senators or representatives in a council that governs the state. This flexibility in leadership ensures that each state can adopt the governance structure that best suits its traditions and values while maintaining the hierarchical structure of the organic nation.
 - *Connection:* The emphasis is on organic connection rather than the form of government. Each state can define for itself the structure of government, provided that the hierarchal structure of the organic state is preserved. This means that while some states might operate as traditional monarchies with a king at the helm, others could function as republics with elected councils or as city states with a blend of both systems. The key is that each state remains connected to the households and principalities within its borders, ensuring that governance is deeply rooted in the natural social structures of its people.

The hierarchical structure of the organic political system is preserved at the state level, ensuring that each level of governance respects the sovereignty of the levels below it. States are responsible for coordinating the efforts of the principalities within their borders, facilitating cooperation and mutual support. This hierarchical structure ensures that while states have significant autonomy, they operate within a broader framework that maintains the coherence and unity of the organic nation.

States play a crucial role in integrating the cultural and economic activities of their constituent

principalities. They serve as larger hubs of commerce, culture, and social interaction, fostering a sense of shared identity and purpose among their people. States facilitate trade, manage shared resources, and support large-scale infrastructure projects that benefit all principalities within their borders. This integration helps to create a balanced and resilient economy that supports the well-being of all members of the society. This provides the ability to have free-markets, and at the same time puts natural limits on markets, relegating markets back to their rightful place as being a part of society, instead of the center and driving force in society. The market needs to benefit the organic nation.

States also have the responsibility to maintain justice. While households and principalities handle most legal matters internally, states provide a higher resource, with the head of state being able to address more complex or widespread issues. This organic approach to justice ensures that legal disputes can be resolved at the most appropriate level, maintaining the integrity of the system.

4. Empire

At the apex of the organic political system lies the Empire, a unifying entity that brings together all states under a single federal structure. The Empire serves as the overarching authority, ensuring that the diverse and self-governing states function cohesively as part of a greater whole. This federal level is not characterized by an intrusive central government but rather by a coordination mechanism that respects the autonomy of each state while providing guidance and unity across the entire nation.

The leadership of the Empire is vested in the Emperor, a figure who embodies the principles of the organic society, the spiritual head, and serves as a guardian of its values and traditions. The Emperor's role is to oversee federal governance, ensuring that the states operate harmoniously and adhere to the constitution that defines the organic political system. The Emperor is chosen based on a process that reflects the organic nature of the society—this could be through hereditary succession, election by the heads of states, or another method that resonates with the cultural context of the empire.

The Emperor's primary responsibility is to ensure cohesion among the states. This involves mediating conflicts, fostering cooperation, and maintaining the balance of power. The Emperor acts as a neutral arbiter, intervening only when necessary to uphold the principles of the organic constitution and to protect the sovereignty of households and states. This role is crucial in preventing the centralization of power and ensuring that each state retains its autonomy while contributing to the unity of the Empire.

The Empire's other responsibilities include areas that require coordination beyond the capacity of individual states. These responsibilities may encompass national defense, foreign relations, and the regulation of inter-state commerce. The Emperor oversees these functions, ensuring that they are conducted in a manner that benefits the entire nation and respects the organic structure of governance. For instance, while each state contributes troops to the national defense, the

Emperor coordinates their deployment and strategy, ensuring a unified and effective military force.

The organic constitution is the cornerstone of the Empire, being the way in which the organic state was rediscovered, defining the structure and principles of governance at all levels. This constitution should be as simple and direct as possible, its main goal being simply to define the organic state. The Emperor's role includes safeguarding this constitution, ensuring that all states and principalities adhere to its tenets. This involves regular consultations with state leaders, periodic reviews of governance practices, and addressing any deviations from the constitutional principles. By maintaining the integrity of the constitution, the Emperor ensures that the society remains true to its foundational values and continues to function organically.

Beyond administrative and governance roles, the Emperor also serves as a symbolic leader, representing the unity and continuity of the Empire. The Emperor embodies the cultural and spiritual values of the nation, serving as a source of inspiration and pride for its people. This symbolic role reinforces the cohesion of the Empire, providing a sense of shared identity and purpose that unites the diverse states under a common banner. The Emperor literally becomes the Father of the entire organic nation, bringing the whole body politic together under one roof.

Part Two: The Legal Framework

The legal framework of the organic political state is designed to be a reflection of its foundational values, ensuring that laws are created and enforced in a manner that respects the sovereignty of households and the hierarchical structure of governance.

In Brief:

- **Laws:** Laws are initially defined by the head of the household and extend upwards to the clan chief, the king, and finally the emperor.
- **Constitution:** The constitution defines the organic state and is upheld by all levels, ensuring the natural order and freedom is maintained.

