

Interactive Sovereign Society

PROPERTY AND CONTRIBUTIONS

The Auditor General of the Interactive Sovereign Society is Lisa Shaw.

The [Universal Declaration of Human Rights](#) (UDHR) includes three rights that are specifically relevant to property and contributions. The ISS [Charter](#) describes these rights as being entirely consistent with the way that the ISS wishes to see every person, including non-members, treated. Two of these rights are in article 17 of the UDHR: “Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others”, and “no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property”. The third, contained in article 29(1) of the UDHR, states that “everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible”.

Through their membership in the ISS, the society’s members essentially agree to respect the property rights of all other people, as well as make contributions to society at large. The present document elaborates on the rights noted above to describe what ISS members’ [agreement](#) entails.

Fundamentally, ISS members agree that their liberty to use or access items that are deemed the property of others can be limited by law. Members agree to this while expecting that, in exchange, the same limits will be imposed upon others’ use of their property.

The Auditor General of the Interactive Sovereign Society is responsible for ensuring that ownership and entitlement of properties of any sort — which includes material possessions, intellectual property, land, currency, etc — is assigned in a manner recognized and respected by the members of our society as specified in this document.

The present document is divided into three parts. The first part defines property rights and requirements for respecting them. This includes a definition of fundamental principles of property and a definition of currency as a medium of exchange of property. The second part defines contributions to be made from a member’s property as duties to the community. This includes sharing properties with those in need and contributing to acquisition and maintenance of commonly shared properties and facilities. Finally, the third part illustrates details of the Auditor General’s methods for facilitating members’ compliance with all of the above.

Fundamental Principles of Property

To ensure that members of the ISS respect property rights, it is necessary to define two basic things:

- 1) forms of justification for an item to be deemed any person’s lawful property; and
- 2) what recourse is available to an ISS member when there is disagreement with any person about whose property an item is.

The ISS recognizes three forms of justification by which a person deems an item to be their lawful property so as to limit others' use of or access to that item.

1. A person may believe that a lawful state has an ethical right to impose its governance upon every resident of a specified territory. The person believes that this state has written out a fair, complete and concise method of defining which items are whose properties, such as a national Constitution. With this method, properties claimed as per those rules may be accordingly defended by their owners, possibly with assistance from people designated by the state to assist in the protection thereof when needed. The ISS calls this a *statist property claim*.
2. A person may believe that an item can only be claimed as lawful property via objectively self evident rules. By this reasoning, when the person observes a disagreement about what those rules are, they are likely to offer assistance in defending disputed properties to the party whose interpretation of those rules is more consistent with theirs. This may possibly include defending against a third party acting on behalf of a lawful state if that state's method of defining properties is inconsistent with the rules believed to be self evident. The ISS calls this a *freeman property claim*.
3. A person may believe it ethically necessary that a complete and concise method of writing and adjudicating laws be used to justify limiting others' liberties by owning an item as property. Such a method is an attempt to make it respectfully clear when any such limit may be imposed. However, someone who believes thusly may not consent to the method used by a non-consensually imposed state to define property due to their belief that the state's method is unfair or unjust. This person may create or choose an alternative complete and concise method of writing and adjudicating laws, such as the ISS [Constitution](#), by which to define what they own. The person is then willing to assist in the defence of any item that is deemed under the alternative method to be any person's property, at least to the extent that offering this assistance is required under the laws written through this alternative method. The ISS calls this a *responsible sovereign property claim*.

To determine whether a person's claim of owning an item as property is recognized as valid by the ISS, and what recourse is available if it is not, the approach required differs depending upon which of the three forms of justification are used.

In the case where there is a prevailing lawful state in a territory, the property laws of the ISS are identical to the property laws of the state with the exception of any differences specified in the ISS [External Legislation Registry](#). Such differences may exist for ISS members living under the non-consensually imposed governance of a state that conducts periodic elections. In that case, one lawful recourse for such ISS members is to begin building a movement to change the method of election to an interactive electoral system. Another is to seek protection through the courts from injustices arising through sustained periods of denial of their fundamental electoral rights. Use or intent of force against any such state's officials and proponents for this purpose is not consistent with [ISS laws](#).

