

## Exile and Extradition



Extradition is a clear violation of [exit rights](#). Understanding this principle is fundamental to solving the evident and horrific problems that could result from its uniform application.

First, it is essential to look at crimes and separate those that are themselves violations of exit rights

and those that are not (the arguments apply equally to the [constitutionally defined right to life of children](#) and the [right of animals](#) to be free from unnecessary pain).

Murder, armed robbery, rape, and kidnapping are crimes that violate exit rights. Fraud, a burglar who apologizes and exits if caught in the act, driving under the influence of alcohol, blackmail absent threat of bodily harm, or killing another in a mutually agreed upon fight are not violations of exit rights.

Because exit rights are constitutionally protected, violations of exit rights are [Federation](#) offenses. There is no escape from prosecution if exit rights are violated in a manner deemed sufficient for prosecution by Federation prosecutors. Having criminals punished for their crimes is the victim's objective right.

Because it is an objective right, penalties at lower levels of federation can be as severe or more severe than the penalty at higher levels. In general, they can never be less severe. An exception is made for [sovereignties](#) or singular [class III](#) legislation, but only when the right being violated is not constitutionally protected.

For instance, a sovereignty can allow its citizens to steal all they want or need from their neighbor's home. Still, they can never permit murder or beating a child black and blue, as these are violations of exit rights or the right to life of children, respectively.

Although penalties at the Federation level will officially be lesser or equal to those at lower levels, the penalties for violating exit rights allow for considerable judicial latitude in meting out punishment based on the heinousness of the crime.

Federation jurists are the most experienced at spotting, for lack of a better word, evil. A drunk who prevents their "friend" from leaving the bar until the friend buys them another shot, and a thief who holds a family hostage at gunpoint for the combination to a safe and then tortures one of the children to death to elicit cooperation, are both guilty of exit right violations.

There can be no minimum or maximum sentence for violating exit rights. Indeed, if a sovereignty consistently violates exit rights, the [Federation Military](#) will be sent in, and people will die in a bloody fight.

When a person is arrested for a crime, they are held for processing and then released unless it can be shown to the satisfaction of a judge that they are an immediate threat to others. On the question of danger to themselves, suicide is an objective right of adults, the ultimate exit right, and not one that is likely to be [prohibited by a 2/3 plurality](#) of residents in every dominion.

Unless suicide, or this particular exception, is prohibited by 2/3 of the entire Federation, holding someone only because they are a threat to themselves is a violation of their exit rights. The principal exception to the right of suicide is when somebody voluntarily signs a waiver of liberty, valid for a maximum of six months, as a condition for entry into an addiction treatment program. Under that circumstance, restraint to prevent suicide is an obligation rather than a violation of rights. The same is true for the prevention of suicide in children under 14 years of age, who have no liberty.

In general, those arrested for a crime will be released after processing. There is no hiding, as every transaction they make reveals their location. Those attempting to hide would forego their food and housing distributions, have no access to any Elsie savings, be unable to take a cab or public transportation, or go through security at any airport, train station, or bus station. All transactions by those on the lam must be done with an [alternative currency](#).

Failure to appear in court without a reasonable excuse is cause for an arrest warrant by a higher-level dominion with a law against said behavior, provided the [higher-level dominion](#) encompasses both the dominion where the defendant was charged and the dominion where the defendant resides. The Federation is such a dominion.

**If no law applies in the lowest level dominion encompassing the current residence and the dominion where the defendant was charged, the defendant is at liberty.**

This will never be the case for exit rights violations or violations of the right to life of children.

The defendant is not entirely off the hook. Until returning to face justice, the defendant is [exiled](#) from the ancestral dominion, with an applicable law encompassing the dominion where the defendant was charged. The Elsie Toolkit enforces exile. No transactions will be processed within that ancestral dominion.

The Toolkit is of little use in enforcing restraining orders for areas of a few blocks. Some communities might exile the abuser from the entire community, or in some cases, the abused person will move to a larger community that exiles those under restraining orders. Generally, these solutions will be class II rather than class III.

Exile from an ancestral dominion can be lifted for all [siblings](#) of the charging dominion on a majority vote by the [cellular council](#). For instance, if the dominions of exile are all [children](#) of the great-grandparent, and the great-grandparent cellular council votes to lift exile, exile is lifted in all children of the great-grandparent, except the grandparent, which is the charging dominion and the new ancestral dominion.

If the defendant seeks mercy closer to home, they must repeat the appeal to the new ancestral cellular council (in this case, the grandparent). Repealing exile from the cellular council of the lowest-level charging dominion effectively drops the charges.

Furthermore, even without an applicable law at a higher-level dominion, siblings with similar laws have the right to extend exile to their dominions, further restricting residence options for the defendant. These [mirror exiles](#) automatically disappear should the charging dominion's exile be removed. An appeal to the cellular council of a dominion with a mirror exile is also viable.

Should a defendant choose to face justice at a higher level of dominion, the lower-level charging dominion has the right to continue the exile until the defendant returns to face justice. However, once the defendant faces justice at a higher level, mirror exiles within the high-level dominion no longer function.