The foundation of law is the will of the Head of the Household. Law is not simply arbitrary regulation, but rather the spirit of the Father governing, providing, directing, protecting, and caring for the household. The Father's authority to create and enforce laws is derived from his role as the protector and provider for his family. The laws he establishes are designed to guide the household, ensuring that its members live harmoniously, are cared for, and can thrive. Freedom is essential to this model, because freedom is a requirement for thriving, which is a primary goal of the Father in the family. This paternal governance must be characterized by a deep sense of responsibility and care, where the Father's decisions are aimed at fostering the growth and happiness of his family. This principle extends through the entire organic state and becomes the foundation and justification for law itself.

The laws of the household are not created in isolation but are deeply influenced by the traditions and wisdom passed down by previous heads of the household—the ancestors. By upholding these traditions, the Father honors the legacy of his forebears, ensuring that the accumulated wisdom of generations informs all decision-making. This continuity with the past provides a stable foundation for the household, as laws are not only the will of the current head but also a reflection of enduring values and practices that have proven effective over time

Laws

In the organic political system, the creation and enforcement of laws follow a hierarchical structure that begins at the most fundamental level and extends to the highest echelons of governance. The notion that laws should be followed is not self-evident; it must be grounded in the organic nature of the society. In the organic political system, the legitimacy of law arises from its connection to the fundamental social units—the households. Because laws are created by the heads of households, who are directly accountable to their families, they carry an inherent legitimacy that is lacking in artificial legal systems. This organic connection ensures that laws are not external impositions but are integral aspects of the community's life and culture.

1. Household Level

At the base of this organic structure, laws are initially defined by the head of the household. The head of the household, the patriarch, holds the authority to establish rules and regulations that govern the daily life and internal affairs of the household. These laws cover basically everything relating to personal and social life, including education, religious practices, economic activities, and moral conduct. The head of the household ensures that these laws are in alignment with the values and traditions of the family, providing a contextually relevant legal framework. The laws established by the Head of the Household are guided by principles of justice, care, and responsibility. They are tailored to the specific needs and circumstances of the household.

2. Principality Level

As households are grouped into larger units, the principalities, the laws defined at the household level are extended by the Prince. The Prince is responsible for creating laws that govern the collective body of households within the principality, ensuring that the individual laws of each household are respected while also establishing laws that facilitate cooperation and social cohesion among the households. These laws address issues that transcend individual households, such as disputes, collective economic activities, and shared cultural practices.

3. State Level

At the next level, states, which are composed of multiple principalities, are governed by a king or an equivalent authority figure. The king consolidates the laws of the various principalities and introduces additional laws only that are necessary for the administration of the state as a whole. State laws encompass broader issues such as infrastructure development, state-wide economic policies, and public protection. The king ensures that state laws are consistent with the organic constitution and the overarching principles of the organic political system.

4. Imperial Level

At the highest level, the Emperor oversees the laws of the entire Empire. The Emperor's role is to ensure that the legal frameworks of all states are harmonized and that they adhere to the principles outlined in the organic constitution. The Emperor can introduce imperial laws that address issues of national importance, such as defense, foreign policy, and inter-state commerce. These laws are designed to maintain the unity and stability of the Empire while respecting the autonomy of states and households.

Constitution

The organic constitution is the written understanding of the legal framework, defining the structure and principles of the organic state. It basically defines that which already exists in nature, and by doing so, provides a public picture of the organic state. It serves as the supreme legal document that outlines the rights and responsibilities of each level of governance, from households to the Empire. The constitution defines household sovereignty, self-governance through the organic nation, and the interconnectedness via the hierarchy of all social units.

Using the constitution to define the organic state is ideal, because it allows us as a nation to transition from an artificial government to the organic state peacefully, with full legitimacy in the eyes of the populace, who are already used to believing in a constitution.

In reality, it should be the organic nation which gives validity to the constitution, and not the constitution which gives validity to the organic nation. But because socially, we are working backwards, we must put the constitution first. Really though, the constitution just describes the organic state, and the legitimacy for the organic state comes from its own nature, which in turn gives the constitution legitimacy.

The constitution is upheld by all levels of society, ensuring that the natural order is maintained. This involves a commitment to the principles of the organic state and adherence to the laws and regulations that stem from within it. The constitution provides the description for a just and harmonious society, where laws are created and enforced in a way that respects the organic

structure of governance. Therefore every prince of the state should see it as his duty to uphold the constitution.

The constitution also describes mechanisms for conflict resolution and adaptation, ensuring that the legal framework remains flexible and responsive to the needs of the society. Conflicts within households, clans, or states are addressed through a hierarchical system of appeals, allowing for the resolution of disputes in a manner that is consistent with the organic principles. This includes crime and punishment.