In the case of a person who uses a freeman claim to justify property ownership, the ISS believes that person must be willing to have disagreements over assignment of property ownership resolved by a judiciary body if their claims are to be considered lawful. Any such person who has not designated a judicial, independent and impartial third party to adjudicate disagreements regarding her/his properties may use [ISS courts](#) for this purpose. The ISS maintains that any court that respects the principle of individual sovereignty has a duty to make efforts to fully understand every detail of the rules of ownership that the person believes to be self

evident. In addition, any court hearing a freeman property claim must seek compatibility so as to allow the person to live by those rules to the extent possible and, through compromise, minimize incompatibilities with the alternative method/s of defining ownership rules of any other party involved. Once the person's description of these allegedly self evident rules has been completely and concisely stated to the court, then the court may incorporate those rules into its adjudication of property claims made by that person.

There is potential for incompatibility between the three forms of justification for limiting others' liberties to access one's property. However, some degree of commonality can be derived from the fact that within those forms, there are many factors in common between all three methods for deeming an unowned item to have become a person's lawful property and to have changed ownership at any time after that.

The ISS currently has attempted to create an exhaustive list of these factors. If others are discovered, the following list should be amended.

- Effort — One factor is if an item was created or augmented through the effort or skills of the person desiring ownership, or exchanged for other similarly acquired property, and the effort or skills were exerted with the intent of having some level of exclusivity in access to or usage of the item once created or augmented.
- Needs and Benefits — One factor is if a person has more stringent needs met or benefits gained out of an item than others.
- Abundance — One factor is if there is a sufficient amount or number of a kind of item that, after one person claims ownership of some, there is still enough for everybody else to claim should any desire to.
- Compensation — One factor is if an item is in limited supply or quantity and the person desiring ownership provides some form of compensation to all other people whose liberties are limited when a previously unowned item is deemed to have become that person's lawful property. This could be extended to apply to items that previously appeared unlimited in availability but over time become limited to the extent that there is no longer enough for everybody to claim as much as they desire. In that scenario, all people who previously became owners of formerly unowned portions of this item may now owe compensation to everybody else whose liberties have been limited in this way.
- Exclusive Usage — One factor is if an item could be worn down, damaged, misplaced or consumed and the benefit of its desired usage thus reduced and a person wishes to prevent others from using it in order to get maximum usage in its ideal state.
- Theft and Other Conditions — One factor is if any change of conditions causes the ownership of an item to be less consistent in any way with any of the above factors, particularly during any transactions through which ownership is transferred and especially through any event that might be characterized as theft or arbitrary deprivation.

While different statist claims, freeman claims, and responsible sovereign claims to property might ascribe different weight to the above factors in determining ownership of items or even disregard one or more of them entirely, a compromise between these claims when they conflict can be reached by incorporating a middle ground usage of the above factors. In claims between ISS members, or for other responsible sovereign property claims, a judicial panel may choose the weight to ascribe to each of the above factors with a view to making the final decision most consistent with [ISS principles](#) and rights and freedoms (including but not necessarily limited to those [chartered by the ISS](#)), but may not deem any of these factors to have no weight in their compromise.

Currency

The ISS views monetary currency as a token of entitlement to benefit from limits on the liberties of others by either: a) making an unowned item one's lawful property or b) gaining exclusive usage of or access to an owned item by becoming the new owner.

Any laws created by a lawful state governing any currencies within its domain are consistent with ISS principles with the exception of any such laws specified in the ISS [External Legislation Registry](#) (ELR).

The ISS shall maintain a currency named the "ISS Credit".

The ISS Credit presently has no exchange value for purposes of being exchanged with any other existing currency. However, ISS members may use it for exchange between each other. If the currency shows signs of stability after a suitable period of time, a motion should be made to set the exchange value with other currencies based on the amount of ISS Credit in circulation as compared to the amount of other currencies that the ISS has at its disposal. At that time, a seeding value of the exchange currency held by the ISS should be reserved for this purpose and not used for any other transactions.

The amount of ISS Credit held by each member shall be kept in a ledger held by the ISS Auditor General. The Auditor General may appoint ISS Cashiers to act on her or his behalf in this regard.

Any exchanges of currency between members should be communicated to the Auditor General or an ISS Cashier with proof of identity of all members involved in the exchange, as well as verification of sincere intent for the transaction.

No tokens shall be created to signify any amount of currency held by a member. Transactions may only be achieved by communications to the Auditor General or a Cashier and having the amounts altered in the ledger.

The ledger shall be made available by the Auditor General and Cashiers for any member to observe upon request. If there is any conflict between the ledger held by the Auditor General and any other ledger held by any Cashier, the Auditor General's ledger shall be taken as authoritative.

