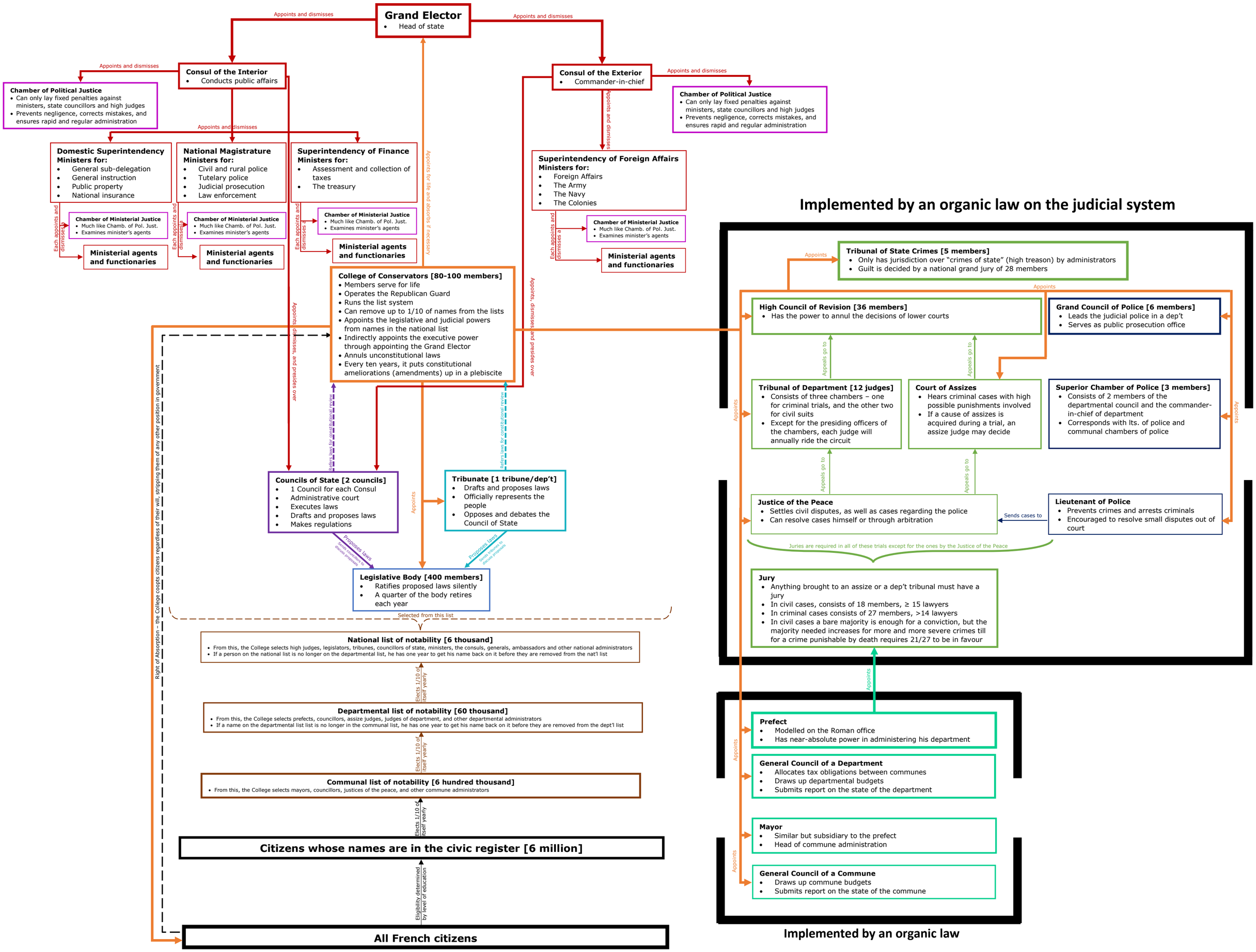
Grand Elector
Head of state
Appoints and dismisses
Consul of the Interior
Conducts public affairs
Consul of the Exterior
Commander-in-chief
Chamber of Political Justice
Can only lay fixed penalties against ministers, state councillors and high judges
Prevents negligence, corrects mistakes, and ensures rapid and regular administration
Domestic Superintendency
Ministers for:
General sub-delegation
General instruction
Public property
National insurance
National Magistrature
Ministers for:
Civil and rural police
Tutelary police
Judicial prosecution
Law enforcement
Superintendency of Finance
Ministers for:
Assessment and collection of taxes
The treasury
Superintendency of Foreign Affairs
Ministers for:
Foreign Affairs
The Army
The Navy
The Colonies
Chamber of Ministerial Justice
Much like Chamb. of Pol. Just.