In the organic political system, compliance with the law is ensured through the deeply ingrained respect for household sovereignty and the hierarchical structure. The Head of the Household's authority is recognized and respected within the family, and this respect extends to higher levels of governance. By creating laws that are seen as just and beneficial, the system fosters a natural compliance based on mutual respect and shared values, rather than coercion or fear of punishment.

Part Three: The Replacement of Current Institutions

The transition to an organic political system involves a fundamental restructuring of current institutions, replacing artificial government bodies with the organic nation. This reorganization ensures that authority and responsibility are rooted in natural social units, reflecting the values and traditions of the people.

- **President:** *Replaced by the Emperor.* The current head of state and central executive authority, is replaced by the Emperor. The Emperor serves as the unifying figurehead of the nation, embodying the principles and values of the organic state. Unlike a President, who often represents a political party and may have a transient tenure, the Emperor's role is to provide stability, continuity, and a long-term vision for the Empire. The Emperor oversees federal governance, ensuring cohesion among the organic states while respecting their sovereignty and autonomy. This position is not just administrative but also symbolic, representing the unity and integrity of the organic nation.
- **Senate and Congress:** *Replaced by the heads of the organic states.* The legislative functions traditionally performed by the Senate and Congress are replaced by a council of heads of state, including kings, governors, or presidents of the various states. This council acts as a legislative body, deliberating on matters of national importance and helping the emperor by providing counsel in creating laws that reflect the collective wisdom of the state leaders. Each member of this council brings the perspectives and needs of their respective states, ensuring that legislation reflects the will within the Empire. This structure fosters a more direct and representative form of governance, than an artificial state, ensuring laws are made by those who have a deep understanding of their people's needs and traditions.

- **Courts:** *Replaced by Heads of State.* Judicial functions are also the authority of the heads of state. This means that kings, governors, or other state leaders are responsible for overseeing the administration of justice within their territories. These leaders ensure that legal disputes are resolved in accordance with the organic constitution and the traditional laws of their communities. This localized judicial system allows for a more personalized and contextually relevant approach to justice, where decisions are made by leaders who actually belong to the communities and people whom they are judging. Courts are rightfully the realm of the prince. Justice is handled by the Patriarch of the household or whatever higher level is required.
 - *Internal Household:* Conflicts and abuses are handled internally, unless they go beyond the school of one household, then they are addressed by the next level in the hierarchy.
 - *Registration:* Each tier manages the registration and oversight of the lower tiers.
 - *Licensing:* This is handled at the level of the principality or state depending on the type of license required.
- **Local Governments:** *Replaced by principalities.* Local government functions, typically managed by municipal or county governments, are replaced by principalities. Principalities are larger units formed by the natural aggregation of households, governed by a prince. These leaders manage local affairs, including infrastructure, economic activities, and social services, ensuring that governance is directly aligned with the needs and values of the local community. This structure eliminates the need for impersonal and bureaucratic local governments, replacing them with leadership that is rooted in organic social units and directly accountable to the people of the community. The Prince has a paternal relationship with the principality, like a father presiding over a large household.
- **Checks and Balances:** *Ensured by the constitution, maintaining household sovereignty and preventing higher-level interference in lower-level governance.* The organic political system maintains “checks and balances” through the hierarchical structure outlined in the constitution. Household sovereignty is the bedrock principle, preventing higher levels of governance from interfering in the internal affairs of households. Similarly, principalities and states are granted significant autonomy, with their leaders having the authority to govern without interference from higher authorities. The Emperor, while providing overarching unity, does not intervene in the day-to-day governance of states or principalities. Instead, the Emperor ensures that the principles of the organic state are upheld, focusing on issues that pertain to the Imperial sphere.

This system of checks and balances is intrinsic to the organic nature of the society, ensuring that power is distributed and that each level of governance operates within its designated sphere of authority. The constitution acts as a guiding document, outlining the rights and responsibilities of each level, and ensuring that the natural order is maintained. By grounding governance in the organic social units of households and principalities, the system creates a balance that fosters stability, justice, and harmony throughout the nation.

Exceptions to the Social Structure

- **Unmarried Individuals:** Considered members of their household, ensuring everyone has a place within the social structure. All individuals belong to a household with limited exceptions.
- **Adoption:** Individuals without connections are adopted into the local principality, ensuring no one is left out, no exceptions are required at this level.
- **Class:** Social hierarchy is natural and present in the organic state. The heads of house make up a natural aristocracy within the principality, the princes of state make up an aristocracy within the state, the kings make up an aristocracy within the empire. Other ranks of nobility may likely emerge naturally.
- **Criminals:** While it is up to the principalities and states to punish crime, the likelihood of long standing prisons and jails is very little. The probability is that most crime will vanish, and the criminals that do remain will receive more alternative forms of punishment, such as execution, or forced labor.