Further details of this currency include:

- Every member of the Interactive Sovereign Society be given 100 ISS credits upon joining, and another 100 every year they are in the ISS
- Every member should be encouraged to use said currency to buy goods and services from one another.
- Every candidate holding votes toward an elected position in the ISS receive an allotment of currency that shall go through several phases for testing of the effect of different forms of remuneration on the goals of the ISS and the general satisfaction by the membership that their elected representatives are being treated fairly. For the first four months, each candidate will receive 20 ISS Credits for every hour spent helping any person comprehend or pursue amendments to ISS laws, reporting any such time to the Auditor General or a Cashier and requesting payment. For the following four months, each candidate will receive 100 ISS Credits Per Month with a stacking effect for more than one elected position. Following this, each candidate will receive both of the allotments, monthly and hourly, until a motion is made based on observations of the above periods of time to alter these amounts.
- There be a ban on any donation to a current government official, unless there is a societal hearing with the prime representative named as respondent in which this official is deemed to be in "dire need" of assistance.

If the prime representative is the proposed recipient, then a Main Collaborator should be named as respondent.

Before a motion is made to set or alter a value for ISS Credits, a survey should be taken to see how engaged people plan to be with the credits in the next year. This would be called the “Credit Integrity Survey”. It should ask each member:

- how likely they are to pursue an official position based on the financial gain offered,
- how willing they are to sell things to other members using this currency,
- how willing they are to buy things from other members using this currency, and
- how much they would hypothetically be willing to buy or sell several basic commodities of life with this currency, such as a loaf of bread or carton of eggs.

The survey should offer several options in response to each question such as “not willing”, “somewhat willing”, “quite willing”, or “extremely willing”. The survey should express appreciation to members for their willingness to respond.

Sharing Properties With Those In Need

The [UDHR](#) states in article 29(1) that “everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible”. The Interactive Sovereign Society illustrates one such duty agreed to by members as follows.

In pursuing our needs and wants, once those have been achieved for each individual, if said individual finds their self with a surplus of properties of any sort that may be deemed excessive, then it is deemed unconscionable to withhold the above mentioned properties from those in need. Philanthropy is universally recognized as one of the fundamental languages of the soul. Gifts of the mind, body, and soul are only recognized as gifts if they are shared by individuals who possess them. If we use our creativity as selfless human beings, we can manifest our needs and wants through the power of love, harmony, and balance.

As an act of good will, our members feel that it is our duty to meet the needs of those less fortunate than ourselves. Therefore, it is recommended that the members of our society share excessive good fortune with those less fortunate than ourselves. Distinguishing the difference between needs and wants is one of the primary functions of this society. It is with honour and privilege that we gladly pay forward to all members of society, globally, when possible.

Commonly shared properties and facilities

For properties and facilities regarded as being owned by society at large, including individuals that are not members of the Interactive Sovereign Society, the acquisition and maintenance of those collectively owned properties and facilities requires a commensurate level of contribution from all of those who regard themselves as sharing in this entitlement. Members of the Interactive Sovereign Society may make such contributions in accordance with the principle of Respect For Others’ Laws, as outlined in the [Summation of Principles](#) maintained by the Prime Representative. If individuals under the lawful authority of a government are making contributions for shared properties and facilities of which Interactive Sovereign Society members are regarded

as sharing in collective ownership, then our members shall contribute in a fashion respectfully commensurate with what is required by law of the non-members with whom these properties are shared.

Records maintained by the Auditor General

Distinguishing the difference between needs and wants is one of the primary functions of this society. In the usage of currency, distinction between needs and wants should be regarded as an exercise which each member may communicate to the fellow members of our society, through the Auditor General, as a way of building common clarity in regard to the assets over which individual or associate ownership or entitlement is presumed. In the usage of ownership or entitlement over any material properties, any member who feels that there is any potential of any property's ownership or entitlement being disagreed upon may ensure that the Auditor General has record of such ownership or entitlement such that any disagreement that arises may have appropriate documentation of claims made to it.

Members should regard reporting the usage of currency and ownership of property to the Auditor General as a function which should provide the least amount of inconvenience or infringement on their time as would be reasonably possible.

In keeping with principles of sharing properties, members should regard it as their responsibility to regard a portion of the currencies at their disposal as being a contribution to the needs of their community. In keeping with the principle of respect for other's laws, as contained in the Summation of Principles, the amount of this portion should be decided in a way that is commensurate with the amounts allocated by those in our proximity who are under the lawful authority of a government. The allocation of these contributions to the needs of one's community may be decided by the individual making such contribution, and communicated to the Auditor General, for dissemination to the society's membership.

This outline of property and contributions recognized by the Interactive Sovereign Society is prepared in accordance with the ISS [Summation of Principles](#), as maintained by the Prime Representative, Psam Frank.