Examines minister's agents
Each appoints and dismisses a
Ministerial agents and functionaries
Appoints for life and absorbs if necessary
Appoints, dismisses and presides over
College of Conservators [80-100 members]
Members serve for life
Operates the Republican Guard
Runs the list system
Can remove up to 1/10 of names from the lists
Appoints the legislative and judicial powers from names in the national list
Indirectly appoints the executive power through appointing the Grand Elector
Annuls unconstitutional laws
Every ten years, it puts constitutional ameliorations (amendments) up in a plebiscite
Refers laws for constitutional review
Councils of State [2 councils]
1 Council for each Consul
Administrative court
Executes laws
Drafts and proposes laws
Makes regulations
Appoints
Tribunate [1 tribune/dep't]
Drafts and proposes laws
Officially represents the people
Opposes and debates the Council of State
Proposes laws
Send members to discuss proposals
Send tribunes to discuss proposals
Legislative Body [400 members]
Ratifies proposed laws silently
A quarter of the body retires each year
Selected from this list
Right of Absorption – the College coopts citizens regardless of their will, stripping them of any other position in government
National list of notability [6 thousand]
From this, the College selects high judges, legislators, tribunes, councillors of state, ministers, the consuls, generals, ambassadors and other national administrators
If a person on the national list is no longer on the departmental list, he has one year to get his name back on it before they are removed from the nat'l list
Elects 1/10 of itself yearly
Departmental list of notability [60 thousand]
From this, the College selects prefects, councillors, assize judges, judges of department, and other departmental administrators
If a name on the departmental list list is no longer in the communal list, he has one year to get his name back on it before they are removed from the dept'l list
Communal list of notability [6 hundred thousand]
From this, the College selects mayors, councillors, justices of the peace, and other commune administrators
Citizens whose names are in the civic register [6 million]
Eligibility determined by level of education
All French citizens
Implemented by an organic law on the judicial system
Appoints
Tribunal of State Crimes [5 members]
Only has jurisdiction over "crimes of state" (high treason) by administrators
Guilt is decided by a national grand jury of 28 members
High Council of Revision [36 members]
Has the power to annul the decisions of lower courts
Grand Council of Police [6 members]
Leads the judicial police in a dep't
Serves as public prosecution office
Appeals go to
Tribunal of Department [12 judges]
Consists of three chambers – one for criminal trials, and the other two for civil suits
Except for the presiding officers of the chambers, each judge will annually ride the circuit
Court of Assizes
Hears criminal cases with high possible punishments involved
If a cause of assizes is acquired during a trial, an assize judge may decide
Superior Chamber of Police [3 members]
Consists of 2 members of the departmental council and the commander-in-chief of department
Corresponds with lts. of police and communal chambers of police
Justice of the Peace
Settles civil disputes, as well as cases regarding the police
Can resolve cases himself or through arbitration
Sends cases to
Lieutenant of Police
Prevents crimes and arrests criminals
Encouraged to resolve small disputes out of court
Juries are required in all of these trials except for the ones by the Justice of the Peace
Jury
Anything brought to an assize or a dep't tribunal must have a jury
In civil cases, consists of 18 members, ≥ 15 lawyers
In criminal cases consists of 27 members, >14 lawyers
In civil cases a bare majority is enough for a conviction, but the majority needed increases for more and more severe crimes till for a crime punishable by death requires 21/27 to be in favour
Prefect
Modelled on the Roman office
Has near-absolute power in administering his department
General Council of a Department
Allocates tax obligations between communes
Draws up departmental budgets
Submits report on the state of the department
Mayor
Similar but subsidiary to the prefect
Head of commune administration
General Council of a Commune
Draws up commune budgets
Submits report on the state of the commune
Implemented by an organic law