Part Five: Listing of Responsibilities in Brief

Households

- **Governance:** In the organic political system, households are self-governing units where the head of the household holds primary responsibility for the governance of family affairs.
- **Education:** The household is responsible for the education of children, ensuring they receive knowledge and skills necessary for their personal development and for contributing to the community. This education is holistic, including academic learning, practical skills, and cultural traditions.
- **Religion:** Each household maintains its own religious practices, with the head of the household acting as the spiritual leader. This role involves conducting religious ceremonies, instilling moral values, and upholding the spiritual well-being of the family.
- **Composition:** Can include extended family, laborers, and adopted members, forming a comprehensive social unit. *Extended Family:* Beyond the nuclear family, households often encompass extended family members such as grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins, creating a real support network. *Laborers:* Individuals who work for the

household may also be considered part of the household, contributing to its economic activities and daily operations. These can be hired or forced laborers. *Adopted Members:* Households can adopt individuals who are not biologically related but are integrated into the family, reflecting the inclusive nature of the organic society. These adopted members may be former laborers or otherwise.

- **Justice:** The head of the household administers justice within the family, resolving disputes and maintaining order. This system ensures that justice is appropriate, rooted in the family's traditions and values.

Principalities

- **Governance:** Act as larger households, managing local markets and businesses. *Local Markets:* Principalities oversee local markets, ensuring fair trade practices and supporting local businesses. This includes regulating commerce, providing marketplaces, and facilitating economic exchange. *Businesses:* The principality supports and regulates businesses within its territory, ensuring they operate in a manner consistent with community values and contribute to the local economy. This ensures that the market serves the organic nation, and not the other way around.
- **Leadership:** A prince governs the principality. The Prince acts as the head of the larger social unit. This leader is responsible for the overall governance of the principality, making decisions that affect the collective well-being of its member households. Leadership may be hereditary or determined by the collective decision of the households.
- **Local Infrastructure:** Responsible for the maintenance and development of local infrastructure such as roads, public buildings, and utilities, ensuring that the basic needs of the community are met.

States

- **Composition:** Formed by grouping principalities.
- **Governance:** Can function as kingdoms or republics, based on organic connections. *Kingdoms:* Led by a king, often through hereditary succession, who provides stable and continuous leadership. *Republics:* Governed by elected princes or councils, with heads of principalities participating as representatives. This form allows for democratic decision-making and collective leadership but within the organic structure.

- **Defense:** Organize and maintain state militias, ensuring the protection of the state and contributing to the national defense when necessary. This does not need to be a standing military but one that may be called up when needed.
- **Banking and Currency:** Regulate state banking systems, issue currency, and manage financial policies to support economic stability and growth.

Empire

- **Governance:** Oversees the states, ensuring unity and cohesion under the emperor.
- **Economic Nationalism:** What was once called Mercantilism, the principle of making sure that international trade actually benefits the nation.
- **Coordinating National Defense:** The Empire is responsible for coordinating the defense of the nation against external threats. While each state maintains its own militia or defense force, the Empire oversees the integration of these forces into a cohesive national defense strategy. This includes organizing joint military exercises, ensuring the interoperability of state forces, and providing centralized command in times of war or national emergency.
- **Conducting Foreign Relations:** The Empire represents the Organic State in all foreign relations, managing diplomatic relations with other nations and international bodies. This includes negotiating treaties, alliances, and trade agreements that align with the principles and interests of the Organic State.
- **Managing International Trade:** The Empire oversees international trade policies, ensuring that they are in line with the nation's economic goals. This includes setting tariffs, negotiating trade deals, and ensuring that imports and exports support the nation's self-sufficiency and economic independence.
- **National Infrastructure Projects:** The Empire is responsible for planning and overseeing large-scale infrastructure projects that benefit the entire nation. These projects may include national transportation networks, communication systems, and energy grids. The Empire ensures that these projects are designed and implemented in a way that reflects the needs and values of the Organic State.
- **Spiritual Guidance:** The Emperor, as the spiritual leader of the nation, provides guidance on moral and religious matters, ensuring that the spiritual values of the Organic State are upheld. The Empire supports the preservation and promotion of traditional religious practices, ensuring that they are integrated into the governance and cultural life of the nation.
- **Imperial Courts:** The Empire may establish imperial courts to hear cases that have national significance or that involve disputes between states. These courts operate under the principles of the Organic Constitution and provide a final avenue for legal appeals.