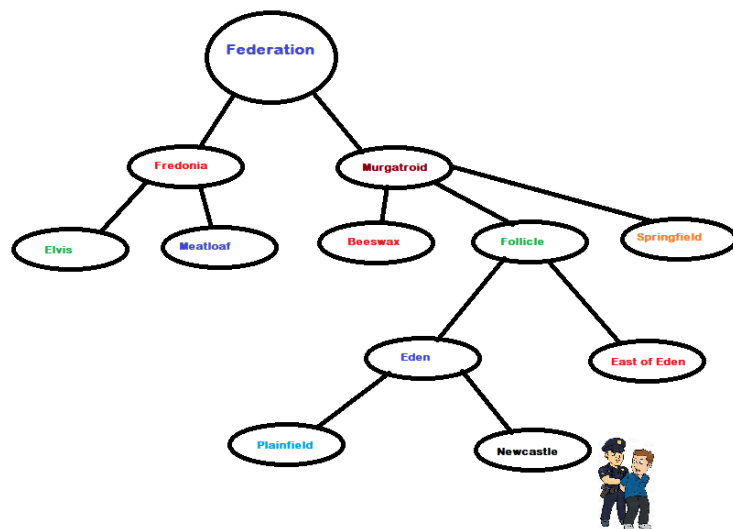
These rules have many benefits, chief among them that no offender must accept prosecution under a law considered unjust in many places. However, the offender will no longer be welcome in that community, the size of which is determined by applicable law at a level of dominion that includes both the chosen place of residence and the charging dominion, or optionally, siblings of that dominion, until the defendant faces justice in the charging community.

Communities can rid themselves of shoplifters and petty thieves for good without wasting money on prosecution (if the offender chooses exile), short sentences, and repeat offenses. Heinous crimes that restrict exit rights are always prosecuted.

Before [Worldwide Federation](#), the defendant has the right to flee the Federation, provided there is a country willing to accept the defendant under knowledge of the charges. All Earth Dividends will be halted, and the Elsie Toolkit will be disabled within the entire Federation. A processing fee will be charged.

## Example

Claud is arrested for smoking weed on a public street [in Newcastle](#). By a 2/3



plurality, the residents of Newcastle had voted that public smoking of weed is illegal, and the judge agreed there was a negative externality in the public smoking of weed. The penalty is one month in the penitentiary.

Claud says that's BS. Eden, Newcastle's parent dominion, has no such law, so Claud

moves to Plainfield. Unless he serves his one month in the pen, Claud is exiled from Newcastle. His Toolkit account will not work there. That's fine with him. He has no desire to support the fuddy-duddy merchants of Newcastle. Nobody gives a rat's ass if he smokes weed in the Plainfield public square.



Simon is arrested for grand larceny in Newcastle. In Newcastle, grand larceny is any theft over \$5,000. The penalty is 12 months in the penitentiary. Simon stole \$12,000 worth of jewels. He sold them to a fence for poker chips and lost those in Vegas.

In Eden, grand larceny is any theft over \$10,000. However, in Eden's parent Follicle, grand larceny is defined as any theft over \$15,000. Extents can only become more restrictive as one descends the cellular hierarchy. Simon thinks "great" and moves to East of Eden to be charged with simple larceny and only get two months in the penitentiary. Simon is exiled from all of Eden.

After Simon is sprung in two months, he purchases a bottle of champagne to celebrate his new freedom, only to discover his toolkit account does not work in East of Eden. Little did he know that all the children of Follicle had a mirror exile agreement. If one of them exiles a person for theft, they all do.

He appeals to the Newcastle district council. He is granted two months served but must serve the remaining ten if he wishes to be allowed to return to Newcastle or anywhere in Follicle.

Simon chooses to serve his remaining time. One month into his sentence, he is told that the victim has agreed to waive the remaining prison time in exchange for \$12,000 in actual damages and \$10,000 in punitive damages. Based on Simon's known wealth, the judge decides this would be a sufficient burden.

The actual damages all go to the victim. The punitive damages are split between the victim, a Federation-wide police bonus fund, a Federation-wide prosecution bonus fund, and a Federation-wide incarceration security fund. If Simon still had the poker chips, he might consider the deal, but the money is beyond reach with the chips gone. He continues his sentence but becomes hopelessly bored after another month.

He opts to leave the penitentiary for Beeswax but discovers that all the children of Murgatroyd have mirror exile agreements for larceny. Luckily for Simon, the higher levels of the Federation are much too culturally diverse to come to any mirror exile agreement.

Forever exiled in all Murgatroyd (or until he completes the remaining eight months), Simon is given an escort to the Fredonia border. The guard is paid from the penitentiary security fund. Simon's draw on the security fund is coming to an

end. Once over the border, he turns, gives the escort the finger, and begins a new life in the Elvis countryside. The people of Murgatroyd are glad to be rid of him.



Vlad is arrested in Newcastle for beating his wife to death. After processing out, he decides he will not spend ten years in the penitentiary for killing the b\*\*\*\*. He flees to Fredonia, but when he fails to show up in court, he is arrested by members of the Federation Military for violation of his wife's exit rights.

The judge examines all of Vlad's past instances of domestic abuse before passing a sentence. Using the discretion allowed her by the Federation Council, she sentences Vlad to 70 years in the penitentiary.

From his cell, Vlad appeals to the Congo for asylum. The Congo has yet to join the Federation. The Congo wants nothing to do with Vlad and refuses his request. Vlad will die in the penitentiary 40 years later.