Part Six: Economic Structure In Brief

Principles of the Organic Economy

- **Self-Sufficiency:** The cornerstone of the organic economy is self-sufficiency at the household and principality levels. Households are encouraged to produce as much of their own food, clothing, and other necessities as possible, reducing reliance on external markets.
- **Localism:** The economy is inherently local, with trade and commerce primarily occurring within principalities and states. This promotes economic resilience and reduces dependence on global supply chains, which are potentially destabilizing influences.
- **Sustainability:** The economy prioritizes sustainable practices, ensuring that resources are used in a way that does not deplete them for future generations. This aligns with the organic state's focus on preservation of natural and cultural heritage. This helps ensure stability in the nation for generations.

Businesses

- **Ownership:** Can be owned by families, individuals, or companies.
Family-Owned Businesses: The majority of businesses should be owned and operated by families, upholding the organic state's ethos, protecting household sovereignty. These businesses can be passed down through generations, ensuring continuity and stability both in the family structure and the nation as a whole.
Cooperative Enterprises: In some cases, businesses may be owned and managed cooperatively by multiple households within a principality. These cooperatives can include agricultural collectives, craft guilds, or community markets, where profits and responsibilities are shared among the members.
Larger Corporations: There is nothing wrong with large corporations. Sometimes large corporations are able to achieve things that small businesses just could not. Our goal here is not to impede progress or stop growth, but to ensure that progress and growth benefit real people, the entire organic nation itself. "International" corporations should be considered suspect on the grounds that their priorities cannot be to serve the needs of a single organic nation. Thusly, international corporations should be curtailed by the organic state to remain, in focus and priority, within their parent state. For industries that require more extensive resources or labor, larger corporations can be owned and managed by principalities or states, and if they are public, that public should be the body politic of a nation. These enterprises, such as mining, large-scale farming, or manufacturing, must be operated with the collective welfare of the community in mind, and their profits should be used to benefit the broader society.
- **Regulation:** Subject to the laws of the principality and states where they operate.
Principality Regulation: Local markets and small to medium-sized businesses are regulated by the principality to ensure fair trade, ethical practices, and alignment with community values. The prince within the principality oversees these businesses, providing guidance and resolving disputes.

State Regulation: Larger businesses and industries that span multiple principalities are regulated at the state level. The state ensures that these enterprises operate in a way that benefits the entire state and are consistent with the principles of the organic nation.

The Market

Local Trade:

- **Bartering and Local Currency:** Within principalities, trade can occur through bartering or the use of local currencies. These currencies are issued by the principality and should be backed by tangible assets, such as agricultural produce or handcrafted goods, or precious metals, or natural resources, reflecting the real value of the local economy.
- **Market Days and Fairs:** Regular market days and seasonal fairs are organized within each principality, where households and local businesses trade goods and services. These events are not only economic but also social and cultural gatherings that strengthen community bonds and celebrate cultural heritage.

Inter-State Trade:

- **State Currencies:** While local currencies are used within principalities, states may issue their own currencies for trade between principalities and other states. These currencies are standardized and backed by the state's wealth, such as natural resources or industrial output.
- **Trade Guilds:** Trade between states can be facilitated by trade guilds, which are associations of merchants and artisans who ensure that goods are exchanged fairly and efficiently. These guilds operate under the oversight of the state and adhere to the principles of economic nationalism, ensuring that trade benefits the organic nation as a whole.

International Trade:

- **Controlled Imports:** The organic state practices economic nationalism, meaning that international trade is tightly controlled to ensure that it benefits the nation. Imports are limited to goods that cannot be produced domestically and are subject to tariffs to protect local industries.
- **Strategic Exports:** The state oversees the export of surplus goods, ensuring that they are traded in a way that enhances the nation's economic strength. The emphasis is on maintaining a trade balance that favors the organic state, avoiding dependency on foreign markets.

Military

A strong military is essential to the protection of the state and the economy. However, a standing military is not always needed, and can be a drain on the economy. Need based military units can be helpful to the national economy.

- **Contribution:** Households provide members for military service when needed.
- **Organization:** Principalities and states supply troops to the empire as required.
- **Arms Manufacturing:** Should follow the business principles outlined above.

Labor and Employment

- **Household Labor:**
 - **Labor Division:** Within households, labor should be divided according to the skills and capabilities of each member, ensuring that all necessary tasks are completed efficiently. This includes agricultural work, craftsmanship, and domestic duties, all of which contribute to the household's self-sufficiency.
 - **Apprenticeships:** Younger members of the household should be trained in various trades and skills through apprenticeships, either within the family or with neighboring households. This ensures the transmission of knowledge and skills across generations, preserving the cultural and economic continuity of the organic society.
- **Community Labor:**
 - **Collective Projects:** Larger projects, such as building infrastructure or managing communal resources, are undertaken collectively by households within a principality. These projects are coordinated by the Prince and contribute to the common good. This demonstrates how a Prince investing in his own interest actually increases the common good, unlike politicians in liberal democracies.
 - **Labor Exchanges:** In some cases, households may exchange labor with one another, providing services or assistance in exchange for goods or other services. This system strengthens community ties and ensures that all households have the resources they need to thrive, uplifting the entire organic community structure.
- **State and Empire Employment:**
 - **Public Works:** The state and empire oversee large-scale public works, such as roads, bridges, and defense infrastructure. These projects provide employment opportunities for those who may not have sufficient work within their household or principality, while also contributing to the overall prosperity of the nation. These works can basically ensure zero unemployment forever.
 - **Military Service:** Military service is another form of employment, with households contributing members to the state's militia or the empire's defense forces. Military service is seen as a duty to the organic state and is compensated with land, resources, or other benefits upon completion of service.

Taxes

- **Minimal Taxation:** Taxes are not routinely necessary due to widespread self-sufficiency. Unjust taxes like inheritance tax, income tax, property tax, and more can be completely eliminated.
Household and Principality Contributions: The organic state relies on the self-sufficiency of households and principalities, which reduces the need for extensive taxation. Households contribute directly to their principality through labor, goods, or services, rather than through monetary taxes, unlike dire need arise.
State and Imperial Levies: States and the empire may impose levies on certain economic activities, such as trade or the extraction of natural resources, to fund public works, defense, and other collective needs. These levies are minimal and designed to support the common good without burdening individual households.
- **Tariffs and Duties:** Taxes on imports may be imposed to manage external trade.
Import Tariffs: To protect local industries and maintain economic independence, the organic state imposes tariffs on imported goods. These tariffs generate revenue for the state while encouraging domestic production.
Trade Duties: Duties may be levied on inter-state trade, particularly for luxury goods or non-essential items. These duties help regulate the flow of goods within the empire and ensure that trade benefits the entire organic nation.

Banking

- **Regulation:** Banks are subject to principality laws.
- **Currency:** Issued by principalities, states, or the empire, eliminating the current Federal Reserve and private banking system.
- **Local Banking:**
 - **Family and Community Banks:** Small-scale banking services are provided by family-run or community banks within principalities. These institutions offer loans, savings accounts, and investment opportunities that are tailored to the needs of the local population.
 - **Interest-Free Loans:** To align with the organic state's values, these banks may offer interest-free loans, where repayment is based on a share of future profits rather than fixed interest rates. This system encourages responsible borrowing and investment in productive activities.
- **State Banking:**

- **State Banks:** Each state may operate its own bank, which manages larger financial transactions, state currencies, and investments in public works or industry. These banks serve the interests of the organic state, rather than private shareholders.
- **Currency Stability:** State banks are responsible for maintaining the stability of their currency, ensuring that it reflects the real economic value of the state's resources and productivity.
- **Empire-Level Finance:**
 - **Imperial Treasury:** The empire oversees the imperial treasury, which coordinates financial policies across states, manages inter-state trade, and funds the empire's defense and infrastructure projects. The treasury ensures that financial practices across the empire are consistent with the principles of the organic state.

Infrastructure

- **Management:** Public works, such as roads, are the responsibility of principalities, and larger states when required, ensuring local needs are met by those directly affected.

Part Seven: The Role of Technology in Supporting an Organic Political System

In the implementation and maintenance of an organic political system, technology can play an important role in facilitating communication, governance, and the seamless operation of the hierarchical structure. By leveraging modern technological advancements, we can ensure that the organic society remains efficient, responsive to the needs of the organic state.

Facilitating Communication and Coordination

Technology can enhance communication across all levels of the organic hierarchy. Digital platforms can be used to connect households, clans, states, and the empire, ensuring that information flows smoothly. For instance, secure messaging apps and video conferencing tools can enable heads of households and clan leaders to communicate effectively and coordinate efforts on various initiatives. This can help maintain cohesion and unity within the organic system, even across vast geographical distances. This allows us to utilize modern technology for national unity, as opposed to individualized marketing schemes.

Enhancing Good Governance

Technological solutions can also improve governance and accountability within the organic political system. Digital records and databases can be used to manage household registrations, track legal decisions, and ensure that each tier of the hierarchy is functioning as intended. Blockchain technology, with its transparent and immutable ledger, can be employed to document important decisions and transactions, providing a clear and tamper-proof record that can be accessed by all relevant parties. This can help prevent corruption and ensure that the principles of household sovereignty and self-governance are upheld.

Supporting Education and Self-Sufficiency

In an organic society where education is the responsibility of households, technology can provide valuable resources and support. Online educational platforms can offer a wide range of curricula and learning materials tailored to different age groups and interests, allowing households to educate their children effectively. Additionally, technology can facilitate access to agricultural tools, sustainable practices, and self-sufficiency resources, empowering households and principalities to be more self-reliant.

Enabling Efficient Resource Management

Efficient management of resources is crucial in an organic society, and technology can assist in this regard by optimizing resource allocation and distribution. For instance, smart farming technologies and AI can help households and principalities monitor and manage their agricultural outputs more effectively. Renewable energy solutions, supported by smart grids, can ensure that energy is produced and consumed sustainably and locally, as much as possible. Furthermore, digital marketplaces can facilitate local trade and commerce, allowing households and clans to exchange goods and services efficiently within the principality and beyond.

Strengthening Security and Defense

While the organic political system requires a minimal standing military, technology will still play a crucial role in ensuring security and defense. Advanced surveillance systems, cybersecurity measures, and communication networks can enhance the safety and readiness of households and principalities. By maintaining a decentralized but technologically equipped defense system, the organic society can respond swiftly to any threats while minimizing the need for a constant large, centralized military force.

By integrating these technological solutions, the organic political system can achieve a harmonious balance between tradition and modernity, ensuring that the principles of self-governance, household sovereignty, and community cohesion are upheld in an efficient and effective manner. Through the judicious use of technology, the organic society can thrive, adapting to contemporary challenges while remaining true to its foundational values.

Conclusion

In this manifesto, we have laid out a vision for the Organic State. The Organic State is not a new invention, but rather a rediscovery and restoration of an ancient truth: that the family is the foundational unit of human society, and that true freedom and prosperity can only be achieved when governance is rooted in the natural order.

Reaffirming the Centrality of the Family

At the heart of the Organic State is the recognition that the family is the fundamental social unit. Throughout history, the family has been the primary source of social organization, cultural transmission, and economic production. By restoring the family to its rightful place as the cornerstone of society, we honor the wisdom of our ancestors and ensure the continuity of our cultural heritage.

In the Organic State, families are not merely passive units within a larger system; they are the primary actors in governance, education, and economic life. The head of the household holds real authority, not as a delegated power from an artificial government, but as a natural leader within an organic hierarchy. This authority is balanced by a deep sense of responsibility, rooted in the care and welfare of all household members. This hierarchy extends to all of society, creating an authentic aristocracy which binds the organic nation together.

Rejecting Artificial Institutionalization

The modern world has seen the rise of artificial institutions that separate governance from the people, creating a divide between the rulers and the ruled. Liberal democracy, with its complex bureaucracies and impersonal structures, has alienated individuals from their communities and eroded the natural bonds that once held society together.

The Organic State rejects this artificial institutionalization. It seeks to replace distant and disconnected institutions with organic structures that are intimately connected to the lives of the people. In the Organic State, governance is not imposed from above, but emerges naturally from the household, the principality, and the state. This ensures that all levels of governance are deeply rooted in the wellbeing of the organic state itself, rather than competing elites and artificial institutions. The elites in society must be responsible for their society, emerging naturally as aristocrats who govern responsibly with future generations in mind as well as the present good.

A Self-Governing Society

The Organic State is a society that is self-sustaining and self-governing, where each level of the hierarchy—from the household to the empire—operates with autonomy and true sovereignty. This autonomy is not isolationist but interconnected, with each unit contributing to the stability and prosperity of the whole.

This vision extends to every aspect of life: in the economy, where local markets and self-sufficiency reduce dependency on external forces; in governance, where leadership is personal, accountable, and responsive to the needs of the community; and in culture, where traditions are preserved and passed down through generations, ensuring continuity and real identity.

Embracing Tradition and Innovation

While the Organic State is rooted in ancient traditions, it does not reject all things in modernity. Instead, it seeks to harmonize tradition with innovation, using modern technology to support and enhance the organic structures of society. By doing so, the Organic State ensures that it remains resilient in the face of real world, practical challenges, while staying true to its foundational values. In fact, it is able to meet these challenges, such as mass immigration, rampant poverty, and cultural decline and decay, whereas modern liberal democracies are failing miserably.

Technology in the Organic State is not an end in itself, nor is it a tool utilized by artificial institutions for mass control or manipulation, but rather a means to support the natural order and as a benefit to the entire nation. It is used to find truth, provide communication, governance, and economic practices, ensuring that the Organic State is both efficient, realistic in the modern world, and sustainable for future generations.

A Call to Action

The path to the Organic State is not one of violent revolution but of lawful restoration. It begins with a revival of cultural values and awareness, leading to a constitutional convention where the principles of the Organic State can be enshrined in a new constitution that reflects the natural, eternal order of society. This convention will be an organic effort in itself, requiring a groundswell of support from the current political body and the populace to desire this transformative change.

To achieve this victory, we must embark on a sustained effort to educate and engage, to build widespread support for the Organic State, and to ensure a smooth and deliberate transition away from the current system. This transition must be managed with great care and a deep commitment to restoring and preserving the natural hierarchy of society.

Building the Organic State Begins at Home

The journey towards the Organic State starts within the home, the foundational unit of society. It begins with how children are raised, with families staying together and staying strong. The traditional values necessary to build the Organic State must be instilled in the next generation

within the family. Parents must see their role not only as caretakers of the present but as stewards of a multigenerational legacy. Families should view themselves as collective units that extend beyond the individual members, with a shared spirit and love that binds them across generations. This ensures the growth and prosperity of the family and, by extension, the broader community.

In an Organic State, the family is not just a private entity but a public good, contributing to the stability and strength of society as a whole. The noble values of duty, honor, and responsibility must be lived out within the family, teaching children by example to not only to seek personal success but to understand their role within the greater organic network of society. This upbringing lays the foundation for a society where individuals are not separate, isolated beings but integral parts of a larger, interconnected whole, where everyone has a place and a role.

The Role of Aristocratic Families in the Organic State

As we rebuild the Organic State, it is inevitable that some families will rise to positions of greater influence and success. In fact, this is something every family should strive for, to the best of their ability, which will create a force which rises the entire culture upwards. These families must be ready to live nobly, embracing their role as the future aristocracy of the Organic State. Wealth and success should not be merely for personal excess or private enjoyment; they must come with a profound responsibility. The principles of nobility, which have been upheld throughout history, must be embraced and lived out by these families.

True nobility is defined not by birthright alone but by the character, wisdom, and virtue of those who hold power. The families who rise to aristocratic status in the Organic State must embody these qualities, leading by example and serving as stewards of the natural order. Their wealth should be seen as a tool for the greater good, used to support their communities, uphold the values of the Organic State, and ensure the stability and continuity of society. Their wealth should reflect the cultural wealth of the entire state.

These aristocratic families will have a crucial role in guiding the Organic State, providing leadership that is rooted in tradition, wisdom, and a deep sense of duty. They must be prepared to take on this responsibility with a commitment to the principles that will sustain the Organic State for generations to come. This new aristocracy will not be one of privilege within a separate state, but as the actual state itself, with the purpose of being of service to the entire nation. Their success and influence are directed towards the betterment of all, and can lift up the entire organic state to new cultural heights of greatness.

A Shared Vision for the Future

The call to action is clear: the Organic State must grow from the ground up, starting within our homes and extending to the highest levels of society. This vision requires a collective effort, where every family sees itself as part of a greater whole, a people, contributing to the restoration and preservation of the natural order. By embracing our organic roles we can lay the foundation for a society that is healthy, just, prosperous, and in harmony with the eternal principles that have guided humanity throughout history.

Let us begin this work now, with the confidence that by building strong families and living out traditional values, we are paving the way for the Organic State.

A Society in Harmony with Nature and Humanity

Ultimately, the Organic State is a society in harmony with history, nature and humanity. It recognizes the interdependence of all living things, the organic body of society, and the importance of honoring heritage and the natural world. It honors the wisdom of the past while embracing the opportunities of the future. It is a society where governance is not arbitrary regulation or oppression, but a natural expression of the social bonds that unite us all.

In the Organic State, society itself is a living being, in which every individual has a place, every family has a purpose, and every community is connected in a web of mutual support and shared responsibility, which is the true meaning of hierarchal order. It is a society where freedom is not an abstract ideal but a lived reality, where there is no outside state except the living body politic, which community exists instead of artificial social constructs, where justice is not a distant promise but a daily practice, and where prosperity is not measured by material wealth alone, but by the strength of our people, communities, families, and the richness of our culture.

The Organic State offers a path forward, to the rediscovery of what has always been, to eternal values which are expressed in the natural world. It is a call to return to our roots, to embrace our natural heritage, and to build a future that is in harmony with these eternal principles that have guided humanity through the ages.

To strive for the Organic State is, in essence, to achieve the Organic State. The process of rebuilding and restoring our society begins with the cultural change and reawakening that we, as individuals and families, cultivate in our daily lives. The constitutional change, when it comes, will merely serve to solidify legally the transformation that has already taken place within our hearts, homes, and communities. It will be the formal recognition of the organic order that we have reestablished, a lasting and legal testament to the cultural restoration we will have already achieved.